THE TIMES

No 61,575 — MONDAY JULY 4 1983 — (20p)

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Wheels within wheels
The transport workers – Britain's biggest union – hammers out its stance for the future at its Isle of Man conference. David Felton reports.

Show time
The spotlight switches from Wimbledon and Henley to Stoneleigh for the Royal Show. Jenny MacArthur is there.

The cost of law
Spectrum looks at the cost of domestic and civil litigation in the second of a three-part series on legal aid.

Art or craft?
It's end-of-term for thousands of fashion students. Suzy Menkes asks what they have learned.

Job prospects
Computer Horizons meets one of the new breed of Japanese high-fliers, and considers the job opportunities that fifth generation projects will offer.

Jail chiefs oppose hanging

Most prison governors oppose any return to the death penalty, according to soundings taken by *The Times*

They feel they are employed to rehabilitate prisoners, not to hang them, and fear that capital punishment would worsen relations between prisoners and staff to such an extent that prisons would become unmanageable Page 2

Jobs plentiful Lawson says

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said plenty of job vacancies were available but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole Page 2

BL ultimatum

Austin Rover is expected to force an end to its washing up time dispute at Cowley with an ultimatum demanding agreement within 48 hours on new working practices. Shop stewards will retaliate with a strike call Page 2

Help for Chad

A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived Ndjamena airport to support Chadian Government forces against Libyan backed rebels who recently captured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau Page 5

Attack feared

Pakistan is taking seriously the possibility of an Israeli attack on its nuclear research plant at Kahuta. President Zia ul-Haq told reporters Page 6

Polish appeal

General Jaruzelski has made his own appeal to Polish youth, in an attempt to counter the impact of the Pope's visit on the young Page 6

Record stand

Graham Gooch and Ken McEwan, of Essex, shared a John Player League second wicket record of 273 runs at Trent Bridge. In other matches Butcher (Middlesex), Parker (Sussex), Randall (Nottinghamshire), Zaheer (Gloucestershire) and Greenidge (Hampshire) scored centuries Page 26

Victory in lead

Victory '83, the British yacht, beat the previously undefeated Australia II by 3 min 58 sec in the second series of America's Cup challenge trials off Newport, Rhode Island. Victory '83 now leads the second series

Earlier report, page 25

Foot demands peerages for 2 Labour ex-whips

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot's insistence that two former Labour whips should be made peers lies at the centre of the difficulties over the dissolution honours list.

The Prime Minister has been arguing that dissolution peerages have in the past been reserved for those who have served Parliament with distinction, and that they should therefore be awarded to people of nationally-recognized merit and substance.

But informed sources said yesterday that while the Labour leader had modified his previous request for 27 peerages, bringing it down to single figures, his latest list nevertheless included Mr. Albert Stallard, aged 61, the former MP for Camden, St Pancras, North, and Mr David Stoddart, age 57, the former MP for Swindon.

Although both men, first elected to Parliament in 1970, served as government whips, they had no ministerial experience beyond brief service as parliamentary private secretaries to ministers of state, and there is some surprise that their names persist in spite of the fact that some former ministers have been deleted from Mr Foot's nominations.

It was suggested last night, for example, the Mr Frederick Mulley, the former Secretary of State for Education and of Defence, no longer featured on the list put to No 10.

Mr Mulley, who was 65 yesterday, was MP for Sheffield, Park, for 33 years. He was a member of Labour's National Executive Committee for 20 years and is a former chairman of the Labour Party. A number of senior Labour figures will share his dismay that Mr Foot should now choose to ignore his natural claim to elevation.

Mr Albert Booth, another former Labour Cabinet minister without a seat in the present Parliament, yesterday ruled himself out of the list.

He said in a BBC radio interview: "I am an unqualified opponent of having a non-elected second chamber and I think it is quite wrong that any of our legislaltion should be controlled by people who are not answerable to an electorate." He also said that he hoped to win back a seat in the Commons.

But there are other former Cabinet ministers who are expected to be awarded peerages under Mr Foot's patronage, including Mr Joel Barnett, aged 59, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr David Ennals, aged 60, the former Secretary of State for Social Services.

Whether Mr Foot will follow precedent to the extent of recognizing the contribution of former Labour ministers such as Mr Douglas Jay, aged 76, Mr Rederick Willey, aed 73, and Mr Arthur Bottomley, aged 76, remains open to question.

It is understood, however, that he seems set to prefer Mr Stallard and Mr Stoddart to a number of former junior ministers, who failed to find their way back to Westminster in last month's general election.

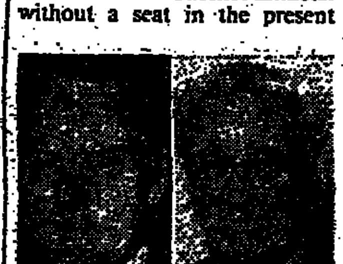
One senior Labour figure commented last night that this element of Mr Foot's judgment reminded him of the Wilson years. Mr Stallard, who did not stand for reelection, served as Mr Foot's odd-job man during the election campaign.

Official sources confirmed last night that they expected the problems of the list to be resolved early this week.

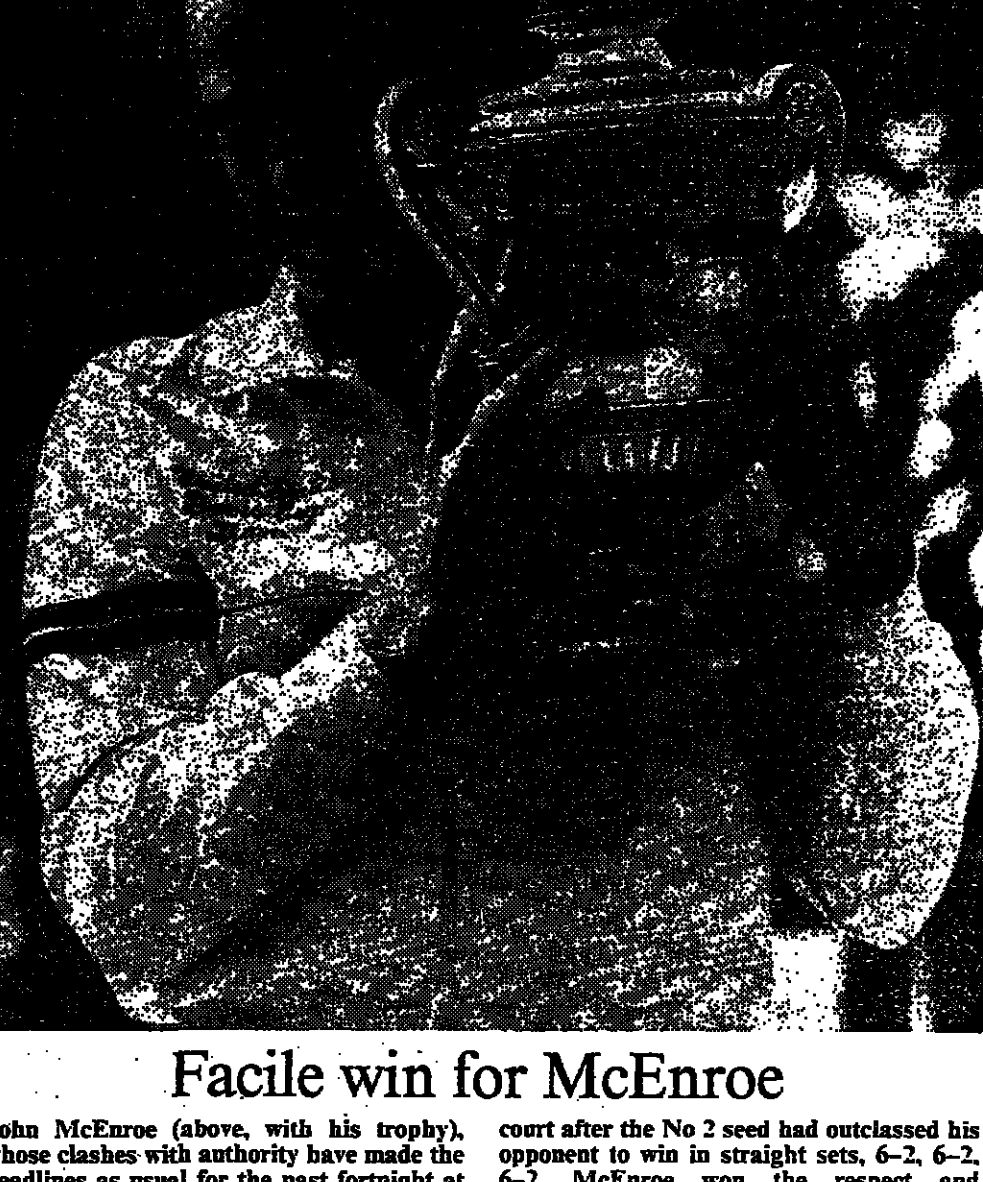
It will be made clear that while Mrs Margaret Thatcher does not approve of Mr Foot's choice of names, he must take responsibility, in the last resort, for his own selection of nominations. If he insists upon Mr Stallard and Mr Stoddart, they will be submitted to Buckingham Palace for approval.

Three former party leaders in the Commons, Sir Harold Wilson, Mr Jo Grimond and Mr Gerard Fitt, will be given peerages in their own right, which raises the possibility that the Liberal-SDP Alliance might be allowed to make another party nomination.

Letters, page 11



Mr David Stoddart (left) and Mr Albert Stallard.



Facile win for McEnroe

John McEnroe (above, with his trophy), whose clashes with authority have made the headlines as usual for the past fortnight at Wimbledon, reclaimed his men's singles title yesterday with a facile win over Chris Lewis, the unseeded New Zealander, Rupert Morris writes. The Duke of Kent presented him with the title on a hot and sunny centre court after the No 2 seed had outclassed his opponent to win in straight sets, 6–2, 6–2, 6–2. McEnroe won the respect and admiration of the crowd and Lewis, aged 26, the first unseeded player to reach the final since 1967, won its sympathy.

Photograph: Harry Kerr

Match reports, page 27

Scargill predicts strike over annual pay talks

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

Government moves to abolish national wage bargaining in the coal industry would galvanize the miners into striking over pay and pit closures, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said yesterday.

Mr Ian MacGregor, who takes over the National Coal Board chairmanship in two months, has effectively scrapped the annual wage round at British Steel and the miners fear that, with Cabinet backing, he will adopt a similar policy for the coalfields.

It would mean the end of the annual pay confrontation in the mining industry, which led to the strikes of 1972 and 1974, and a sharp diminution in the power of the mineworkers' union.

Mr Scargill insisted last night: "The mineworkers would obviously resist any attempt to dismantle the pay structure that has operated since nationalization in 1947.

"We would resist it because any such move would have a detrimental effect and further exacerbate conditions within the industry. It would put man against man, pit against pit and area against area.

"If Mr MacGregor puts forward that proposal, he could provide exactly the cornerstone that we need to unite ur membership in a vote against the board's policy on wages and pit closures.

"I think it could galvanize the mineworkers in a way that has not been seen for a period of time, simply because there would be a ready identification of purpose. It would affect all miners irrespective of the way in which it was presented by the board."

The union's policy making conference opens in Perth today over the weekend, the conference business committee has been hammering out a wages policy acceptable to all areas. The motion to be approved tomorrow is understood to call for a "substantial" increase in wages to put miners at the top of the iindustrial earnings league.

This is a compromise between the left, which ironically does not want to saddle union negotiators with a large cash claim as they have done for the last decade, and the Durham colliers who want a new minimum of £125 a week in the industry, effectively a 30 per cent rise all round.

The Treasury has indicated that pay settlements in the public services and nationalized industries should be lower in the coming winter than the 3.5 per cent target fixed, but not achieved, in 1982-83.

Figures of 2 to 3 per cent across industry are favoured by employers in the private sector, but the union has set its sights on 10 times that figure to match increases given to some workers employed at Selfridges, the big London store, last week.

The argument over the wage rates which will be operative from November 1 is, however, largely overshadowed by the debate about the state of the industry and coal board plans to close as many as 70 pits with the loss of more than 60,000 jobs.

Yorkshire miners yesterday made plain their support for industrial action after a secret ballot. Mr Jack Taylor, the area president, said: "We hope this week to galvanize our unity so as to defend living standards and the mining communities. If we do not do that, I think the union will die of shame."

If a strike ballot were held in the traditionally militant Yorkshire coalfield now, "we would

Continued on back page, col 5

FT peace hopes recede

By Barrie Clement Labour Reporter

Hopes of an early return of the *Financial Times* receded yesterday as the deadline for a settlement passed without agreement. Negotiations broke up at lunchtime with both parties agreeing to reconvene within "a day or two".

Management and the National Graphical Association (NGA), the union representing the 24 machine minders at the centre of the strike, "needed time to discuss what had been said to them", an official of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) said.

Last night neither side was prepared to comment on the acceptablility of any proposals put to them by Mr Andrew Kerr, who is chairing the mediation committee.

The company has already indicated that it would abide by the chairman's recommendations, so it will be the union and its representatives at the newspaper who will need to be convinced.

Clearly the talks are poised on a knife edge. But the Acas statement yesterday that negotiations will be resumed in "a day of two" will fuel uncertainty about the chances of resuming publication before the end of the week.

The machine minders are claiming extra shifts and an increase in weekly pay from £304.67 to £322.

When the dispute is sorted out the company will start talks on a deal which would include the Sogat '82, the rival union. Management is anxious to avoid a "leapfrog" dispute whereby Sogat, whose members work as machine assistants in the press room, would use an NGA settlement as a lever.

By today the *FT* would have lost 29 issues at a cost of £4m to the company.

Shultz on mission to end Lebanon crisis

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, leaves today for a round of visits to the Middle East, to try to inject a new impetus into the stalled Lebanon peace talks.

He announced last night in Islamabad that he would talk with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia today, and then would move on to Beirut, Damascus and Israel.

The main focus of his tour will be on Syria. "We want to review the bidding", Mr Shultz said. At this point "we don't have a reading on the Syrian situation, and so we very much want to get one."

During the Secretary of State's tour of South-east and South Asia he has been receving daily reports from the team of American negotiators at present in the Middle East, led by Mr Philip Habib. But none of the negotiating team has so far been to Syria, during this round of talks.

"Our objective remains the same", Mr Shultz said. "We want to discuss with them how to get there, what the current situation is and how it may have changed. I might say also, the peace process and its importance remain very much alive."

Mr Shultz emphasized that he was not undertaking a shuttle form of diplomacy. He was anxious to return to Washington soon. American officials said they expected to be back in the United States by late Thursday or early Friday for Mr Shultz to report his findings to President Reagan.

Earlier yesterday Mr Shultz drove through the gaunt splendour of the Khyber Pass, and in brilliant weather peered down into Afghanistan from a lookout close to the frontier. At Nasirbagh refugee camp, he was greeted by Afghan refugee leaders, who asked him to supply them with weapons to fight the Russians.

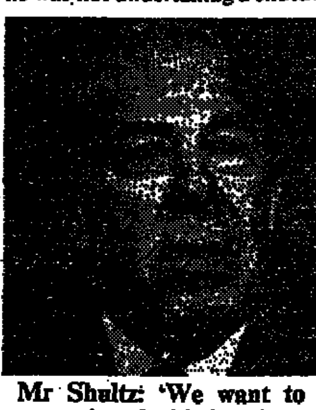
● WASHINGTON: The main purpose of Mr Shultz's visit to the Middle East is to find out whether Syria is now prepared to remove its forces from Lebanon. At the same time he is anxious to calm growing tensions in the area caused by fighting between rival factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. (Nicholas Ashford writes)

The United States is also concerned that Israel is planning a partial pull back of its troops from Lebanon that would leave a power vacuum in the mountainous region south of Beirut.

● DAMASCUS: Mr Shultz will face "increased Syrian determination" – backed up by the Soviet Union – to reject the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon when he visits the Middle East, Damascus radio said yesterday (Reuter reports).

"Washington's attempts to break the Arab ranks, find new agents, mobilize all the forces of treason and exert pressure and direct threats to Syria will meet only with increased Syrian determination," the radio said in commentary.

Israelis prepare, page 6
Leading article, page 11



Mr Shultz: 'We want to review the bidding.'

£50m coal scheme for Ulster

The Government is expected to give approvallater this month for the first phase of a £50m coal mining project which could create 500 jobs and make Northern Ireland self-sufficient in coal for the next 25 years.

The project has been put forward by Sheffield-based Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, which has discovered more than 3 million tonnes of low-grade lignite deposits on a 300-acre site near Belfast.

Burnett plans to build a £10m pilot plant employing 50 people later this year, and hopes to have the full-scale plan in operation by 1987.

A separate Government decision on the conversion of the 600MW oil-fired power station at Kilroot to coal is vital if the Burnett scheme is to succeed.

Business News, page 17

Break even forecast by MacGregor

British Steel has cut its losses from £9m to £2m a week since the beginning of the year and should break even in 1983-84, according to Mr Ian MacGregor, the outgoing chairman.

But "substantial" additional job losses, possibly as many as 10,000 of the corporation's 78,000 workforce, will be needed to consolidate improvements in efficiency.

"The more efficient British Steel is, the fewer people who turn out the product" he said.

Mr MacGregor, who is taking over as chairman of the National Coal Board, said in a veiled message to miners that the demoralized crew he had inherited at the BSC had created a corporation of which to be proud.

Business News, page 17

Russia keeps open its missile options

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Despite the failure of the Warsaw Pact to reach agreement publicly on a policy of retaliation against Nato over medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union has informed its allies that it will station missiles in Eastern Europe if it feels it necessary, diplomats said here yesterday.

President Andropov is expected to make this clear to Chancellor Helmut Kohl during the West German leader's visit to Moscow, which begins today.

Diplomats noted that since the meetings of the Soviet leadership three weeks ago the Russians had "blown hot and cold", alternatively stressing confrontation and conciliation with the West.

The communiqué issued after the one-day Warsaw Pact summit last week was conciliatory in tone, and Russia has since accepted the Spanish-sponsored compromise on human rights at the Madrid review conference on European security.

Sources said that the Kremlin wished to present itself as moderate and reasonable, and might use the Kohl visit to launch a new arms reduction proposal.

Some diplomats believe that the Russians might reduce the numbers of SS20s to match the 162 British and French missiles, thereby presenting the West with a *fait accompli* and forcing it to reconsider the Nato deployments.

However, *Red Star*, the armed forces newspaper, announced on its front page on Saturday that General Martin Dzur, the Czech Defence Minister, would visit the Soviet Union in the first 10 days of July.

This is seen as a warning that retaliation remains an option, and that Moscow will confirm its intention to move rockets into East Germany and Czechoslovakia if final efforts to persuade the West Germans to alter their stand fail.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Bulgaria said after talks in Sofia over the weekend that it was "imperative" for the Warsaw Pact to adopt measures in response to Nato.

Kohl's visit, page 4
Bush in Europe, pages 6-7

Discord threatens to sink Leander Club

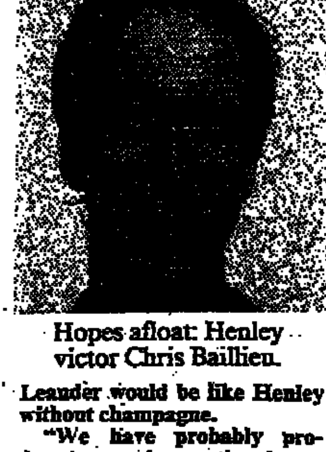
By Richard Dowden

The Leander Club may be going under. The world's oldest and most distinguished rowing institution is in serious financial difficulties and its membership is divided on what to do about it.

At the annual general meeting last month, the club's committee proposed an increase in the membership fee from £38 to £69 and the membership rejected it. If agreement cannot be reached at a special meeting in September, the committee will resign.

If there are no other nominations for the committee, and no one has come forward with alternative plans so far, the club will have to be handed over to its trustees.

Leander men (no women members) are the lords of oarsmen. Henley without Leander would be like Henley without champagne.



Hopes afloat: Henley victor Chris Baillieu.

"We have probably produced more international oarsmen and Olympic medallists than any other club in the country", one of its members said this week. One of the club's most distinguished members, Chris Baillieu, won the Double Sculls Challenge Cup at Henley yesterday.

Founded a dozen years after the Battle of Trafalgar, it now resides in a splendid Edwardian clubhouse on the banks of the Thames at Henley. But there are inauspicious elements in the club's traditions.

It is named after the mythical youth of Abydos who drowned swimming the Hellespont for love. Its emblem is a pink hippopotamus, which hardly expresses the skimming flight of a pencil-thin eight.

Until recently, membership was by invitation only, mostly former Oxbridge rowing blues and Henley winners. Now, it is a little broader but the row has broken out over the price of that membership.

The committee, headed by Mr John Garton, the club president, decided that the 1,800 full members would have to be charged a more realistic subscription to help keep the club afloat and to pay off some of the £100,000 overdrafts.

As president of the Amateur Rowing Association for 12 years, and chairman of the committeee of management at Henley Royal Regatta for 10 years, Mr Garton is the admiral of British rowing.

His opponents, who object to such a dramatic rise in the fee, are led by Mr Peter Coni, who succeeded Mr Garton as chairman of the Henley Management Committee.

Mr Coni declined to comment to *The Times*, but sources within the club describe his supporters as a vociferous minority who have produced no alternative plan to the committees. The row will involve the whole of Britain's rowing establishment

Rally for Sands at Mountbatten death harbour

The Government of the Irish Republic is considering banning a commemoration rally for Bobby Sands, the hunger striker, at Mullaghmore harbour, co Sligo, where Lord Mountbatten of Burma was killed by an IRA bomb in 1979.

The Cabinet can outlaw the march and rally if it believes it would lead to violence. Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, was said to be revolted by the proposal.

Sinn Fein supporters have arranged the march for next Sunday. Among the reported speakers are Mr Neil Blaney, an MEP and former republic Cabinet minister; Mr Owen Carron, defeated in the Westminster elections in Fermanagh and South Tyrone; and Mr Joe McGirl, a former Sinn Fein MP.

Washing-up dispute ultimatum

A showdown between Austin Rover and its 5,000 assembly workers at Cowley is expected today when the company announces an imminent deadline for the introduction of "bell-to-bell" working with the abolition of washing-up time.

The deadline is likely to expire within 48 hours and the company expects the workforce to accept the new working practises. The ultimatum will be discussed at a mass meeting at which union leaders will recommend a strike.

The Cowley assembly ant is the only Austin Rover factory still refusing to give up washing-up time. The men there stopped work for four weeks over the issue two months ago.

If they agreen to work a 39-hour week, they will receive a £50 productivity bonus on Thursday.

Bedsit girl drops out

Santuzza Hendrick, aged 16, who was given a £43 a week bedsit to help her studies has dyed her hair pink and turned up for only two of her eight O-level examinations at Priory School, Exeter.

Her mother, Mrs Julie Hendrick, who was against the girl being given social security money to leave home, said: "She has become a dropout and changed her whole lifestyle". Mrs Hendrick plans to go to court to apply to have her daughter put into Farringdon community home, which also provides education.

Doctors abort one twin

Doctors at King's College Hospital, London, have developed a technique to abort one of twin foetuses in cases where one has been diagnosed to be handicapped and the other normal. The operation, called selective foetocide, has been carried out on six women, the latest a Scottish woman who was expecting twins, one of them with a fatal deformity.

The mother will continue to carry both babies, until her pregnancy is complete. The dead baby will cease to grow, and the live one will progress normally.

Disabled man's solo to Azores

Mr Michael Spring, who is disabled, was delighted yesterday when he completed a solo voyage to the Azores in only 16 days instead of the 30 days he had allowed for.

Mr Spring, a computer operator from Solihull, never managed more than one hour's sleep at a time during his voyage. He was in constant pain from his disability and was anxious about being run down by a passing ship.

Correction

The last former Speaker of the House of Commons to be created a Viscount, Mr Shepherd Morrison, became Lord Dunrossil and not, as stated in *The Times* on Saturday, Lord Margadale. Lord Margadale's second and third sons are Conservative MPs.

Many prison governors oppose death penalty

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Most prison governors would be against hanging, according to soundings I have taken. One said: "If you tell a governor to do what he believes is morally wrong you are on the way to Belsen".

If hanging were reintroduced, many governors would prefer to have nothing to do with it. According to the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, two thirds of staff in governor grades have joined the service since the abolition of capital punishment.

One said: "Hanging would be against my terms of service. They are not to hang people but rehabilitate them. You cannot rehabilitate people when they hang."

Knowledge that mistakes have been made about the guilt of alleged murderers in the past is another powerful influence on governors' consciences. They would find it difficult to face a man in the condemned cell still protesting his innocence.

The tension that used to build up in prisons before a hanging would be even more explosive these days when there is a hard core of terrorist prisoners out to exploit grievances, particularly if an IRA man was about to be hanged.

A governor with long experience said: "Prisons would be impossible to run. Pentonville rioted after one hanging."

A graphic description of the build-up of tension before a hanging was given by a member of staff who had been involved. The countdown began after the finding of the guilt and went on through the appeal hearing, which usually took about 12 weeks.

"You got a polarization between the prison population and staff as representatives of the state which had decreed a person should die. You got violence between individual prisoners and members of staff, or between prisoners, or even group violence against groups of staff.

"Almost every execution I have known has been accompanied the night before by prisioners beating doors or smashing windows.

"The morning of the execution you could feel the silence as prisoners ticked off the minutes to the execution. Where prisons had chiming clocks, their tolling was stilled".

Mr Sidney Powell, secretary of the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, told *The Times* that if governors were given the option of opting out on conscience grounds, the remainder would become known as pro-hanging, which could affect relationships with inmates in the tightly-knit world of prison. In any case, the long-term relations between staff and prisoners would be damaged.

Mr Powell believes hanging would not deter terrorists, who would feel they were dying for a cause and might even welcome martyrdom. While a prospect of hanging might convince some people not to carry arms, those who did so would not be put off using them, in his opinion.

In 36 years' service in prisons, first as a uniformed officer and now in the governor grade, he had had better opportunity to study the minds and reactions of dangerous men than many others concerned in the debate on capital punishment.

Mr David Waddilove, governor of Pentonville from 1958 to 1961, who supervised two hangings, thought the death penalty was not a deterrent. He said on the BBC Radio 4 programme *You the Jury*: "The longer I was in the prison service, the less effective I thought it was".

But an officer who was involved in at least one hanging told me he had no qualms of conscience about it. It was part of his job as a servant of the state, he said.

The innocent men who could have hanged

A briefing paper on capital punishment by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says that in the 13 years before the abolition of the death penalty serious doubts were raised in at least three cases as to whether the right man was convicted. Timothy Evans, who was hanged largely on the evidence of the mutiple murderer Christie, was granted a posthumous free pardon.

Since abolition, a series of cases have increased awareness of the risk of mistaken convictions, Nacro says. Recent cases include:

Patrick Meehan, who was pardoned by the Secretary of State for Scotland after serving six years for a murder to which another man confessed.

Albert Taylor, whose conviction was quashed after he had served five years of a life sentence for the murder of his fiancée's younger sister, when further evidence came to light which helped to strengthen his alibi.

John Preece, who was freed and awarded £70,000 compensation after being convicted of murder on the subsequently discredited evidence of the Home Office forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift.

Michael McMahon and David Cooper, whose convictions for the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster were upheld by the Court of Appeal four times, but who were released by the Home Secretary because he accepted there were serious doubts as to their guilt



Retiring: Mr John Hunt, first male head of Roedean, with his wife Sarah outside the school.

Man who succeeded in a woman's world

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean School is looking for a new head, on the early retirement of Mr John Hunt, aged 51, who 13 years ago became the first man to be appointed head of a girls' fee-paying school.

The question is being raised whether Roedean, which has 430 girls, all boarders, will choose another man. Mr Hunt thinks there is nothing wrong with a man being in charge of an all-female institution so long as the school is large enough to include senior women staff who can take care of the pastoral side.

He is bold enough to say that "in a large school like this, with a clearly defined structure, a man can often contribute different qualities, perhaps objectivity, and the fact that you are within your own family circle can be helpful to the community as a whole".

Mr Hunt, who has a young wife, whom he met at Stowe, and two sons, aged nine and eleven, clearly sees the fact that he is a family man as crucial to the job.

That line of argument does not go down well with headmistresses, who have had to watch men being given plum jobs that once would have gone automatically to women at a time when opportunites for women are supposed to have improved.

Mrs Pauline Mathias, headmistress of More House School in Knightsbridge, London, and president of the Girls' Schools Association, thinks it is important that girls should be able to see women in positions of authority as heads of schools.

Part of the trouble, as Mr Hunt sees it, is that fewer competent women are coming forward for headships. "There are fewer career-minded women who are free to pursue the kind of ambition which used to be normal in budding headmistresses", he said.

Women staff in girls' schools do not become house mistresses to get their feet on the promotion ladder, as men do in boys' schools. Women heads of department often prefer to remain on the academic side of the school and more female staff in independent girls' schools are getting married and working with their husbands than used to be the case, Mr Hunt says. They are also much less likely to want to live in the school.

Mr Hunt, who is retiring so that he can pursue research into Dutch settlers in South Africa and manage his Scottish estate, leaves a successful school.

Despite fees £3,900 a year, Roedean has no difficulty in attracting girls and turns away many applicants. Its academic results are good and its sixth form is large, with 130 pupils.

Mr Hunt likes to emphasize that the school continues the purpose for which it was founded in 1885. It was the first girl's school established specifically to educate women for careers.

He says that the school suffers little from parents sweeping their daughters away at the end of the fifth form to attend a boys' public school sixth form. Like most heads of girls' schools, he is suspicious of what is seen as pseudo-coeducation practised by boys' public schools.

He also shows solidarity with the headmistresses over the attitudes of the boys' public schools towards them. He believes the Girls' Schools Association should join with the Headmasters' Conference.

It is no secret that the public school heads view merger with reluctance. Mr Hunt says: "It is rather arrogant, if you have a lot of girls in a particular school, if you are not prepared to talk to another organization which has the care of the majority of girls of that age group under its wing".

Science report

Liquid fuel process aided by waste

By the staff of *Nature*

Two chemical engineers from the University of Connecticut may have found a way to use lignin, a major waste product of timber production and some kinds of agriculture, to convert coal into a liquid fuel.

If coal could be liquefied economically, it could replace oil and petroleum products, such as diesel oil and petrol for transport. And if lignin were used in the process, a use would have been found for the 20-50,000 million tons of it that have to be disposed of throughout the world every year.

Those are the aims of Dr Robert Coughlin and Dr Faegh Davoudzadeh, who have just reported their initial laboratory experiments on the projects. They found that in experimental reactions a half and half mixture of lignin and coal could be liquefied much more efficiently than either alone, even without a catalyst.

The two researchers tried a number of different strategies. The most successful involved heating an ounce of lignin with an ounce of coal to a temperature of 400°C and a pressure of 130 atmospheres. Of the liquefiable part of this mixture (that is excluding coal ash), some four-fifths was converted to liquids. Lignin alone was only one-third converted and coal alone one-twentieth converted.

The effect of the lignin, the researchers believe, is to stop reformation of the long coal molecules after they have been broken up by the heat, leaving short organic molecules that form liquids when the mixture is cooled.

Source: *Nature* June 30 (vol 303, p 789; 1983).

©Nature-Times News Service 1983.

RCA head quit over principle

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

Dr Lionel March decided to resign as rector of the Royal College of Art as a result of increasing frustration at resistance to his ideas to bring design into the computer age, he said yesterday.

Dr March announced last week that he intends to leave the college, Britain's leading college of art and design, in September, 1984, after only three years of his five-year term. His decision has thrown the college into turmoil about its future. Its governing council is to meet on Wednesday to discuss the resignation.

He insisted that his quarrel was based on principles, not personalities.

"I am frustrated with the attitudes at the college and also in other bodies such as research councils. People here are now claiming to be discovering things that I was dealing with 20 years ago in America.

Lawson says jobs are plentiful

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night that there were plent of job vacancies available for the unemployed, but that some people were making the deliberate calculation that they were better off on the dole.

He said on Channel 4's *Face the Press* programme that no Whitehall discussions had yet taken place on the scale of future upratings unemployent benefit despite suggestions that the Government is planning to reduce the real level of benefit.

"The fact is that it is not possible to give a guarantee on any particular uprating of unemployment benefits", he said. "It will have to be judged each year in the light of all the circumstances.

"In an uncertain world there is a limit, inevitably, to the number of things that can be guaranteed. Any government that claims you can guarantee everything is a fraudulent government and should not be trusted."

Mr Lawson gave an indication of his inclinaation, however, when he said: "There can be no doubt whatever that at the margin there are people, even in present circumstances, who take a rational decision that it is not worth their while taking a job at the sort of pay at which jobs may be on offer."

Any review would take account of the need for public expenditure economy as well as the need to provide an incentive to work, he said.

Asked where the jobs were to be found, he replied: "I think that there are many jobs of an unskilled nature which are available to be done at a particular wage".

Mr Lawson's remarks are certain to provoke strong reaction from the Labour Opposition in the Commons. Mr Denzil Davies, a contender for the Labour deputy leadership, said yesterday that any curtailment of benefit would heap further deprivation and indignity on the unemployed.

Private refuse firm broke pollution law

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

An American-owned company that will seek to win refuse and street cleaning contracts from some of Britain's largest local authorities has been convicted in the United States under anti-trust and pollution laws.

The parent company of Waste Management International, which is registered in Bermuda but operates in Britain, was found to be storing toxic waste inadequately in surface lagoons at its dumping site in Ohio.

United States environment officials have also forced the group to make improvements to another complex in Alabama.

Mr Edwin Falkman, vice-president and company secretary of the offshoot company operating in Britain, also confirmed that a federal grand jury is investigating an alleged attempt to create a monopoly market in Florida.

In February, a subsidiary in Georgia was convicted of conspiring to fix prices.

The disclosures about the company appeared in *Public Service Action*, "an anti-privatization newsletter for the labour movement", which is financed by the Greater London Council and charities such as Shelter and the World Council of Churches.

Mr Falkman said the disclosures were smears, but he confirmed the breaches of anti-trust and pollution laws.

"Anyone spending the time to look into our company will discover that it is a reputable one".

● Private dustmen employed by Grandmet Waste Services in Wandsworth, south-west London who were awarded a £8 a week rise by the Central Arbitration Committee last month, will not be getting the money.

The Conservative-controlled Wandsworth Council has decided not to enforce the ruling and to strike out the "fair wages" clause from its agreement with private contractors.

BBC chairman looks back

Howard's unfulfilled ambition

By Kenneth Gosling

It was George Howard's ambition, in the early 1970s when he first became a BBC governor, to see 80 radio stations established in England and between 16 and 18 regional television stations, rather more than independent television has now.

But the man who has now become a life peer, Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, never saw that ambition realized, nor will he.

Lord Howard, who today performs his final official act as BBC chairman by opening Radio York in his own home county of North Yorkshire, is still well satisfied with what he leaves behind, but it could have been much more.

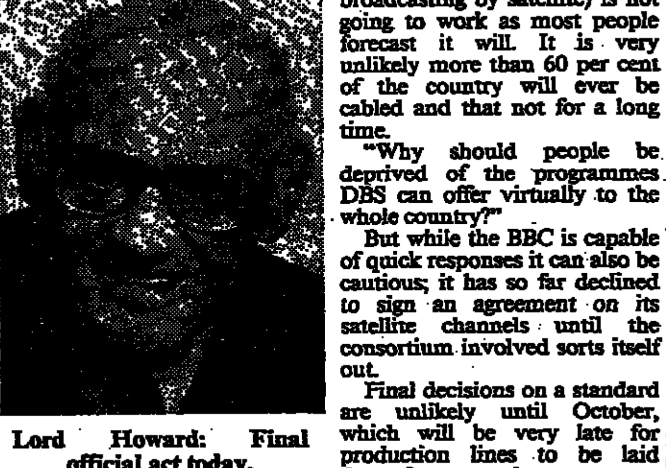
"There were nine or ten radio stations then and Ted Heath had forbidden any further development. And it became apparent over the years that neither ambition could be achieved for financial reasons and we settled for half the number of local radio stations (Radio York is the thirtieth).

"I believe it is going to be a long time, if ever, before we achieve the enhancement of regional television that we ought to have to do the job properly. And it is the one advantage the ITV setup has over us.

"The real problem is here in London and the South-east where we have never found a satisfactory answer. Almost inevitably it is national problems that are reflected on *Nationwide* and we have got to beef up the South-east outside the GLC area."

Radio could develop and flourish in London, Lord Howard believes, either through many tiny stations or a natuaral split into four parts. But wavelengths are the problem and it is a difficulty, he says, that the Government is not prepared to deal with sensibly.

"The VHF spectrum is something we use less than almost any other country because parts which should be reserved for broadcasting are still used for other purposes. The argument is that the cost of moving them would be enormous.



Lord Howard: Final official act today.

"Well, the Metropolitan Police did just that without any fuss or public bother whatever and the Home Office hardly knew anything about it."

Lord Howard is irritated by talk of the BBC's monolithic nature; in the sense that ideas can get through quickly it is not true, he says.

"Look at breakfast television – from conception to consumption in nine months. No, we would not have done it had it not been for TV–am starting up, but this was not the BBC being dog-in-the-manger. As a national instrument of broadcasting we must be involved in the broadcasting that goes on.

"And it is not a very expensive operation while allowing us the coverage of news, interacting with our local stations in a way ITV cannot do."

People who attack the BBC's involvement in satellite broadcasting have got it wrong, he believes. "Cable and its essential complement of DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) is not going to work as most people forecast it will. It is very unlikely more than 60 per cent of the country will ever be cabled and that not for a long time.

"Why should people be deprived of the programmes DBS can offer virtually to the whole country?"

But while the BBC is capable of quick responses it can also be cautious; it has so far declined to sign an agreement on its satellite channels until the consortium involved sorts itself out.

Final decisions on a standard are unlikely until October, which will be very late for production lines to be laid down for sets and converters to receive DBS.

Lord Howard talks enthusiastically about the new broadcasting centre that will rise, allowing for any delays about demolition, on the site of the present Langham Place building.

He had a big part in selecting the architect, Mr Norman Foster, and he sees the new structure as exciting and one of the most important in post-war London. It is likely to become the BBC's headquarters and will be physically linked under the road to Broadcasting House – "more, I hope, than just a dreary tunnel".

He is proud of having brought the BBC safely through a period of upheaval and financial cuts into an era of stability. But that does not, he emphasizes, mean a period of stagnation.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 80; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dh 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.800; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S$5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Last ten go forward to national crossword final

By Edmund Akenhead Our Crossword Editor

The last two of the five regional finals of the Collins Dictionaries/ *Times* Crossword Championship, took place at the Park Lane Hotel, central London, at the weekend.

Of the 282 finalists at the London A final on Saturday only five achieved maximum puzzle points by solving all four puzzles without error and those five qualify for the national final on September 4.

The London A regional champion, with 63 time bonus points, was Mr James Atkins, a teacher of singing at Rada and twice previously the national champion. The runner-up was Mrs Anne Bradford, a school secretary, of New Barnet, with 59 bonus points.

The remaining qualifiers were Mr Philip Ashcroft, a solicitor, of Woking, Sir David Hunt, a retired ambassador, of Lindfield, and Mr Nicholas Mitchell, an actuary, of Hampstead, scoring 57, 54 and 49 bonus points respectively.

In the London B regional final yesterday there were five qualifiers from the 291 finalists, all with maximum puzzle points.

The regional champion was Mr Richard Morse, a London merchant banker, with 78 bonus points. The runner-up was Miss Joan Todd, a London artist, scoring 70 bonus points.

The remaining places were won by Mr Henry Blanco white, a London patent agent, Mr Alan Myers, a tax assistant, of Sutton, and Mr Malcolm Davis, a civil servant, of Leigh-on-Sea, with 69, 69 and 66 bonus points respectively.

Prizes were presented by Mr Alan Macfarlane, publishing director of Collins Dictionaries.

Man seen running over moor may hold key to Peak District murder

A running man was seen on the moors just before the discovery of Miss Susan Renhard's body near Castleton, Derbyshire, the police said yesterday. He was hot and sweating and continually looking round him as he rushed across the moor near the ruins of Peveril Castle.

Det Sup Peter Burgess, of Derbyshire CID, said the man was now high on the list of suspects. "His actions could be described as those of someone who has done something. We would appeal for anyone who thinks they know who he was to come forward."

The man is described as being in his late teens or early twenties, quite tall with frizzy black hair. Up to seven people saw him as he ran across the moor towards Castleton on the other side of the dale. One said he ran across the top of the moor and enter a copse, scattering sheep as he went.

Within half an hour Miss Renhard's body had been found. She had been suffocated. The police suspect a sexual motive to the killing.

Miss Renhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, West Midlands, was staying at the National Park Lose Hill Study Centre when she went out alone to take photographs. Two people have told the police that they saw her alone in Cavedale on the afternoon of her death.

Detectives are now planning a reconstruction of the murder scene, bringing together witnesses from all over the country. They will take up positions in the dale and try to recall exactly what they saw on the afternoon of the killing.

Ten miles away in Glossop, Derbyshire, the hunt continued for the killer of Miss Diana Towers, aged 16, who disappeared from a party last Saturday. She was found strangled and naked at the Melandra Castle Roman fort, half a mile from her home in Gamesley, Glossop, on Thursday.

The police are not linking the two deaths.

Det Chief Supt Sydney Thompson, head of Derbyshire CID, said that at least one courting couple were close to the place where Miss Towers's body was found and he promised them anonymity if they came forward.

Mr Thompson also appealed to anyone who saw two youths who were involved in a disturbance with a girl on the A57 road to Manchester early on Sunday. He did not know if the girl was Miss Towers. "If anyone else saw a group of youngsters, fighting or not, we would like to hear from them. It may well be totally innocent".

The clothes Miss Towers was wearing have still not been found.

Why Gregory told his story

Mr Ronald Gregory, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said yesterday that he wrote his Yorkshire "Ripper" memoirs to restore public confidence in the police and dispel misconceptions that the police had been negligent (our Crime Reporter writes).

Quoted in The Mail in Sunday alongside the second episode of his memoirs, Mr Gregory said he realized that there were factors against early publication of his story of the inquiry, but "I believe these were outweighed by the need to inform the public without further delay about what really happened ... in particular the pressures and difficulties which existed over the years upon myself and my officers."

Mr Gregory said that he had accepted a three-year consultancy with the newspaper and had not been paid a large sum of money solely for the memoirs.

In yesterday's instalment Mr Gregory admitted that the police had made a big mistake in issuing the tape recording and letters said to have come from the so-called Ripper. The material turned the investigation away from the wider spectrum of suspects to concentrate on the wrong clues.

Decision defended

Devon police chiefs are preparing to defend the decision to sind two officers to Australia to interview a man who may have evidence to connect the disappearence of Genette Tate with a convicted sex murderer (Craig Seton writes).

The child, aged 13, vanished while on a newspaper round in Aylesbeare, Devon, in 1978 and has never been found. Last week Supt Don Crabb, who was second in command of the investigation into her disappearance, and Det Inspector Tony Furzeland flew to Brisbane to interview Mr Michael Bastin, who emigrated from Exeter two years ago.

Their inquiries concern information Mr Bastin may have about Ian Bealey, aged 33, who is serving a life sentence for murdering Virginia Maunder. The police have interviewed Bealey in prison about the girl's disappearance.

Devon and Cornwall police are concerned "to leave no stone unturned" in the Genette Tate case, despite criticism that sending two officers to Australia was likely to produce nothing

Mr Bastin has apparently said in Brisbane that he told Devon police all he knew before emigrating, but unofficial sources say that he had no direct contact with Devon police and that the information he allegedly has was passed on through another party.





Works of art: Two of the exhibits on display at the degree show of the industrial design department of the Central School of Art and Design in London. Left: Mr Matthew de Lancey-Wheeler with his petrol pump which takes payment by credit cards. Right: Mr Paul Goodens with his hot-air popcorn machine. Other exhibits today and tomorrow include jewelry, ceramics, graphics, fine art, printmaking, sculpture, theatre, and textiles (Photographs: John Voos).

No-jury trial idea for long fraud cases

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering alternatives to trial by jury in long fraud cases after repeated calls for change from senior judges.

A working party of Treasury, officials is examing the options in such cases, such as a judge sitting with two expert assessors. The working party is expected to bring forward proposals in a consultative document or Green Paper.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor; Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice; and Mr Justice Ralph Gibson, the Law Commission chairman, have all called for reform of long fraud cases in the past year.

They say such have become excessively expensive and are also highly technical and complicated, inposing a heavy strain on all parties involved.

But a working group of the Criminal Bar Association says that non-jury trails in such cases would be the "thin edge of the wedge"

It says in a discussion paper that, despite the complexities, the issue finally to be decided is whether dishonesty ha been proved or not. "This is an issue which juries are perfectly capable of deciding."

One option, it says, would be to allow the defendant to choose trial by judge alone or by judge and assessors. But the association concludes that the option of a non-jury trial would have to be available to any defendant accused of an indictable offence.

The association does, however, seek other reforms of the jury system. The minimun age of a juror should be raised to 21 from 18 and the upper limit from 65 to 70.

There should be tighter rules disqualifying convicted people, more stand-by jurors in long cases, more background instruction for jurors, and more pinpointing of the issues in complex cases.

Experts divided over 'Constable'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

It has taken Sotheby's almost a year to gather enough evidence to present an unknown, 6ft Constable landscape for sale with the full confidence that it is what it seems to be. Doubts are, however, still being expressed.

The painting is a landscape on the River Stour and appears to be the full-scale preparatory sketch for the famous painting of children fishing in the river known as "The Young Waltonians", which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820.

Sotheby's is offering it for sale on Wednesday and suggests a price in the £500,000 to £800,000 range, which would set a resounding record for any work by Britain's great naturalistic landscape painter.

There are four main experts on Constable's work and it was Sotheby's aim to get them all to verify the picture. It has not succeeded. Two are endorsing it but the others are refusing to comment.

Mr Graham Reynolds and Mr Charles Rhynne are working together on a *catalogue raisonné* of Constable's work in which the painting is promised a place. "I shall put it in as an authentic painting. I consider it pretty intact", Mr Reynolds says.

The other two are Mr Leslie Parris and Mr Ian Fleming-Williams, organizers of the 1976 Constable exhibition at the Tate Gallery. Each has said he does not want to discuss the painting before the sale.

The suggestion put forward by some London art dealers is that the picture remained unfinished in Constable's studio at his death and was completed by another hand to make it more salable. That is suggested by the different handling of paint on the left and right

Sotheby's have commissioned a technical report on the picture from Mr Herbert Lank, the leading restorer, who has found no evidence of the paint being applied at different periods. The painting was cleaned and relined in about 1900 and some dirt appears to have been carelessly left between the original layer of varnish and that of the restorer.

In addition, Sotheby's has taken the picture round the country, usually accompanied by Mr Reynolds, Mr Parris and Mr Fleming-Williams. Mr Rhynne is more difficult to get hold of because he is based in the United States.

The picture has been taken to Northamptonshire and placed beside the final exhibited version of "The Young Waltonians". It has been taken to Royal Holloway College, London, and compared witht the other 6ft sketch, "View on the Stour". It has spent a fortnight at the Tate. While Sotheby's has convinced itself that it is the missing Constable sketch and wholly from his hand, others retain doubts. When it was sold from the Wynn Ellis collection at Christie's in 1876 it was described as "after Constable"

Exmoor 'beast' hunters baffled

By Craig Seton

The prolonged West Country hunt for the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which has killed nearly 100 sheep and lambs, is no nearer success, despite the combined efforts of police, farmers and Royal Marines' marksmen.

The trail has been cold for more than a week, when what is thought to be a large totally wild, dark-coloured dog which leaves paw prints five inches across, is last thought to have killed, after moving its hunting ground from North Devon to Exmoor in Somerset.

However, there is caution about attributing later killings to the "Beast" because of reports that a large collie dog may also be attacking sheep in the area.

Royal Marine marksmen from the Commando training centre at Lympstone, near Exeter, are still operating in the Exmoor area but since they joined the hunt two months ago the "Beast" has become much less predictable, killing on few occasions and ranging over wider areas of farmland.

The killer first appeared about four months ago northeast of South Molton, in Devon, slaughtering more than 40 sheep and lambs from one farm alone. Marines with night-sight rifles camped out on hilltops hoping for a chance to shoot the animal.

But by late May it appeared to have moved more than ten miles away, into Somerset where it started killing on farms five or more miles apart. Farmers now estimate it has killed livestock valued at over £4,000.

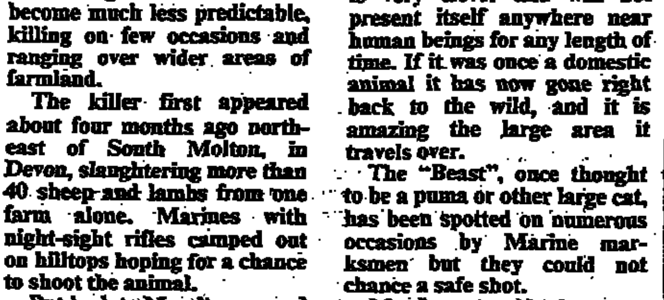
Mr Ray Lacey, a National Farmers Union official at South Molton, said: "It is an extreme mystery. The animal is very clever and will not present itself anywhere near human beings for any length of time. If it was once a domestic animal it has now gone right back to the wild, and it is amazing the large area it travels over.

The "Beast", once thought to be a puma or other large cat, has been spotted on numerous occasions by Marine marksmen but they could not chance a safe shot.

Mr Lacey said that paw prints suggested it could be as large as a Newfoundland dog, while its agility indicated it could have lurcher blood. Unlike dogs that worried sheep for fun, the "Beast" usually killed only for food, crushing the skulls of lambs and managing to bring down full grown ewes without leaving signs of a scuffle.

Its lower kill rate last month could mean it is also living off young deer and rabbits, Mr Lacey said. He added: "We would dearly love to see the end of the saga. We want to see it shot or killed".

According to local people, the "Beast" is still the main talking point in the area around Simonsbath and Exford and rumours abound. The latest is that a large collie is also on the loose. Mrs Gina Rawle, a farmer's wife, said she now always took a shotgun with her when she went to check her chickens,



Nutritionists in fierce attack on eating habits

By David Walker

A panel of nutritionists has proposed a 15-year plan to reform British eating habits, involving a farm breeding programme to produce leaner cattle, much more detailed labelling of food, and the doorstep delivery of low-fat milk.

An unpublished draft report, disclosed in yesterday's *Sunday Times* prepared for the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education, is severely critical of the national diet. It recommends cuts in the intake of fats (10 per cent less), sugar (15 per cent less) and salt (one gram a day less), to be accomplished over the next five years.

The report redeems carbohydrate, traditionally held to account for excess, weight; bread and potatoes are encouraged. Enemies are fats and sugar, including sugar in processed foods.

"These recommendations", the report says, "are fundamentally different from previous guidelines which have advocated that overweight people just need to eat less. It is the pattern of eating and choice of foods which is important as well as changes in the exercise pattern."

The report has been prepared by a team led by Professor Philip James, of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, former head of the Medical Research Council's Cambridge nutrition unit.

Unlike previous reports, it makes an unqualified connexion between diet and Britain's high levels of coronary and other diseases. It reinforces the conclusion that dietary changes could save the National Health Service many millions through the prevention of disease. Conditions such as anorexia are also linked in the report with excess intake of sugar and fats and insufficient fibre.

But the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education may be reluctant to publish. It is sponsored by the Health Education Council, a quango, the Department of Health and Social Security, and the British Nutrition Foundation. The last named is supported by the food industry, including confectioners and is unlikely to welcome a wholehearted attack on sugar in the diet.

● A leading cardiologist has criticized as "over-enthusiastic" health educators who preach that everyone should change lifestyles to avoid heart disease (the Press Association reports). Professor Michael Oliver said that recent trials in Britain and other countries, in which thousands of middle-aged men were urged to stop smoking, eat less fat, control their weight and blood pressure, and do more exercise were at best inconclusive.

Lamborghini awarded fast car title

The argument among manufacturers about who builds the world's fastest accelerating production car has been settled. The Lamborghini Countach has been officially recognized as the fastest, and as such will be noted in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

The race that proved the fact took place on the Isle of Wight yesterday and was organized by Mr Paul Curtis, whose father, Alan, is a former chairman of Aston Martin.

Thousands of people packed into Bembridge airport to watch the time trials when the world's six fastest cars competed for the title. There was an Aston Martin V8, a Ferrari Boxer, a Jaguar XJ-S, the winning Lamborghini Countach, a Lotus Turbo Esprit, and Porsche Turbo.

The Lamborghini won each of two runs in a time of 13.61 seconds. The Porsche Turbo was second with 13.84 seconds.

Spy's will

Donald Maclean, the former diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union with Guy Burgess and died there in March, left estate in England and Wales valued at £4,997 net to his wife Melinda. Other wills, page 12

Farm death

A farm worker was killed by a hay baler on a farm in Rodgrove, Somerset, yesterday. The man was decapitated.

'Handful of hair' murder is referred to the appeal court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The case of Mervyn Russell, the man allegedly wrongly convicted in the "handful of hair" murder, in which a girl was stabbed in her flat in 1977, has been referred back to the Court of Appeal because of fresh evidence.

The referral is reported in the annual report today of Justice, the law reform body, which took up the case as one of several serious alleged miscarriages of justice. It was then highlighted in a BBC series, *Rough Justice*.

Among the weaknesses of the prosecution case was that dark and grey hairs were found in the girl's hand. They did not come from Russell. The defence suggested that the murderer was a Hungarian, with grey hair, who disappeared soon after the murder and was later found dead in a derelict house.

The Home Office refused an exhumation order, but the case will go to the Court of Appeal on the basis of evidence relating first to Russell's broken ankle – the murderer was seen to jump from a third floor window – and a waistcoat. The murderer was seen to wear a waistcoat with a shiny back and buckle and Russell had no such coat.

Justice criticized the length of time, 15 months, it took to reach the decision after it forwarded documents to the Home Secretary.

It also criticized as inadequate government proposals to deal with alleged miscarriages of justice. The government has rejected the idea of an independent review body, proposed by a select committee of MP's and by Justice.

Instead the Home Secretary is to exercise his power of reference back to Court of Appeal more readily and to instruct the Court of Appeal to be more prepared to receive evidence or order a retrial.

But Justice says that leaves the original criticisms of the system unmet, with the Home Secretary still using the police for investigating complaints of wrongful conviction, unless an allegation of police malpractice is involved.

"Is it reasonable to expect the police diligently to investigate a complaint which may reveal that they, or their colleagues, were incompetent or negligent or simply wrong?"

As for the Court of Appeal, that already has powers to quash a conviction on the grounds that it is unsafe or unsatisfactory. "But it has continued to regard the verdict of the jury as sacrosanct, however perverse it may appear to others, and to hold the defendant responsible for the tactics of his lawyers, however mistaken they may appear to be with hindsight."

Twenty-sixth annual report from Justice (95a Chancery Lane, London WC2; £1).



Brampton Petition, a four-year-old Charollais and winner of last year's Royal Ulster Show, getting a wash from Mr David Benson, in preparation for today's opening of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Livestock entries are the highest since the event moved to the site 21 years ago. The most popular breed in the beef cattle section is Charollais and the biggest increase in the dairy section is for British Friesians. The show runs until Thursday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Brass workshop to aid young musicians

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A scheme to teach brass playing to young musicians is to be launched this month by members of the London Brass Virtuosi, formed last year from leading brass players in London orchestras and ensembles.

The launching of the London Brass Workshop on July 15 will for the first time give school and university musicians the chance to learn from and then perform in public alongside professional brass players.

The launch workshop, sponsored by the Musicians' Union, will be held during the National Festival of Music for Youth, taking place at the South Bank concert halls from July 14 to 16. it will be one of the first musical events in the Festival Hall's "Music Box" area since its conversion from being the Riverside Terrace restaurant.

Afer the launch there will be workshops based at the Kingston Polytechnic, home also of the London Sinfonietta and the Medici Quartet, for students. A national residential workshop is planned for early next year.

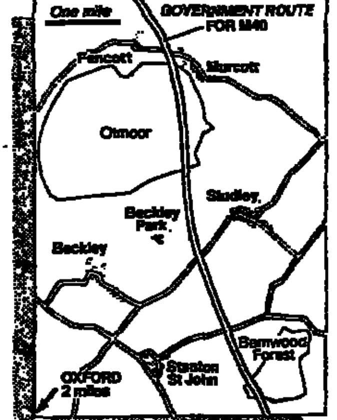
MP may storm M40 'barrier'

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Mr Tony Baldry, the new Conservative MP for Banbury, has entered the legal battle about the proposed extension of the M40 motorway from Oxford to Birmingham. He is ready to put forward a Private Member's Bill against an attempt to block the motorway by selling thousands of minute plots in its path to buyers all over the world.

Members of Friends of the Earth have acted as agents for the sale of a remote field, owned by Mr Terence Holloway, one of their members, on Oxmoor, near Oxford. Mr Holloway's farm is bisected by the motorway route chosen by ministers.

He and friends of the Earth boycotted the six-month public inquiry into the motorway which has just ended. he is applying for a judgment in the European Court of Human Rights that the British motorway planning system offends against natural justice. He claims that it is unfair for ministers who suggest routes for motorways to decide where to build them.



Mr Joseph Weston, coordinator of the field sale, said that enough offers were left to justify buying a further six acres of land near the outstanding butterfly reserve at Bernwood Forest, which is just north of the present western extremity of the M40. The Government's route cuts through the edge of the forest complex. Like Otmoor, it is on a section where ministers admit that traffic will justify only four lanes

"Hopefully we have built a legal barrier across Otmoor", Mr Weston said. Planning law requires ministers who want to acquire land by compulsory purchase for road-building to try to tell the owners. But Mr Weston said he would not keep the signed offers to buy from people who had bought the small plots.

Mr Baldry, a barrister who is president of the M40 support group, said that if the sales proved a serious obstacle he would take parliamentary action. Much of the proposed motorway would pass through his constituency.

Pershing 2 casts a long shadow over Kohl's Moscow trip this week

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives in Moscow today for a four-day visit to the Soviet Union, the longest he has undertaken since his election. He is accompanied by about 250 journalists from Bonn, one the biggest delegations ever to accompany a German Chancellor anywhere.

But in spite of the heightened expectations in the West and hopes that the Russians will outline to him significant concessions at the Geneva arms talks, no breakthrough is expected either by Dr Kohl, or by Soviet experts here. The Chancellor, as he has repeatedly insisted, is not going as an interpreter or an intermediary and has not been given any mandate to negotiate on behalf of the Americans, Nato or the European Community. The Russians have also shown no signs of moving away from their insistence on including British and French missiles in the intermediate nuclear balance, a topic on which Dr Kohl has no authority to speak.

Indeed, he did not originally intend to talk about missiles. As a newly elected Chancellor, he wanted to get to know the Soviet leaders personally and represent to them his country's interests. These include the continuation of good relations between East and West Germany, the further development of West German trade with the Soviet Union – increasingly important to the economies of both countries – and the continued emigration of Soviet Germans, ever fewer of whom are now being allowed out.

But the imminent deployment on West German soil of 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the new Nato weapon the Russians most fear, has overshadowed all else. And because of the deadlock at Geneva and the fact that any West German Chancellor, of whatever party, is seen in the Kremlin nowadays as their natural – and only – West European negotiating partner, the Chancellor has willy-nilly become a central figure in the East-West arms negotiations.

And this has been fully recognized by the Americans, who sent their top arms negotiators to Bonn to brief the Chancellor last week. President Reagan sent a letter extolling Dr Kohl's "important mission", and Vice-President George Bush publicly wished him good luck.

However, Dr Kohl has little of comfort to tell the Russians. He will make it abundantly clear that his country cannot be deflected from its Nato commitments nor inveigled away from its newly reforged friendship with the United States. Deployment will go ahead, if necessary, and the Russians should not count on encouraging the opposition to change the position of the newly elected Government.

While pointing out that he and his Foreign Minister are committed to continuing good neighbourly relations with Moscow, Dr Kohl will also insist he cannot be swayed by threats of a colder blast from the East, or blackmailed by hints that Bonn's relations with East Berlin will suffer. (He has skilfully made it hard for the East Germans to break off contacts, even if instructed by Moscow to do so.) Already his entourage has suggested the talks will be tough.

For their part, the Russians also have little to offer Dr Kohl. They have watched his stature as a statesman grow, and see little chance of using West Germany to tug the Nato seams apart. They may try to appeal above his head to West European, especially German, public opinion, but know the strength of Dr Kohl's majority.

And on the emigration of the two million Russian Germans, the Kremlin has evidently taken the same line as it has on Jewish emigration: this is not a matter for outside bargaining, and the country can no longer afford to allow these well qualified people to leave.

Mr Andropov, however, wants a success as much as Dr Kohl – especially in view of his own uncertain political dominance at home. A Soviet agreement to bring the European security conference in Madrid to a successful conclusion could be one such tangible outcome. But if the trip does no more than reconfirm that West Germany is still the key to East-West relations, it will have increased Dr Kohl's standing at home and among his allies.

Giant space stations the Soviet aim

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soyuz-Salyut mission, which enters its second week today, shows that the Soviet Union is pressing ahead with an ambitious space programme based on giant orbiting stations, despite doubts about the long-term effects of prolonged weightlessness.

Soyuz T9, manned by Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer Aleksandrov was launched last Monday and docked with the Salyut 7 orbiting space station on Tuesday. A previous attempt to dock with the Salyut 7 in April failed.

Experts pointed out that the orbiting station consisted not only of the original Salyut 7 but also a large module, Cosmos 1443, which was launched in March and linked up with the orbiting Salyut 7 by remote control. The two units together now form a space station 100 ft long.

On Thursday the two cosmonauts entered the Cosmos 1443 module and are now using its scientific equipment for experiments as well as expanding their living quarters.

Cosmos 1443 was originally described merely as a cargo or supply craft. Tass called it a "space tugboat". But it is clearly more than that, since it consists of an orbital module with manoeuvring jets and a descent module which can detach itself and return to Earth with up to 500 kilograms (more than 1,100lb) of instruments and experimental equipment.

Tass said that the "orbital complex" formed by Salyut 7, Cosmos 1443 and the Soyuz T9 craft weighed nearly 50 tons, and was part of a programme leading to a system of "near-terrestrial space experimental laboratories".

Canberra's powers boosted by ruling

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The ruling by the High Court that the Federal Government has the power the block the building of the Gordon-below Franklin dam in Tasmania, overruling state legislation, has set an important precedent and considerably widens the scope for Canberra to control the activities of the states.

The ruling said that the Federal Government had the power to pass legislation implementing legitimate international treaties, which means it can override state decisions if necessary.

Another effect of the court's decision will be that the Federal Goverment will have complete power over Aboriginal matters and the ability to control public corporations, such as electricity supply commissions, gas corporations and water authorities, which are controlled by the state governments.

The control over Aboriginal affairs will be particularly useful for Canberra in its dealings with the Queensland state government, which is generally accepted as having the most restrictive and backward laws governing its Aboriginal population and has resisted several attempts by previous Federal Governments to intervene.

The Federal Government legislation to protect the Franklin river included provisions for the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites and relics.

In the majority ruling, the judges said that provided it could be shown that the area to be protected contained significant Aboriginal sites, then it was in the Federal Government's power to protect them. This was because the Constitution said, that the Federal Government could make laws for "the people of any race".

Mr Justice Mason ruled that the Constitution allowed the Federal Government "to regulate and control the people of any race in the event that they constituted a threat or problem to the general community and to protect the people of a race in the event that there is a need to protect them". Such a protection included protection against racial discrimiation.

The other important precedent set by the High Court ruling was that the Tasmanian Hydroelectric Commission, builder of the dam, was a corproation and as such the constitution determines that it can be controlled by the Federal Government.

The ruling clears up doubts about whether statutory authorities were corporations of the type within the ambit of the Federal Government's power.

Lettuce gets crisper, US style

Soggy salads should soon be a thing of the past as the result of the successful introduction of the American Iceberg lettuce, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau says.

The Iceberg, which has crisper and more densely packed leaves than its standard English counterpart, was developed in the Salinas Valley in California. The first supplies were flown to Britain in 1977 and, despite its price, it proved increasingly popular.

The question was whether it could be grown in the colder and wetter English climate. The secret appears to have been found and this summer more than 16 million lettuces are expected to be harvested from 2,000 acres.

Imported Icebergs cost between 70p and 90p each, but home grown specimens reaching the shops later this month should be down to between 50p and 60p.

Arm patients 'satisfactory'

Mr Roy Tapping, the Oxfordshire farm worker who had his arm sewn back on last Monday after it was torn off by a baling maching, was said to be in a satisfactory condition at Stoke Mandeville Hospital yesterday.

Mr David Ruffle, whose arm was sewn back on after a planing maching accident, was in a very satisfactory condition in Odstock Hospital, Salisbury.

Boy rescued from lake bed

A boy aged 16, was saved by pupils on a life-saving course after he disappeared while swimming in the West Lake at Colwick Park, Nottingham.

The boys from Trent College, Long Eaton, near the city, found Mark Harley of Primrose Crescent, Carlton, Nottingham, on the lake bed; he had stopped breathing and was revived by artificial respiration and oxygen on the bank.

£30m cost of ticket frauds

London Transport expects to lose about £30m this year – 6 per cent of its income before subsidies – through ticket frauds by passenger and staff. Fraud by passengers is likely to cost £22.5m and bus and Tube staff are expected to take a further £7.5m.

A report on automatic Tube fare collection will be presented to the Greater London Council next week.

Vietnam 'will stay put'

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnam will stay in Cambodia "until hell freezes over", Mr Bill Hayden, Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister, said yesterday after a visit to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese Government.

He said his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, had convinced him of that. They had been explicit that military pressure against them would not succeed and that they would match any elevation of military operations by Anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces.

If that occurred, Mr Hayden said, the Vietnamese and Soviet presence would become even more deeply entrenched. That made the guerilla army of the former government the Khmer Rouge, armed and supplied by China, a wasting asset.

Canadians gain access to official files for £2.60

From John Best
Ottawa

It costs an individual $5 (£2.60) to start the process of obtaining information from the Government under Canada's new Access to Information Act, which went into effect last Friday.

Regulations made public last week show that a request for information from government files could cost hundreds of dollars, depending on its nature. A companion Privacy Act also went into effect on Friday.

Mr Herb Gray, the president of the Treasury Board and minister responsible for implementing the legislation, told reporters that July 1 marked a new era in the field of Government information. He promised to approach his job of implementation in a very positive way.

But some opposition members of the Commons reacted with scepticism after reading the regulations. A spokesman for the New Democratic Party denounced the Liberal Government's policy on information freedom as "smoke and mirrors".

The Conservative official opposition adopted a wait-and-see attitude, declining to pass judgment until the legislation had had a chance to work.

The Government has discretionary authority to withhold data on international relations and national defence. On the privacy side, no charge is made when an individual seeks to find out what information the Government is holding on him in its files.



Mr MacGuigan: Measure based on three principles.

Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Justice Minister, told reporters that the legislation was founded on three principles: that Canadians should have a right of access to information in government records; that exceptions be as limited and specific as possible; and that Government decisions on disclosure should be subject to independent review.

Anyone who feels he has been denied information unjustifiably can appeal to an independent, Government-appointed information commissioner or privacy commissioner. Beyond that, he can appeal to the Federal Court.

Malaysia to take charge of news

From M.G.G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur

Foreign news agencies will not be allowed to deal directly with local newspapers, radio and television stations from May next year, when they will have to go through Bernama, the national news agency.

The announcement by Datuk Adib Adam, the Information Minister, had been expected for some time. Only Agence France-Presse distributes its news and commercial services through Bernama at present.

The Malaysian plan was first spelled out at a meeting of the Organization of Asian News Agencies, in Kuala Lumpur, in October 1981. The consensus among the news agencies then was that Bernama would not be able to cope with the takeover.

Informed sources said yesterday that the Malaysian Cabinet discussed the subject well before Saturday's formal announcement. Bernama will be the sole distributor of both news and commercial news and services, and will coordinate the provision of all telecommunications facilities required for news and other services.

Reuters is the agency most affected by the announcement, since it is the only one providing news and commercial services to a wide-ranging list of clients.

هكذا من الاصل

Malawi's election results

Hint of discontent with Banda party

From Michael Hornsby, Zomba, Malawi

Malawi has an enlarged Parliament of 107 members, 60 of whom are new faces, as a result of the general election held last Wednesday and Thursday. It was only the second time since independence from Britain in 1964 that Malawians had gone to the polls.

The names of the successful candidates were announced here on Saturday night, a day earlier than expected. They will be sworn in at a special ceremony today.

Stunningly situated in the Shire Highlands beneath the beetling ramparts of the Zomba plateau, Zomba was the capital of Malawi until 1975, when the newly-created town of Lilongwe, nearly 200 miles to the north, took over that role. Zomba still houses the Parliament and the University of Malawi.

The only legal political organization in Malawi is the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), of which Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda is the life president, as he is of the country as a whole. All the candidates for election were nominated by district and regional party bodies, and then vetted by the President.

He increased the number of elected seats in Parliament from 87 to 101 just before the elections. In 21 of these the sitting MCP member was returned unopposed and no balloting took place.

Five seats remain vacant because no candidate passed the required test of proficiency in English, the compulsory language of parliamentary debate.

That at any rate is the official explanation for the vacancies, though it may also be that all, or some of the proposed candidates had incurred Dr Banda's displeasure, against which there is no appeal.

The President nominated a further 11 MPs, eight of them men and three women. Under the constitution there is no limit on the number of MPs who can be directly nominated by Dr Banda.

In the remaining 75 seats, the voters had between two and five candidates from whom to choose.

In the absence of other means of assessing public opinion, the relatively high failure rate among sitting MPs could be a sign of popular discontent, and possibly of anger at the deaths last May in a mysterious car crash of two popular ministers who had been talked of as possible successors to Dr Banda.

Voter apathy would be another signal of dissatisfaction, but there is no reliable information on the number of registered voters, or any estimate yet of the number of Malawians who voted.

The 1977 census suggests that at least three million of Malawi's population of 6.2 million are above the age of 21 and therefore eligible to vote. Malawi officials said they expected the turnout to be between 50 and 55 per cent.

No canvassing or election campaigning was permitted on the grounds that this would have encouraged the bribing and corruption of voters.

As Mr Abraham Mwenifumbo, the chairman of the electoral commission, put it: "People know whether candidate is a good man or not from personal experience. No candidate can be allowed to try and persuade the electorate that he is a good person."



Tearful hostages fly in

Ten Portuguse, including five children, arriving in Lisbon yesterday after their release by Angolan guerrillas who held them captive for more than three months. The 10 – some of African descent, others who had lived in the former Portuguese colony for many years – looked tired but in good health on their arrival from Johannesburg (Reuter reports).

Several of the hostages had been captured with 66 Czechoslovak technicians and their families in a raid by Unita guerrillas on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Mocamedes on March 12. Others had been seized at Lumaum in January and forced to march for 53 days to the anti-government guerrillas' central camp.

Forty-five of the Czechoslovak hostages returned home last Friday.

International Red Cross officials who negotiated their release said 20 Czechoslovaks and 10 Portuguese were still in Angola. Unita, which has been fighting the Marxist Angolan Government since independence in 1975, said the remaining hostages were being held to be exchanged for jailed rebels and possibly for one Irish and six British mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan government.

Diplomats optimistic over Sudan captives

Nairobi (Reuter, AP) – Western diplomatic sources are optimistic about the future of five foreign aid workers held hostage in southern Sudan, after long talks by radio between missionaries and their captors.

The sources in Nairobi said yesterday that missionary negotiators and a Sudanese intermediary radioed a rebel camp at Boma from the southern provincial capital of Juba, 120 miles to the south-west, and spoke to one hostage and the rebels for more than an hour on Friday

Previous radio contact with the rebels, members of the hitherto unknown Liberation Front of Southern Sudan, has been brief and the sources described the latest communication as positive in tone. They said the hostages – two Americans, a Canadian, a West German and a Dutchman were all in good health.

The five were abducted last week by secessionist rebels who want an independent state called Kisua. They have threatened to kill the hostages if their demands for international publicity, a $60,000 (£40,000) ransom and clothes are not met by Wednesday.

The guerrillas have not repeated their threat to kill the hostages, but diplomatic and missionary officials believe the ultimatum stands. "There seems to be a tacit understanding that the death threat remains in force", a missionary spokesman said yesterday.

Zaire sends 250 troops to fight Chad rebels

Ndjamena (Reuter) – A contingent of 250 Zairean commandos arrived at Ndjamena airport yesterday to support the Chadian Government forces against Libyan-backed rebels, officials said.

"The commandos are Zaire's modest contribution to President Hissène Habré, whose country is under attack", Mr Linga Linga, the Zairean Ambassador to Chad, told Reuters.

Official sources said a squadron of Zairean Air Force fighters would arrive later to back up the commandos, the first foreign troops to be sent to help Mr Habré's beleaguered and ill-equipped army.

The commader of the Zairean forces was named as Colonel Amela Lokima, who was the senior officer of Zaire's contingent in an Organization of African Unity peacekeeping force which left Chad in June 1982.

It was not immediately clear whether the commandos, one of three such battalions in Zire's army, would be sent directly to the northern front or would remain in the capital.

Government troops suffered a serious defeat 10 days ago when they lost the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau to the Libyan-backed rebels of Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Groukouni, a former President told French journalists in Faya-Largeau that he would continue his battle for Chad after the capture of the town. He was quoted as saying in the French newspaper *Libération* on Saturday: "Our victory at Faya-Largeau is only on stage in the liberation war we have undertaken."

● LAGOS: – Nigeria will reopen its border with Chad next week after it was closed following border clashes in April and May (Reuter reports).

Nigeria radio said the agreement to reopen the border next Monday was made at a meeting between President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria and President Habré in Nigeria's projected new capital of Abuja on Saturday.

Opponents of apartheid

Only 11 still banned in South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Only 11 people in South Africa, mostly blacks but also some whites, are still languishing under banning orders, the peculiar form of punishment devise by the South African authorities for those whose opposition to apartheid is deemed to be a danger the state.

Banned persons may not be quoted in South Africa, usually cannot meet more than one person at a time, must report at prescribed intervals to the police and may hot leave their home towns without permssion.

In its most severe form, banning can involve banishment to some remote part of the country and virtual house arrest.

Under the nwe Internal Security Act which became law in July last year, all existing banning orders, of which there were thought to have been between 60 and 70.

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, decided only to issue 10 new orders after investigation of each case by the Directive of Security Legislation. Among those who have been rebanned is Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress president.



Mr Woods: Still non-quotable.

The eleventh person still banned is the Rev Beyers Naude, the rebel Dutch Reformed Church minister who ran the anti-apartheid and now prohibited Christian Institute. He was the only person who had already been banned under the new Act.

Among persons whose banning orders were not renewed were Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the son of Mr Walter Sisulu the imprisoned ANC leadeer, and his mother Mrs Albertina Sisulu: Mr Joe Thloloe and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney, prominent black and Indian journalist: and Mrs Fatima Meer, a Ghandi scholar and Indian activist banned almost continuously since the late 1950s.

About 95 people who are no longer in the country, of whose whereabouts is unknown, continue to be non-quotable in South Africa. They include Mr Donald Woods, former crusading editor of the *Daily Dispatch* of East-London and friend of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977. Mr Woods now lives in Britain. Exiled leaders of the ANC also fall in this category.

The practice of banning has been repeatedly and sharply criticized abroad, and many observers believe the South African Government has been under strong pressure from Washington to reduce the numbers of people affected. The Reagan Administration has been attacked at home for its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

The 10 rebanned persons are: Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Johnny Issel, Mr D. D. Makanda, Mr M. K. Madlingozi, Mr I. G. Nathaniel, Mr J. B. Cekisani, Mr A. Cassim, Mr Rowley Arenstein, Mr F. G. Mswane and Mr Matata Tsedu.

Bulldozers evict squatters from Harare camp

Harare (Reuter) – Bulldozers sent by the Zimbabwe Government razed a squatter settlement on the outskirts of Harare leaving 3,000 people homeless, the *Herald* newspaper reported at the weekend.

The squatters, on a private farm, had defied orders by the local Government and Town Planning Minister, Mr Enos Chikowore, to evacuate the area by midnight on Thursday.

The Government said unauthorized dealers had been making fortunes from selling plots to people desperate for accommodation.

The national news agency said that Mr Chikowore personally supervised the demolition and told reporters that the camp had become a den for criminals.

Ships' captains asked to pick up boat people

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

An appeal to captains of merchant vessels in the South China Sea not to sail past Vietnamese boat refugees in distress has come from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva. It says their small craft are frequently being ignored by shipping, irrespective of their obvious plight.

A year ago, according to UNHCR, some 20 per cent of the refugees – or about a thousand a month – were being rescued at sea by commercial shipping. The percentage fell to nil in February this year, though since then it has risen slightly. Boat people departures from Vietnam are currently about one thousand a week.

Greenham camp in US

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Inspired by the women's peace camp at Greenham Common, American women are setting up a similiar encampment close to an army nuclear missile store in New York state.

They will stage a night-and-day vigil until September as a protest against the sending of Pershing and cruise missiles to five European countries at the end of this year.

The American women have drawn a lesson from the experience of the Greenham Common demonstrators and bought a 51-acre site beside the army depot at Selenca for £25,000. As owners they are less likely to be ejected.

They call their settlement the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and were aiming to open it today. Several hundred women are expected to take part in the protest and, just as at Greenham Common, men will not be allowed to join them.

Most American anti-nuclear weapon activists do not favour unilateral disarmament. They want a bilateral arms freeze leading to disarmament.

Six Arafat envoys fly to Damascus as Bekaa ceasefire breaks down

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In an attitude of humility rather than determination, six special envoys from Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, arrived in Damascus at the weekend to seek some kind of rapproache ment between Mr Arafat and the Syrian Government.

As if to prove that the mutiny within the PLOs own guerrilla movement in Lebanon is indeed part of Mr Arafat's quarrel with President Assad's regime, the Palestinian delegation is also instructed to meet the PLO rebel leaders.

Mr Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizar, the spokesman for the PLOs executive committee, said that he and his colleagues would "do our best to solve the internal problem in Fatah, and another task for the committee is to contact our brothers the Syrians in order to strengthen the relations between them and us."

The country which so ignominiously expelled Mr Arafat just over a week ago has thus once more become "fraternal Syria", the PLO mutiny a mere domestic upset in the course of the revolution: or so Mr Arafat's delegation would have the world believe.

The truth is somewhat different. Mr Arafat's men are trying to meet Colonel Abu Moussa and Colonel Abu Saleh, the two principal figures in the PLO mutiny and to find out on what terms they would show allegiance once more to Mr Arafat.

The delegation is also hoping to discover on what terms President Assad would be prepared to allow Mr Arafat to return to Damascus, or, at least to permit him to transit through the Syrian capital to reach Lebanon.

Mr Abu Maizar hopes to talk to President Assad although there was no sign yesterday evening that the Syrian leader was prepared to accomodate him.

In the Bekaa Valley, meanwhile, the ceasefire between the two PLO factions temporarily broke down on Saturday, causing at least 10 deaths, according to Lebanese government officials.

Leftist militias in the area negotiated a second truce, although PLO officers loyal to Mr Arafat suspected that the fighting was provoked by Syria to coincide with the arrival in Damascus of Mr Arafat's delegation.

● ALEXANDRIA: Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, said yesterday that a visit by Mr Tareq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, was an important step in improving Egypt's relations with Arab countries (Reuter reports).

But the two ministers told reporters after a meeting with President Mubarak that resumption of diplomatic relations between their countries was not discussed.

Mr Ali said the visit would give new dimensions to Egypt's relations with other Arab countries, most of which, like Iraq, broke off ties with Egypt in 1979 because it signed the peace treaty with Israel. But Egypt has supported Iraq in its Gulf war with Iran.

Horsepower old and new: Turkish peasants near Sarakamis pass a 190 bhp Scimitar armoured vehicle taking part in a Nato exercise

Israelis near pullback decision

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Israeli defence establishment's proposals for a partial withdrawal from southern Lebanon will be unveiled at a Cabinet committee this week before talks with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, opening in Jerusalem on Thursday.

A minister said after yesterday's plenary Cabinet session that alternative maps and timetables will be discussed and a decision may be taken in time for Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to present it to Mr Shultz.

The Americans and the Lebanese Government were said to want the Israelis to remain where they are until Lebanese forces can be trained to garrison the evacuated areas.

An Israeli radio commentary said last night the Israelis will urge Mr Shultz to increase the American contingent in the multinational force in Lebanon.

The proposals were not revealed to the full Cabinet yesterday for fear of leaks. Israel radio, quoting sources close to Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, said he favoured a phased evacuation, starting with the Chouf mountains, where the Israeli troops stand between feuding Leanese Christians and Druze and ending at the Awali River, about 25 miles from the border.

Officials said a "national consensus line" would correspond in depth with a security zone the Israeli opposition parties said was sufficient for protection of the northern border. Some ministers were known to oppose unilateral withdrawal, which officials euphemistically called "redeployment".

Professor Moshe Maoz, a leading Middle East expert, said in a radio interview that a partial withdrawal will result "unfortunately in a division of Lebanon into spheres of influence with the government of Mr Gemayel reduced to a principality in Beirut and its surroundings". He said the Syrians adamantly refused to withdraw and Israel would not leave totally.

One official said redeployment might indeed create problems for President Gemayel, but it would strengthen Israel's position, and the new line would minimize Israel casualties and correspond to the international consensus.

It was not intended to pull back from the Bekaa valley where Israeli forces are within artillery range of Damascus.

Leading article, page 11

Zia fears attack on atom plant

From Michael Hamlyn
Islamabad

Pakistan is taking seriously the possibility of an Israeli attack on its nuclear research plant at Kahuta, near the capital, according to President Zia ul-Haq.

President Zia told reporters yesterday that his Government had "categorical information that there are countries who are suspicious of Pakistan's peaceful programme and thought of taking an action similar to the one Israel took in Iraq."

He was emphatic, however that Pakistan is not developing a nuclear bomb. "We have no intention of acquiring neclear technology for non-peaceful purposes," he told a group of correspondents, who are travelling with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State.

"There is no such thing as a peaceful nuclear device", he added.

The President discounted any possibility of a joint operation against his nuclear power stations by Israel and India, as has been suggestd in Western press reports, and ruled out India as a threat. "But Israel's name did come up," he said.

He did say, however, that he had taken precautions against the possibility of a surprize attack. "They are very sensitive facilities and we cannot afford to let them lie naked", he said.

Last week there were reports in the Indian press that Pakistan had exploded a nuclear device underground in the mountains of Baluchistan. The reports were denied by the Pakistanis and eventually discounted by the Indian Government, too. But they show that there is still a good deal of nervousness in the area about Pakistan's intentions.

The President, who was meeting the press for the first time since his gall bladder operation on June 1, also spoke of his plans for introducing a democratic constitution to the country.

General Zia, who took power six years ago tomorrow, said: "We have given the country six years of good government, but we have not been able to give them elected government".

Caribbean economic summit

12-nation group feels strain

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

Leaders of the 12-member Caribbean Community (Caricom) – consisting of the main English-speaking Caribbean states stretching 2,000 miles from Belize to Guyana – begin four-day summit meeting here today.

Caricom was formed 10 years ago the the day. But the formal opening speeches of week's summit at the Trinidad Hilton, which is due to focus n the region's painful economic problems, are likely to contain more apprehension than celebration.

Although Caricom is virtually all that is left of the Caribbean dream of integration, it is under serious internal stress as it struggles to establish a stable balance between collective and individual interests.

After a sever-year break, Caricom leaders met in Jamaica last November. They managed to deal with a mainly political agenda, including the ideological differences – principally between left-wing Grenada and pro-western Jamaica and Barbados – which had threatened to tear the Community apart.

But the elation of surmounting those problems has faded. The early months of this year were overshadowed by a trade and currency war set off by Jamaica, which brought much of the region's trade to a halt.

The regional clearing facility has ground to a halt largely because Guyana cannot pay its debts. The commodities and services on which the region depends which range from bauxite and sugar to tourism, are in varying states of depression. The Caribbean Development Bank is forecasting more unemployment, anl bigger payments deficits and external debts.

Of the four biggest Caricom economies, three – Jamaica, Guyana and, on a smaller scale, Barbados – are either receiving or negotiating support from the International Monetary Fund, while Trinidad and Tobago is developing serious revnue problems as its oil production declines along with market prices.

The top priority for the 11 leaders (the absentee is Mr Vere Bird, the Antigua and Barbados Prime Minister, who is touring China) is a stable solution to the trade and currency conflicts. They will try to revive plans to reduce the region's massive food import and energy bills.

Among the more contentious issues is the Trinidad and Tobago demand for its national airline, BWIA (British West Indian Airways), to be designated the regional carrier. Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados all operate airlines, and Caricom governments underwrite the island-hopping airline, Liat (Leeward Islands Air Transport).

The smaller states are also anxious about about plans in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, fearing that traditional access will be threatened.

Dr Kurleigh King, the outgoing Secretary-General, argues that Caricom is the most successful integration movement in the developing world, and that no community can escape crises. Dr King, whose behind-the-scenes diplomacy has helped to be succeeded by his deputy, Mr Roderick Rainford of Jamaica.

Tramp sets fire to shoppers

Tampa, Florida (AP)–A tramp walked into a busy supermarket near here, doused the floor, cash desks and some people with petrol and then ignited it. It exploded and shoppers ran out in flames.

At least one customer died, four including a girl of five, suffered burns over their whole bodies and 12 others were injured. A description of the fireraiser was issued.

In Bolivar, Tennessee, the roof of an department store collapsed during heavy rain, injuring at least 52 people and briefly trapping more than 20.

Ritual killers executed

Johnnesburg – Eight people including a women who mutilated and killed a girl of two, believing this would help her ailing business, were executed in Swaziland for ritual murder. A hangman came from South Africa as Swaziland has carried out no executions since independence in 1964.

The woman, Mrs Phillipa Mdlundi, arranged a children's party to which she invited the girl, whose body was later found in a river. The Ministry of Justice expressed concern at the prevalance of ritual murder.

Fire escape

Milan (Reuter) – Schoolchildren on their way to Britain for language courses slid down chutes to safety when the engine of a Caravelle airliner burst into flames at Malpensa airport here. Parents rushed to help. Three adult passengers were slightly hurt.

Vatican editor

Rome–The Pope approved the appointment of Signor Gian Franco Svidercoschi as deputy editor of the Vatican newspaper *L'Oservatore Romano*, succeeding Don Virgilio Levi who was forced to resign after an article on Mr Lech Walesa's future.

Punk punchup

Hanover (Reuter)–Seventeen police were injured and 180 youths detained in Hanover over the weekendduring what was described as a "nationwide meeting of reconciliation" attended by 300 punks and their rival skinheads. Steel chains, knives, tear gas canisters, and other missiles were confiscated, 50 shop windows were smashed and cars broken open.

Papers banned

Colombo – Sri Lanka's two provincial papers *Saturday Review* and the Tamil daily *Suthanthiran* have had their printing presses closed by the Government. It accused them of distorting news on recent disturbances in the north "to exacerbate communal feelings."

Kicked to death

Parma, (AFP) – Stefano Vezzani, a 17-year-old high school pupil, was kicked to death by supporters of two football teams representing local bars in this northern Italian town. Five spectators were questioned.

Bird stops jet

Stockholm (Reuter) – A Norwegian Boeing 737 charter aircraft carrying 130 people to Rhodes made an emergency landing in Malmo, southern Sweden, after a bird was sucked into an engine after takcoff.

King retires

Vaduz (AP) – Prince Franz Josef II von und zu Liechtenstein, aged 77, the longest reigning monarch in Europe, is to abdicate in favour of his 38-year-old son, Crown Prince Hans Adam.

Close affair

Nairobi (Reuter)–Two Kenyan lovers had to be prised apart in hospital after an illicit rendezvous. According to the Kenya News Agency, a witch doctor hired by the cuckolder husband had glued them together by a spell.

Jaruzelski tries to win the young

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by an unusual array of Politburo members and two deputy premiers, yesterday addressed a congress of young Communist activists in what is evidently the first big step in a new party campaign to win the hearts and minds of Polish youth.

The speeches at the congress made its purpose clear: after the visit of the Pope to Poland, the Communist Party wants to ensure that young Poles do not stray from socialism to Roman Catholicism.

They emphasized the contribution of socialism to the lot of young people – a contribution implicitly rejected by the Pope during his sermon to youth in Czestechowa two weeks ago – and called on the audience to be more active in converting their generation.

The Government was deeply disturbed by the Pope's address to young people and, according to a recent issue of the confidential Warsaw party bulletin, lodged a protest

The real response to the Pope was obvious from the line-up in the Gdansk Oliwia sports hall, which just over two years ago housed the national congress of the Solidarity union.

Taking part in the meeting, apart from General Jaruzelski, were no fewer than six Politburo members.

In urging the young Communists to action, General Jaruzelski said: "You are representatives of that section of Polish youth which joined the party and took upon itself the duty to combat evil, the duty to be active".

The general, normally ill at ease in large assemblies, consciously tried to strike an informal pose – rather as the Pope did during his youth masses – and choose to describe his speech as "a contribution to a conversation with young people whom he knew well".

Most criticism from the young activists came not while General Jaruzelski was there but on Saturday, when many spoke about the inertia of the party bureaucracy and the difficulties in bringing about credible change.

Mr Rakowski tried to reply to these criticisms in a generally well-received speech: "Bureaucracy is an indispensable element of a modern state, providing, of course, it fulfils its tasks properly. In Poland we must above all stop blaming others for mistakes and disclaiming everything that is bad. . . . Everyone should be responsible for himself, for his own fate."





Power bid: Mr Michael Reagan, the President's son, preparing to leave Miami for an attempt on the world powerboat record for the 1,257-mile run to New York.

Another Cuba hijack

Miami (Reuter)–Two men, holding explosives in one hand and flicking cigarette lighters in the other, hijacked a US airliner to Cuba on Saturday. It was the fifth such hijacking in nine weeks.

The Pan American Boing 727 was on an internal Florida flight with 55 passengers and six crew when it was taken over. It later flew back to Miami. No one was injured.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the alleged hijackers, tentatively identified as Angel Martinez and Omar Merida, both Cuban refugees aged about 40, were arrested by Havana police.

Madrid rejects pardon for Army coup plotters

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A pardon for senior Spanish Army officers now serving prison sentences for their part in the February, 1981, attempted coup would be neither timely nor appropriate", Señor Narcis Serra, the Defence Minister declared at the weekend.

Answering a persistent campaign of right-wing agitation for the pardon, Sñor Serra emphasized the armed forces had received their weapons from the Spanish people and had a duty to stay loyal to them.

Letters demanding such a pardon for the convicted plotters, always described as "patriots" have been appearing regualarly of recent weeks in *El Alcazar*, the extreme right-wing Madrid daily, whose editor yesterday replied in an editorial addressed to the Defence Minister and repeating the demand for a pardon.

Half a dozen Army officers, headed by a retired general who was a deputy Prime Minister in charge of defence in one of the Centre Democrat governments of Señor Adolfor Suárez, have been subjected to brief periods of arrest for the letters

Spain's civilian Supreme Court last April upheld the court-martial sentences ranging from two to 30 years on 21 officers found guilty of military rebellion. But a campaign in right-wing military circles began almost immediately, invoking comradeship and describing the sentences as too harsh.

Government lawyers argue that under the 1978 constitution no generalized pardon would be possible. Signs of repentance are required before the Government can advise the King to grant individual pardons. None of the officers convicted has shown any signs of repenting.

European chess title for Russia

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The USSR have once again won the European chess championship by a convincing margin. In the last round on Saturday at Plovdiv in Bulgaria they beat Hungary 4½–3½ whilst their nearest rivals, Yugoslavia, were losing a hard fought match to England by 3½–4½.

Other results in this round: Netherlands 4½, Denmark 3½; Bulgaria 5, West Germany 3.

The final standings were: USSR 38; Yugoslavia 33; Hungary 31; England 30; Netherlands 29½; Bulgaria 25; Denmark 20; West Germany 17½.

Adjourned game result for round 6: Hungary bt West Germany 5-3.

Throughout the event it was clear that the Yugoslavs were the chief rivals to the Soviet team but at one moment it looked likely that England might even be challenging the USSR. In the event they just failed to make the top three.

The England team had to beat Yugoslavia by a considerable margin in the last round in order to gain the bronze medal. They very nearly achieved this but in the end had to be content with a narrow victory, which was still a fine achievement as the individual results show.

These results were: Ljubojevic ½, Miles ½, Sic def. 42 moves; [illegible] ½, Nunn ½, Bishop's opening, 15; Nikolic 1, Speelman 0, English opening, 53; Kovacevic 0, Mestel 1, Alekhine def. 28; Kurajica ½, Keene ½, Pirc def. 10; Ivanovic ½, Chandler ½, Sic def. 45; Djuric ½, Short ½, English opening, 41; Cvetko 0, Hebden 1, Sic def. 41.

England have now amply demonstrated that they are among the leading chess playing nations of the world.

On the top two boards Miles and Nunn both had the fine score of four points out of seven, bur the undoubted hero of the English side was Jonathan Mestel who scored six points out of seven on fourth board and in so doing won a special prize for achieving the best score in the whole event.

Difficult task for Bush in Denmark

Copenhagen, (Reuter) – Vice-President George Bush arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit to Denmark as part of a tour of northern Europe.

The issues of Nordic security, disarmament and Central America were expected to top the agenda of his discussions here as they have dominated other political meetings since his tour began on June 24.

The American Vice-President has already been to Britain, West Germany, Norway, Sweden and Finland, and is due to tour Ireland and Iceland before returning to the United States on Thursday.

Mr Bush has said his trip is partly to persuade these nations that the United States is committed to arms reduction. But US officials said he faced a diffucult task in Denmark, a Nato member whose Parliament has denounced the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe from December if the Geneva arms reductions talks fail to produce agreement by then.

● HELSINKI: Mr Bush on Saturday described the reported decision by Moscow fo work for a compromise at the Madrid Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe as "a step in the right direction" (AFP reports).

"When the Soviet Union comes forward a step toward a reasonable negotiating position we are very pleased," he told a press conference here after his talks with Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish Prime Minister. "We are hopeful and we give credit publicly for that. We do not know that it will work out just in the way we and our friends want it to work, but it is a step in the right direction."

● DUBLIN: Mr Bush will arrive in Ireland from Denmark today for an Independence Day reception with President Patrick Hillery and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister. He leaves again tomorrow for Iceland, the last stop on his eight-country tour (the Press Association reports).

American Secret Servicemen have been in Dublin for several days preparing for the visit and taking precautions against demonstrations planned by 40 different groups opposed to the tour, American policy, and apartheid in South Africa.

Salvador death squad goes on the offensive

San Salvador (Reuter) – A right-wing death squad said at the weekend that it had gone on maximum alert against left-wing guerrillas, and illustrated its statement by dumping two bodies in San Salvador.

The bodies, of a man and a woman, were found by police in the car park of an hotel. A coroner reported that they had been beaten and strangled. They had notes tied around their necks saying they had been killed by the Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA).

The ESA, which had been underground for a year, resurfaced two months ago when it murdered a suspected guerrilla and left his body in front of another hotel in the Salvadorean capital.

The notes tied to its latest victims said that the ESA had resumed activity to check an upsurge of urban violence by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Why Madagascar's President is taking no chances

Antananarivo (NYT) – The grounds of Madagascar's Presidential palace here are shared by trees and Soviet anti-aircraft guns, and a Presidential bunker is being built on the city's outskirts.

Before President Didier Ratsiraka ventures from his palace and heads for the airport, soldiers are reportedly ordered into place, one every 50 yards along the 10-mile drive.

The President, a Western diplomat said, is paranoid about security. His predecessor was assassinated just a week after he took office.

Diplomats say the President, a committed socialist, believes South Africa will miss no opportunity to bring him down. This, they say, is why the anti-aircraft guns are on the grounds of the palace. They say this also is why he obtained Soviet-supplied MiG21s a few years ago, Soviet tanks and four MiG17s piloted by North Koreans. The MiG17s, however, no longer fly.

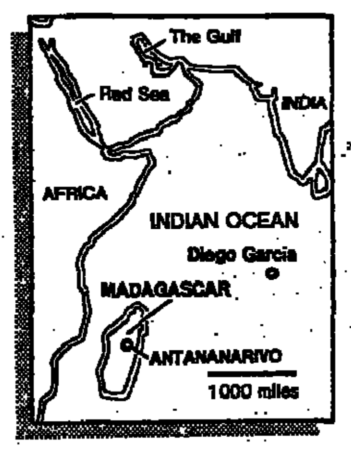
A Presidential confidant said Mr Tatsiraka was not really worried about the South Africans but used the idea as a pretext to bring in the MiGs and tanks. These provided the core of an arms deal with the Soviet Union reportedly valued at $300m (£185m), a sum just $20m less than Madagascar's export earnings for 1982, as calculated by Western economists.

But the confidant said the President was not so sure of his own people that he felt immune from assassination. He trusted nobody.

In recent years the President's cause for alarm apparently has grown as Madagascar's economy has slid into decline.

President Ratsiraka, a former naval commander who was educated in France, rose to prominence as Foreign Minister in 1972 when Philibert Tsiranana, Madagascar's first President after independence in 1960, was swept aside on a popular wave of dissatisfaction, and power was handed over to General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

The new regime, reacting to Mr Tsiranana's hatred of the communist world established ties with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries. Madagascar also withdrew from the group of countries whose currencies were tied to the French franc, and embarked on a period of rapidly deteriorating relations with the United States and other Western countries.



In 1975 General Ramanantsoa handed over power to Colonel Richard Ratsimandrava, a radical who held office for only six days before being assassinated. Mr Ratsiraka assumed power as President a few weeks later, advocating socialist policies.

In the view of Western economists, his policies contributed directly to Madagascar's economic decline. The economists said peasants growing rice, the nation's staple food, were not rewarded sufficiently for their work and reverted to subsistence farming. The development turned Madagascar from an exporter to an importer of rice.

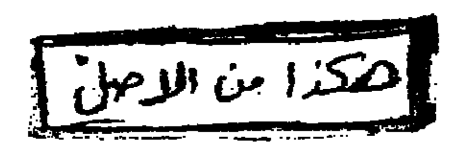
Last year the island imported 350,000 tons of rice. Simultaneously, the President embarked on a policy called investment to the limits, pouring money into unproductive, but prestigious ventures. The results include a tanning factory without hides, a fertilizer plant that does not produce the kind of fertilizer Madagascar needs and a battery plant that has fallen idle because there is not enough money to buy the raw materials.

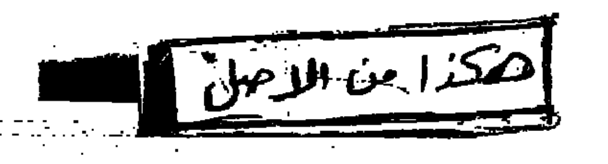
Madagascar soon acquired a foreign debt whose repayments are the equivalent of two-thirds of all export receipts. Mr Ratsiraka was forced to turn for financial help to former enemies in the West – the United States, France, Britain and West Germany.

Discontent spread among Madagascar's 10 million people. Nevertheless, Mr Ratsiraka won reelection last year, getting what was officially anounced as 80 per cent of the vote. Western diplomats said that without vote-rigging and other actions he might have received 60 per cent or less, but enough to win reelection.

But the results were widely interpreted as being tinged with protest. The results were most striking in the capital. Votes were divided evenly between the President and his only opponent, Mr Monja Jaona, an octogenarian Maoist.

No political activity is permitted outside a revolutionary front set up by the President. But within the front there are seven political parties of various ideologies.





IT'S TOUGH ON THE STREETS.

Driving isn't getting any easier.

So, at Renault, we decided to produce a car that's designed to meet your real needs.

And bring back some enjoyment to motoring.

The new Renault 11.

It comes in five versions, with a choice of 3-door and 5-door body styles.

All are hatchbacks, with prices starting at just £4,350.*

Appearances aren't always deceptive.

The Renault 11 certainly looks tough enough.

So do some other cars.

But, unlike some other cars, this car has toughness and safety built in.

The body is given full anti-corrosion treatment before it's even made.

(All the metal used is pre-protected by a special rustproofing process called cataphoresis.)

Extra protection is provided by shock absorbing bumpers and re-inforced side panels.

The design also includes safety deformation (or crumple) zones.

Put simply, the Renault 11's sporty good looks are built to survive.

The real drag about driving.

The Renault 11's advanced aero-dynamic body shape has a drag co-efficient of just 0.35.

On paper, that's terrific.

In reality, it means that the 1397cc TSE model, for example, is capable of speeds of over 100 mph.

Whilst, at the same time, it helps keep your petrol costs down to a minimum.

You can get as much as 55.4 mpg at 56 mph from the GTL model.

And as much as 38.2 mpg driving in and around town.

Now, a word of comfort.

Conditions outside a car tend to dictate what conditions are like inside.

Knowing this, we've tried to make you feel as comfortable as we can.

In the top models, the ingenious, monotrace design of the front seats lets you adjust them through an arc until you find the ideal position.

Meanwhile, in the back, your passengers can be comfortable too.

They can stretch out their legs either side of the single monotrace runner.

Also, some models have split rear seats, which you can fold down individually to provide extra luggage space.

Technically, it's now all possible.

The level of technical equipment in the new Renault 11 is exceptional.

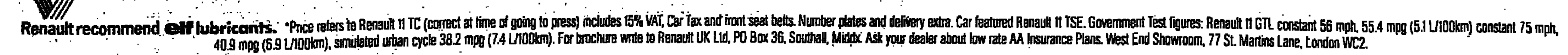
There's everything from central door-locking and electric front windows to a 'lights left on' warning buzzer and an oil level indicator on the dashboard.

Everything you need to make life easier.

And, we believe, make the business of driving today more of a pleasure.

RENAULT 11

1100cc and 1400cc. From £4350.



Renault recommend elf lubricants. *Price refers to Renault 11 TC (correct at time of going to press) includes 15% VAT, Car Tax and front seat belts. Number plates and delivery extra. Car featured Renault 11 TSE. Government Test figures: Renault 11 GTL constant 56 mph, 55.4 mpg (5.1 L/100km) constant 75 mph, 40.9 mpg (6.9 L/100km), simulated urban cycle 38.2 mpg (7.4 L/100km). For brochure write to Renault UK Ltd, PO Box 36, Southall, Middx. Ask your dealer about low rate AA Insurance Plans. West End Showroom, 77 St. Martins Lane, London WC2.

Legal aid was meant to offer the benefit of expert help to anyone facing the law, whether or not they had the means to pay. Its critics say it has become a trough of waste and abuse and the costs are out of control.

In the first of a three-part series, **Frances Gibb** looks at the way the system was devised – and how it works – to discover why the bill for legal aid has doubled in the past five years

Making crime pay

Legal aid, conceived to give everyone access to the law regardless of means, is crying out for reform. The Lord Chancellor believes the service is "cascading out of control", and demand threatens to outstrip supply, despite the theory it is there for *all* who need it.

It is now one of the fastest growing branches of the welfare state – the cost has doubled in five years – and cracks are beginning to show.

To its critics, legal aid at best means waste; at worst, abuse by any or all of those involved: defendants, police, lawyers, court staff. And it is the criminal legal system, where police accuse lawyers of having their hands deep "in the legal aid trough", that is most attacked.

Criminal legal aid now accounts for the lion's share of the spiralling costs. It totalled more than £100m last year compared with £500,000 in 1961, £63m in 1979/80 and £85m in 1980/81: an increase the Lord Chancellor has described as "cascading out of control". In Scotland, in just one year, 1981, legal aid rose from £17m to £29m.

Although few firms of solicitors specialize in criminal legal aid, it is possible to build up a practice entirely on such work. This has happened chiefly in the big cities such as Liverpool. As Tony Judge, editor of the Police Federation's magazine, puts it. "There are a few firms that have learned to squeeze the udders that milk the system."

Criminal legal aid can be wasted, or misused, in a number of ways. Solicitors, for instance, can make claims for work not done. Last year in Scotland eight Ayrshire solicitors were reported for allegedly making false claims. But such allegations can be difficult to substantiate. The Law Society in Scotland proceeded against only two of them, the rest were "too trivial or lacked evidence". Of those two, one was found guilty of professional misconduct and fined £2,500.

Second, there is the duty solicitor scheme, which the government is proposing under the Legal Aid Act 1982 to make nationwide, in all courts. This scheme, under which a solicitor is "on call" at a court for defendants who need advice or representation, can provide a young solicitor with a steady source of income.

One prosecuting solicitor in the North of England says: "The scheme was designed to remove touting. But there are solicitors who get themselves on the bandwagon of the scheme and can build themselves up into a criminal practice, professing criminal advocacy."

Such solicitors might not always be experienced or able, he points out. "The quality of some is less than desirable, although in a number of areas the solicitors who get on to these schemes is carefully monitored. But elsewhere they get on the rota to improve their status; it maintains their presence before the court."

Another prosecuting solicitor in the Home Counties says: "On the whole, they work well. But one of the abuses is the taxi-rank system: you keep the cab waiting as long as you can while the money builds up, and get as many adjournments as possible."

And there is not always sufficient check on who is receiving advice. Mr Timothy Lawrence, secretary of the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association, observes: "Certain solicitors will offer advice or give consultations to almost everyone, including all drunks and prostitutes, who know exactly what they are doing and don't need the advice."

The problem has been made worse by the practice in some courts of asking the duty solicitor to see everyone whether in custody or not, he says. "And now, with the proposal that this should happen more, we are concerned there will be no incentive for defendants to see a solicitor of his choice, out of court."

The abuse is confined to a minority, however, and most solicitors are anxious that both abuse and waste be curbed. The London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association is making representations to the Law Society over the society's draft proposals for a nationwide duty solicitor scheme, expressing concern at the implications. It says that many local law societies and magistrates' courts do not see the need for a 24-hour scheme in their area. Such schemes, it says, should be limited to providing "first aid" to defendants unable to consult a solicitor of their choice.

To provide representation for someone before the court for fine defaulting is "quite inappropriate and impracticable", it continues. In central London the substantial daily number of means inquiries in such cases could be dealt with by court clerks. Solicitors would have to spend considerable time making the same inquiries "to very little practicable benefit."

The association adds that a cut in public spending would only be possible if the duty solicitor did not have to assist with the whole case but only dealt with defendants "for the day as best he could manage."

For years there has been concern at the disparity in the courts

Another problem would be the effect on the quality of advice. Solicitors on duty rotas were already criticized as inadequate and inexperienced by magistrates, it says. Some have long since given up regular advocacy, if they ever did it, and their rota turn is their only present regular court work.

Duty solicitor schemes apart, the criminal legal aid Bill is affected by several other factors such as rate of grant, court administration and listing, and efficiency in case preparation by not only lawyers but police.

The aid, available for defendants only and not for private prosecutions, is granted or refused by magistrates. But for some years there has been concern at the striking disparity in refusal rates between courts, even in the same area. Nationally the refusal rate for magistrates' courts is 14 per cent and 1 per cent for crown courts. But the Legal Action Group of lawyers has shown variations of between 3 per cent to more than 40 per cent.

In practice aid is granted by court clerks, although magistrates must authorize refusals. Two tests are applied: interests of justice, with such factors considered as likelihood of custodial sentence, risk to a defendant's job, or whether a complex point of law is involved. Nearly all crown court cases come into at least one of these groups.

Second, there is a means test. How this work depends very much on the court. The court can order contributions or down-payments, but only 10 per cent of defendants contribute to their costs. A contribution may be ordered even if there is an acquittal.

The Lord Chancellor's Department admits the means test is currently "in chaos". Free legal aid will be given to someone on supplementary benefit, or facing a charge such as murder. But after that it will depend on net disposable income (less tax, dependants' allowances, rent) set against the likely costs of the case.

To see the system in practice, *The Times* spent a day at one of the three busiest magistrates' courts in the country, Manchester City, which grants 13,000 legal aid applications a year and sees 30,000 to 50,000 cases through its 20 courts a year. With the average cost of a summary trial now £150 and a committal £210, its legal aid bill runs into millions.

Manchester, run no less well and probably better than many large court complexes, highlights clearly the typical problems faced by court administrators at courts of this size throughout the country.

Each day one of four special court clerks sifts the legal aid applications. Manchester's grant rate, at 90 per cent for magistrates' cases, is high. The problems are soon apparent. At least one-third of the forms give insufficient detail. Lawyers say they have not enough time but the clerks say some do it in the hope of improving their chances of legal aid. Others are reluctant to give details of previous convictions, possible defence or likely plea prior to the court case. All these forms have to be sent back.

The touchstone in granting, one clerk said, is the offence rather than the defendant's means. Someone at risk of custody gets legal aid. But someone facing a £5 fine for cycling without lights who is pleading guilty will not; a solicitor can do little in mitigation. "It's no use spending £100 of taxpayers' money to drop a fine by £10, especially if there might be £50 costs."

There is plenty of room for abuse. "Not guilty" pleas tend to get aid, as do elections for crown court trial. A few solicitors therefore encourage going for jury trial and a not-guilty plea, even though half of these pleas change just before trial. Although clerks know the likely solicitors, they cannot take a risk and not grant aid in case an innocent defendant has by chance gone to that firm in good faith.

There is also the problem of a few solicitors defending hopeless cases, just because the money is not from the client's pocket; and a few, the clerks say, who exaggerate travelling time to court (the rate is £16.50 an hour), or put in exaggerated claims for waiting time on different cases when the cases were in one court on one day.

But with the number of changed pleas and repeated adjournments for hearings, the chief headache for a court such as Manchester is listing of cases. Waiting time in magistrates' courts now runs to £9.5m a year, one of the biggest sources of waste. Mr Philip Dodd, who as clerk to the Manchester City justices runs the courts, says lists now must be deliberately overloaded to try to counteract the number of cases that will collapse through changed pleas. But there are still often empty courts, because the parties and magistrates cannot be assembled at a moment's notice.

At £9.5m, waiting time is now one of the biggest wastes

"We listed a five-day committal the other day because just one of several defendants was contesting it. In the end he changed his mind and it lasted one hour. So we had four and a half days with an empty court."

Manchester now faces some 40 contested committals a month; many of which then collapse through changed plea or adjournment. The court recently investigated a number of cases in an effort to find the cause of delay. One reason was the failure of police to prepare papers in time; but defence solicitors were as much to blame. The police, being centralized, are easier to control; less so hundreds of defence solicitors.

The lawyers involved in repeated delays, which keep clients out of custody and provide more work, are to be called in for a "talk" and possible referral to the Law Society. Magistrates, meanwhile, are being urged to cut down on adjournments. "It is pitched warfare between the courts and certain solicitors", Mr Dodd says. "Most are ethical and act properly, but there are always some who will abuse the system."

moreover... Miles Kington

Calling all Moreover shareholders

A message to readers of *The Times*.

Do you sometimes get a bit uneasy when you start reading a page of this newspaper and find it is a huge advertisement in a takeover campaign? When someone called Thomas Lonrho is appealing to you not, for heaven's sake, to sell your share in P & Q to the House of Tilling? And you haven't heard of any of them, and wouldn't sell your shares to them either, judging from the kind of ads they put in *The Times*?

We at Moreover House intend to put a stop to that.

How? It's quite simple. We are making a takeover bid for the Monopolies Commission. This is a small but powerful organization in London which could, if it wanted to, put a stop to all this takeover nonsense. At the moment we believe its efficiency and profitably are way below capacity, and that its management would benefit powerfully from our expertise.

Under the stewardship of Moreover Holdings, the Monopolies Commission could make a whacking great profit by accepting commissions direct from all firms involved in mergers. Our message to shareholders in the Monopolies Commission is: **Accept the Moreover bid!**

Moreover would make a mess of it.

That is the message from the Monopolies Commission.

All right, so Moreover Holdings are a thrusting new group who have already taken over part of *The Times* newspaper. They have hugely successful enterprises in Hongkong, Singapore and Moscow, as well as a thriving hot-dog stand in the Cayman Islands. They have sole worldwide rights in General Galtieri's writings.

So what? They are also a fly-by-night organization whose methods have attracted the attention of the police in such places as Moscow, Hongkong and Singapore. The public health authorities in the Cayman Islands have twenty prosecutions pending. And General Galtieri's works are considered to be a fake by none other than Lord Dacre.

Run properly, Moreover could be a credit to British business. That is why the Monopolies Commission is, for the first time, making a takeover bid.

If you own Moreover shares – sell out to Monopolies!

Oh, dear, oh dear.

The Monopolies Commission really has got its knickers in a twist, hasn't it? Did you ever see anyone so scared in all its life?

What it needs is someone grown up to run it. And that means Moreover Holdings.

On the day we take over there will be unlimited salmon for everyone. That's a promise. Stand by us and we'll stand by you. Don't accept the Monopolies bid.

A message from Monopolies.

Blimey, so they're offering bribes now, are they? A free lunch if we get taken over. Could you really trust a shady, corrupt outfit that made offers like that?

Here's what we say to Moreover shareholders. Accept our bid, and we'll give each and every one of you a small company of his own to play with. We have *more* than a few left over from previous cases.

Can't say fairer than that, can we?

A final message from Moreover.

Money isn't everything, you know. The quality of life counts as well.

And talking of private life, we have some *very* curious information about the lifestyle of the people who run Monopolies. Red hot, some of it. Not the sort of stuff you'd like to get out.

So remember: if the Monopolies bid is successful, Moreover Holdings will not be afraid to spill the dirt.

This is a blackmail attempt by Moreover Holdings, the group that nobody messes around with.

[A message to Moreover Holdings and the Monopolies Commission. This take-over battle is now closed. Ed.]

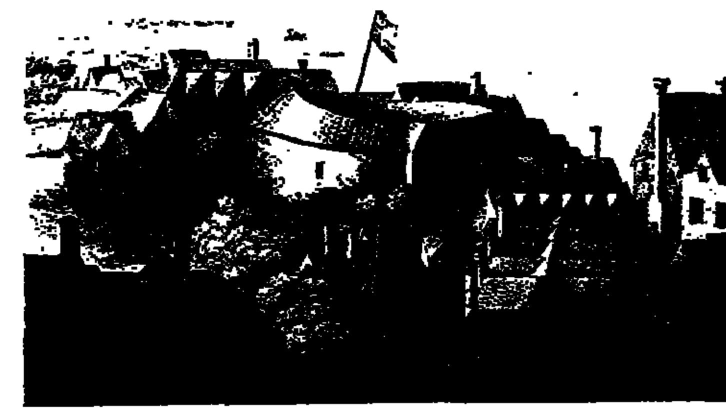
Stuart supporters on site

Growing out of scholarly research into theatre design is practical theatre research – the attempt to reconstruct early theatres, and to test hypotheses about conditions of performance by acting plays by Shakespeare and his contemporaries in their original conditions. C. Walter Hodges, who has made a lifetime's study of the Globe, designed a splendidly detailed small-scale model which was unveiled at an exhibition in the Harvard Theatre Collection three years ago. Now he is advising on the plans to build a full-scale replica of the Second Globe in Detroit. And in London, the tireless Sam Wanamaker presides over plans to rebuild not only the first Globe but also a court theatre of the Stuart period, both in Southwark. He has been enthusing about the idea for many years. Now he has secured a site, organized an academic advisory council, coaxed promises of millions out of wealthy supporters, and persuaded Prince Philip to become patron. The site will be dedicated on July 12. The American *Shakespeare Newsletter* reports that "large donors" will be treated in the preceding four days to "a luncheon at the House of Lords, a private yacht trip on the Thames, a bus trip to Althorp House with lunch there hosted by Countess Spencer, a dinner at the Mansion House hosted by the Lord Mayor, a luncheon and tour of Windsor Castle, a visit to the sculptor Henry Moore, and so on." The climax will be a reception at Buckingham Palace. Also according to the *Newsletter*, a hundred guests "will be selected by the Palace from a list (half British and half American) submitted with the amounts each person will have pledged."

Wanamaker at work

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: SHAKESPEARE



Part of Hollar's panorama includes the second Globe

Labours found

There's always the chance that major new Shakespeare documents may turn up. In 1904 a copy of the previously unknown first quarto of Titus Andronicus *was found in Sweden. In 1957 the discovery of fragments of a bookseller's accounts showed that Shakespeare's lost comedy* Love's Labour's Won, *mentioned in print in 1598, had itself reached print. Has it really been read out of existence, or does a copy lurk in some unsuspected spot? Even a Shakespeare manuscript may survive somewhere. But at this stage in the game, discoveries are likely to be a matter of luck, by-products of other work, not the result of a systematic search.*

The most interesting documentary find of the last few years turned up in the course of research on the Parliament of 1614. It is a letter from a young London merchant to his Somersetshire uncle, describing the burning of the Globe Theatre in 1613 during a performance of Shakespeare's All is Triewe *an alternative title for* Henry VIII. *It tells that "the people escaped all without hurt except one man who was scalded with the fire by adventuring in to save a child which otherwise had been burnt." Other letters about the disaster were already known, but this one adds some details, such as the fact that the play "had been acted not passing two or three times before." Maybe the man who saved the child was the one who, according to another letter, "had his breeches set on fire, that would perhaps have broiled him if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put it out with bottle-ale".*

Missing bowl

In his will, Shakespeare left a "broad silver-gilt bowl" to his daughter Judith. Silver-gilt bowls of the period are far more likely to have been treasured than literary manuscripts. This one may easily be a valued antique, perhaps in a church, college, or museum, its associations unknown.

Hollargram

Scholars are still trying to discover exactly what sort of theatre it was that burned down in 1613. The latest study, just published by C.U.P., is *The Quest for Shakespeare's Globe*, by John Orrell, of the University of Alberta. He has developed fascinating new ways of interpreting old evidence, working out that Wenceslaus Hollar must have stood on the tower of Southwark Cathedral to make his panoramic drawing which includes the second Globe Theatre. Orrell reconstructs Hollar's methods and arrives at a surprisingly precise calculation of the theatre's dimensions. He reckons, too, that it could hold 3,350 people – well above twice the capacity of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre or the Olivier Theatre.

Recycled

Textual studies feed new editions as do the thousands of other books and articles that appear every year. There seems to be a 30 year cycle for major editions: the Cambridge began to appear in 1863, the old Arden in 1899, the New Cambridge in 1921, the new Arden in 1951, and the Oxford in 1982. Cambridge also has a new edition in hand.

French farce

*Shakespeare's conferences, giving specialists the chance of both formal and informal discussions of the latest research, are held regularly in England, America, France, Germany and Japan, and sporadically elsewhere. Usually they include one or more performances of plays. At a conference in Toulouse this April, I saw a production of*The Winter's Tale, *in French, by local amateurs, which reduced an initially respectful audience to helpless mirth in its later stages when the actors, having failed to memorize their parts, resorted to miming an entire, long scene to tape-recordings of their own voices. The British Consul loyally declared that Toulouse audiences were not yet ready for Shakespeare. But next evening six professionals, all men, gave a* Coriolanus *– also in French – which for inspiration, dedication and intellectual energy would have been hard to beat anywhere.*



Christopher Marlowe

Fringe following

Studies in the authorship of Shakespeare have tended to belong to the eccentric fringe. Calvin Hoffman is still determined to show that Christopher Marlowe, whose death is recorded in 1593, stayed alive and went on to write Shakespeare's plays. Where that leaves the Swan of Avon is not quite clear. But genuine question marks hang over some plays – early ones like *Henry VI* and *Titus Andronicus*, Late ones like *Timon of Athens* and *Henry VII*. The emergent science of stylo-metrics, which uses the computer in the attempt to analyse and identify an author's stylistic traits, may help to answer the questions. It is difficult with a dramatist whose whole aim is to sound like people other than himself, and it means that many authors besides Shakespeare have to be investigated if his work is to be distinguished from theirs. Early efforts have not been too convincing, but increasing sophistication may yield better results.

Machine memory

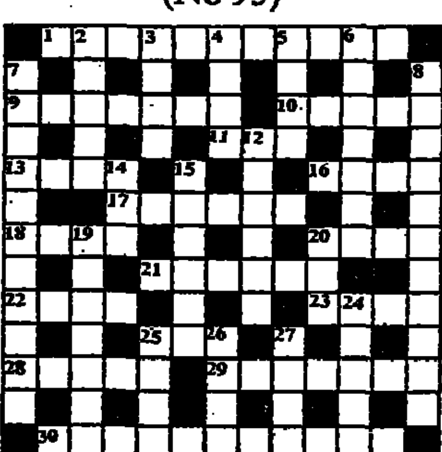


The computer is increasingly used in Shakespeare studies. There are computer-generated concordances, not only to original texts, and to edited ones, but also to individual roles. They provide the statistics with an ease and reliability not previously available; but it is up to scholars and critics what they do with them. Concordances of the work of individual compositors of early printed text open up the possibility of solving some long-standing problems. By comparing the known preferences of a particular compositor with the spelling and punctuation in the Folio tests of Hamlet and Othello, Gary Taylor, of OUP's Shakespeare department, has been able to show that these texts were set from manuscript copy, not from printed texts. Such work could not be undertaken without the computer, and has significant implications for the editor.

The most exciting work in textual studies during the last few years has been devoted to showing that the two basic early texts of King Lear, *the quarto of 1609 and the Folio of 1623, do not, as had been supposed, both derive from a single play, but that the quarto gives the play in the form in which Shakespeare first conceived it, and that the Folio represents his substantial revision. Last year, CUP printed the first of two volumes by P. W. M. Blayney, a wonderfully detailed analysis of the printing of the quarto in the light of all the other work done by the same printer; and later this year OAP will publish* The Division of the Kingdoms, *another substantial volume devoted both to proving the two-text hypothesis and to examing some of its critical implications.* King Lear *will never be the same again.*

Stanley Wells

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 95)



ACROSS
1 Science of antiquities (11)
9 Viscera (7)
10 Meeting place (5)
11 Veneration (3)
13 Thin sword (4)
16 Not false (4)
17 Sewing aid (6)
18 Moving air (4)
20 Slovenly woman (4)
21 Smallest quantities (6)
22 TV award (4)
23 Spanish lady (4)
25 Chin cloth (3)
28 Alcohol constituent (5)
29 Banjo-like instrument (7)
30 Nazi militia (11)

DOWN
2 Mountain chain (5)
3 Firm (4)
4 Girl's name (4)
5 Affection (4)
6 Not particular (7)
7 Small warship (11)
8 Having openings (11)
12 "Sky" (6)
14 Finish (3)
15 Zodiacal sign (6)
19 Precocious girl (7)
20 Sorrowful (3)
24 Having advantage (3,2)
25 Smear (4)
26 Bosom (4)
27 Brave man (4)

SOLUTION TO No 94

ACROSS: 1 Admirer 5 Chela 8 Ibo 9 Setting 10 Neaps 11 Toss 12 Darling 14 Overabundance 16 Targets 18 Cage 21 Eerie 22 Bromide 23 Nae 24 Kempt 25 Royalty

DOWN: 1 Also 2 Motto 3 Reinstatement 4 Rigid 5 Contradictory 6 Evasion 7 Assignee 13 Boatdeck 15 Eardrum 17 Sober 19 Grill 20 Rely

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

My pub-gaming went out when the micro-chip came in. Put that down to the age of the player if you must, or to the age of the splendid old wooden machines which I, helped by a thousand other pairs of hands, shook into submission. Fully ten years ago it became clear to the compulsive user of the skittle-billiards or bar football table that there was a revolution in the beery air; an electronic prince waiting in the snug.

The first signs of change were the ever less frequent visits of the maintenance men. In my local, admittedly, they never exactly got the come-on; they were usually taken for closet weights and measures men, and the ribby alsatian would stand guard with his tongue steaming as if to say: "You lay one finger on that table, and *I'll* have *your* . . . ."

But it was not only in this pub that the footy and the billiards seemed to rot into relics; it was happening everywhere. Fewer and fewer balls came down the chute; the red got stuck and you had to improvise with a daubed white; soon you could see the lead beneath the rents in the felt, gouged and regouged by drunken cue-tips; finally the time mechanism went wrong and you could get an endless game for nothing, which devalued the whole thing and turned it into just another beer table. From there it was a matter of time before the poor old hulk, sans coins, sans cues, sans balls, sans everthing, was dragged into the shadows and forgotten.

The poor old footy went the same way; the little wooden players got terminal cramp, hung on their spindles with their feet in the air, and the table duly joined the billiards in the morgue. In a matter of weeks, the click of ivory and the blast of little Bobby Charlton's double-footed drive was replaced by a muted but carrying, bleep from a black screen in the corner of the saloon. A white fleck was dancing from side to side and being parried (or not) by two vertical cursors. The shrieks of the players made an odd contrast with their motionlessness.

Nostalgia, you say, and I plead guilty to the charge; it is true that not all pub games are yet in the province of the microcircuit. There are bold, even growing pockets of resistance around the darts board, domino table and, of course, fruit machine. Yet this last category seems to me the most abject of the lot. For a start, the world of coinciding raspberries and bells that don't line up has always attracted the wide boys and taken all credibility from the rotating bands. There is no pitting of hand and eye against a moving ball – nothing but addiction to someone else's easy profit. I know I am in a minority, but when I want to lose money by watching patterns blur before my eyes, I would rather take a cab from Redbridge to Richmond at three in the morning.

I would like to rationalize my frumpy distate for the beeping and bleeping games by saying that they are more predatory, more nakedly aggressive than the old mechanical genre. Indeed, at the risk of falling flat on my face. I shall try. The latest, most sophisticated model is a thing called Pac-Man. Each player controls, or attempts to control, an army of snapping, disembodied heads, all seething their way round a maze and the aim is, put at its simplest, to swallow your opponent. At advanced hours of the evening the screen is usually surrounded by partisan well-wishers encouraging their man to "Eat! Eat! Eat!" or "Swallow! Swallow! Swallow!" One of my more imaginative friends, himself an irredeemable addict, reckons the appeal of the game lies in its reconstruction of childhood nightmares, and who am I to argue?

You may say, in return, that there was nothing particularly gentlemanly about rattling your opponent's wrists with the force of your centre forward's shot, or causing him to lose his entire score by toppling the black mushroom, but then think of those moments of finesse and gentle tension as the red ball lipped into the 200 hole. . .

For me, though, the most heinous game of the lot – mercifully scarce – is a calibrated strength tester with a trigger mechanism, which the labourers of Camden Town squeeze like putty. You see, I just can't shift it.

Alan Franks

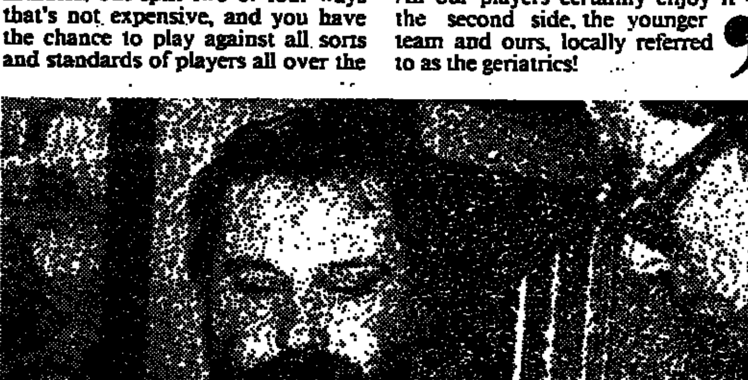
Eaten up with Pac-Man





KNOCKERS
Aunt Sally, Stan Thomson

"It's actually a very old game indeed in Oxfordshire and the surrounding counties–and there are a couple of isolated pockets elsewhere, in Kent for example. There's a very similar game played in northern France. It used to be played with real dolls, like the one in Worzel Gummidge, but you don't see them any more. You have six or eight in a team and each player has six sticks–a little larger than a truncheon–which they throw down a pitch at a small wooden doll sitting on an L-shaped piece of iron (on a pole), which swivels as you hit it. The object of the game is to hit the doll off cleanly, always throwing underarm, without first touching the iron: the chap at the other end of the pitch (the caller) calls "iron" if you do that; it's called a blob if you don't hit anything. If wood hits wood cleanly the player scores one point. . . . You play three legs and a beer leg. Does the team drink while playing? Mine never stops! They're a very good but social team; by the third leg they're beginning to deteriorate rapidly. Personally speaking I've never seen a side get them all off at once, that would be a remarkable feat . . . but one of the most incredible games I ever played was one where not one member was under sixty. It's not a game of strength, but a very canny game. And if the wind's blowing it's very tricky."



POT LUCK
Bar Billiards, Peter Collett

"I started to play when I came to the pub thirteen years ago – because it was here really and seemed to be well-liked in this part of the world - it is mostly a game that you find in the south-east. I'd call myself a reasonably good player. We have two teams and we play league here every Thursday during the season – from October to May. We were runners up last year in the Witney league. I think it's a good pub game for several reasons. It may cost 30p to play a game for, say, 20 minutes, but split two or four ways that's not expensive, and you have the chance to play against all sorts and standards of players all over the country. And then there's the element of chance – you never quite know who's going to be on good or bad form, a bit like tennis and you might find yourself in a totally unexpected position. Pool? I have played but I prefer bar billiards – it's a much steadier game. With pool there's a lot of bash and crash. Billiards requires a fair amount of skill but even a learner can have a good game. I think a lot of landlords who want a quick turnover for their money might prefer pool – which did gain a lot of popularity, but I think it's fading a bit now, though that's just my impression. I hope bar billiards will always be found in pubs – after darts I think it would be rated the second most popular game. All our players certainly enjoy it – the second side, the younger team and ours, locally referred to as the geriatrics!"





HUSTLE PSYCH
Pool, Sara Tilly

"I suppose you *could* call pool the poor man's snooker. The aim of the game, if you're a good player, is to go for a seven-ball break, finishing with the black: if you're a bad player you cover the pockets and try to slow up your opponent by playing a snooker. American pool is more complex, you have to state your designated pocket before you take your shot and you must stick with it . . . I've been playing since I was fifteen. I started in a British Legion Club but when I applied to join, my application was refused in a letter saying: "we can't accept you because you're a woman, and women are more likely to rip the cloth." I wanted a game, not war, so I went elsewhere. I suppose I took it up because if you want a drink in a pub and you play a game – any game, you're more likely to be accepted and not look as if you're waiting to be picked up . . . Pool is a predominantly male game and being a female is a great advantage. Men think you're going to be easy to beat. Then you play a shot with bottom screw or check side and they become incredibly tense, frightened of being beaten by a woman. I just poddle along and seven times out of ten I beat them. There are also "psychs", such as chalking your cue when your opponent is in an unbeatable position or murmuring "unlucky" just when he leans down to take a shot. People play because they think it's cool – "The Hustler", remember? If you can play pool you're acceptable in a pub."

TEAM ESTEEM
Darts, Simon Rice



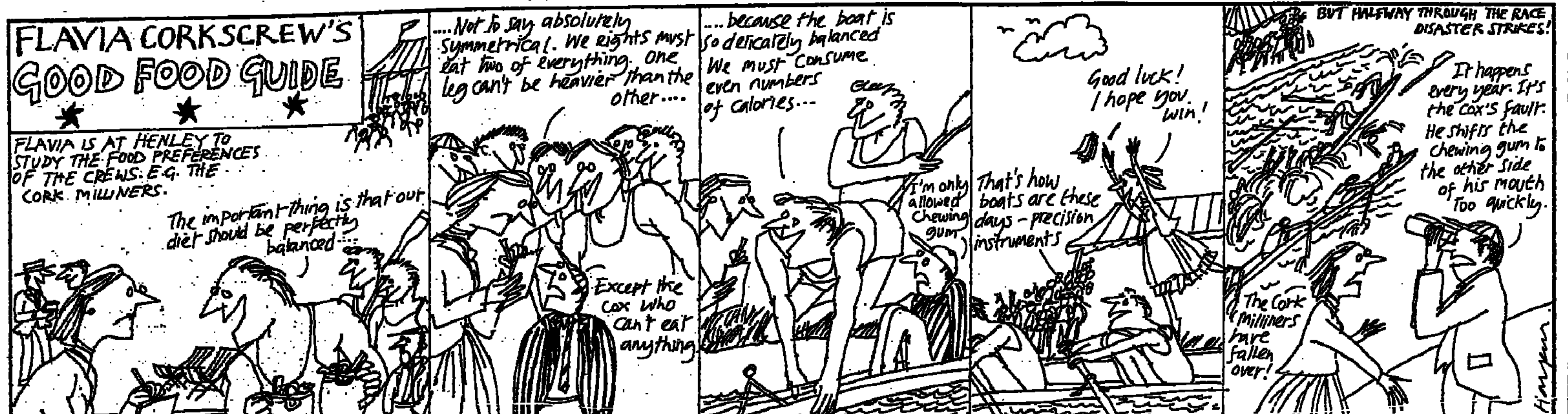
"I was brought up in Northumberland where it's very important for a man to be a good darts player and a good drinker. I started playing in youth clubs when I was fourteen or fifteen. I was fairly good from the off, yes – good hand/eye coordination. I've never done one hundred and eighty in three though I've seen it many times – my best is one hundred and sixty. The main games in Northumberland are double off/501/double finish; 501/double finish; Mickey Mouse; Round the Board/Cricket. I played in the college team, usually against teams from local working men's clubs in Madeley, North Staffs. . . . Drinking's a very important part of the game – most people play much better when they've had a few pints, you're far less anxious and your eye gets better as you play on – anything from five to eight pints. . . . I enjoy the game because it's skilful, gives you the opportunity to do something in a pub and not just stand around drinking and it's a social game. You can get a group of friends together, men and women, different standards, doesn't matter. You play for money or pints or just the sociability aspect. I've been beaten by my girlfriend once in "round the board" but I think that was a fluke! Ever since I was a lad I've always said that I'd like to be good at golf, snooker and darts, for the esteem really, so that your mates, the locals, say "this kid can do something". Esteem means you're one of the lads."

LEVEL PEGS
Cribbage, Finlay MacDonald

"My brother taught me at the age of thirteen when he came home leave from the forces. He instilled it in me by gentle persuasion . . . numbers and figures always held a great fascination for me anyway, and I picked it up quite quickly. I then inflicted it on my younger brother and friends at school who all started playing. There was a lapse of about four years when I went to college. I drifted into a pub in Stirlingshire one night where they were playing cribbage (you very rarely find it played in Scotland) but when I came to live in England I found it played in pubs more often and once I got know a circle of people I played quite regularly and have done ever since. . . . . I enjoy it because it's an exciting game – a combination of skill and luck. I think more skill than luck, especially when pegging. If I don't want a game I'll make up an excuse. It is a wee bit anti-social. If you're playing crib you don't have to talk to people – it's a great anti-bore repellant but unfortunately also has a bore-attraction factor: people come up and say 'what's that, how do you play?' . . . We usually play for a pound a session, best of three games but money is of secondary interest. With one player at the moment I have a marathon running – the best of three hundred games. We've played one hundred and fifty and I'm thirty five games up – in cribbage terms probably favourite but anything could still happen."

Judy Froshaug

Tomorrow: Suzy Menkes reports on the end-of-term shows by the fashion students



Penny Perrick

Lenor's black marks



I hope the Lenor Lady is not included in Procter & Gamble's new £50m advertising budget. The Lenor Lady, for those of you who take a tea-break during commercials, is the goofy looking woman who faints on the staircase when her family suddenly notices that the newly washed clothes are soft and sweet-smelling. One wonders what kind of a laundress she was before the purchase of P & G's fabric conditioner resulted in such hectic appreciation.

Did the towels come out of the washing machine crunchy as barbed wire? Was her husband ostracized because his shirts smelt like Jeyes Fluid? And why does a little gratitude knock this woman unconscious? Are her husband and children such ingrates that a rare word of approval from them causes her to behave as if she's discovered the Esso tiger flexing his claws in her laundry basket? Clearly her home life is obnoxious and I am not surprised that young women surveyed by the Holder and Scorar research consultancy singled out the Lenor commercial as being particularly offensive.

Holder and Scorar's research has convinced them that most soap powder operas need a new script. Kay Scorar, one of the firm's founders, said: "It's not only women who are antagonized by these commercials, the ordinary man in the street is beginning to find them offensive on behalf of his wife. "Our surveys produced three main criticisms of the commercials: they portray life-styles which no longer exist, they attribute emotions to situations where emotions aren't involved and they're very unoriginal".

Longing to see women back where they belong

A study of the *Portrayal of Women in Advertising*, carried out for the Equal Opportunities Commission by Manchester University's marketing department, reported that ". . . . . . . the treatment which incorporated a less restricted, modern female role-portrayal was consistently found to enhance the market-effectiveness of the brand's advertising". Not much notice has been taken of this finding.

Such is the advertisers' evident longing to see women back where they belong – right there stoking the washing machine – thay they even show former tennis star Christine Truman in the unlikely role of obsessive housewife, smirking proudly as she holds her glowing tee-shirt up to the light. The downbeat message of this commercial is that championship seasons dwindle and die, but washdays go on forever. In real life, tennis players past their peak don't seem to end up as Mrs whiter-than-white. They become sports commentators, design consultants and writers of scandalous memoirs.

The men who advertise detergents are not alone in suffering from a witless kind of nostalgia regarding the lives of women. In the early days of the advertising industry, when the agencies hummed and buzzed with thrusting young men in button-down shirts and horn-rimmed glasses, the Average Housewife existed in her millions.

Today, even though the full-time housewife is rarely sighted – only one in five households contains a married woman who doesn't go out to work – the advertisers planning new campaigns still seek her out, ignoring the views of the women who now outnumber her: working wives, single mothers, unmarried women, divorcees and widows. It is this group of women who, according to the Holder and Scorar research, wouldn't mind if the Lenor Lady's fainting fit proved to be terminal.

Less concerned with stereotyped guilt

So far, in spite of the adverse criticism of their commercials, soap powder sales aren't slumping. This is largely because Procter & Gamble and Lever Brothers between them own 89 per cent of the washing powder market.

Even so, Kay Scorar thinks that the long term effect of disliked commercials could be serious for the soap giants. "The dominance of Lever Brothers over Procter & Gamble might be because Levers advertisements for products like Persil Automatic are jollier and less concerned with the kind of stereotyped guilt you see in the Procter & Gamble commercials. Another factor is that in most markets it's the little people who are beginning to grow. Small companies don't have £50m a year to spend, so they have to spend what they've got more wisely. One day a smaller manufacturer might come along with a campaign for a household product that really says something relevant about women's lives, and that could change things. Younger women are being ignored by the giant companies. These women haven't made up their brand choice yet and when they do, they're going to go for what seems relevant to them."

She is taking the long term view. I am still worried about the short term effects of letting the washing line stand as a symbol for marital stability. Procter & Gamble is the top single television advertiser and, had it a mind to, it could swamp the screen with women who are happy only as long as their bed linen sparkles like diamonds. I rang up Procter & Gamble to see if the Lenor Lady was going to run and run. They wouldn't tell me.

THE TIMES DIARY

Will travel . . .

Michael Leapman, whose new book about our proprietor, Rupert Murdoch, was reviewed without enthusiasm in three of yesterday's Sunday papers and who parted company with the *Daily Express* this weekend, has two causes for rueful consolation. First, Murdoch has already ensured that Leapman will make a little pot of money from his book, *Barefaced Cheek*. To ease his way to company reports, Leapman bought £700 worth of non-voting shares in News International at 96p. They quickly doubled in value, and Murdoch now wants to buy out all minority shareholders at 225p a share. Second, Leapman has the thought that he could always stick to travel writing. In the *Sunday Telegraph*, travel editor Nigel Buxton, finds plenty to praise in Leapman's recent *Companion Guide to New York*, 14 pages on from Angus Mande's unadmiring remarks about *Barefaced Cheek*. Buxton notes a "formidable amount of research, nimble and steadfast legwork, lively humour and general competence in his trade."

. . . to these?

Our archaeological correspondent, Norman Hammond, has dug up a splendid entry for my foreign menus file on Second Avenue in New York City. The Sitara restaurant there lists such appetizing novelties as 5Apron Rice, Malagutani Soup, Mangu Cetny, Crab Meat Shaag and Boti Kebab. This is a game readers enjoy too, of course, and J.R.E. Adams recommends the restaurant on the corner of the Plaza Real, Barcelona, which offers Guts, Slab sepia, Slamns, Shails and Squit to the Romana. From menus on Santorini and Naxos, T.H. Leibowitz culled Lamb cooked to a Peasant, Meat Bullets, and Small Try, while Sarah Gainham found only one dish in latin script she could read in the otherwise cyrillic menu of a motorway restaurant in southern Serbia. It was Hemendex.

● *The advertising agency appointed by the British Deer Farming Association to suggest a brand name for deer meat could do worse than heed my readers' proposals. One come up with "Bambiburgers"; witty but tasteless.*

Taking a chance

After pennies from heaven, dollars from Forgency, whose debt-ridden musical "Y' né 'I'" is not so poor that it can't shower notes from the ceiling of the auditorium. After the show's lean critical reception, it was a sceptical PHSpy who went to the Piccadilly Theatre to evaluate the extravaganza. I have to report that she and her partner found the £25 dinner/show package good value, even if most of those notes turned out to be Monopoly money.

● *The TV programme Help! on Friday was devoted to hysterectomy self-help groups. Is DIY medicine perhaps getting too ambitious?*

That won't do

American Express was not amused by the publicity material for the film *Funny Money* which included an imitation credit card appropriating the "That'll do nicely" slogan for comic purposes. American Express has won a court injunction requiring removal of the slogan and changes in the posters for the film. As the company offices are just across the street from the Classic Haymarket, where the film is showing, there will be no shortage of supervision.

● *A lecture by Lord Croham, former head of the Home Civil Service, entitled* Change and stress in the structure of British government, *was classified by The Treasury's library under "National Health Service."*

Island hang-up.

This is the sesquicentennial of Charles Darwin's visit to the Falklands. He did not like them. It rained incessantly, his ponies were always sinking up to their bellies in bogs, and his account concludes: "If any one catches me there again I will give him leave to hang me up as a scarecrow for all future naturalists."

● *Oxford University is economizing by sending copies of its regulations only once to undergraduates during their residence, instead of annually as before. Bulldogs bark, but cuts bite.*

Seat retreat

Patricia Hewitt, who resigned as director of the National Council for Civil Liberties a few months ago because of the prospect of becoming an MP, was so confident she would win Leicester East for Labour that she started buying a house there. Having lost (by 933 votes), she has now had to call off the purchase.



Self-confessed eight stone weakling Lindon Lewis is feeling rather pleased with himself, having just performed a feat of which eight of the Metropolitan Police's brawniest officers proved incapable – removing a Denver Boot from his car. It occurred to me that it could be a dicey trophy since mere interference with a clamp carries a fine of up to £200, but Lewis assured me he will return it promptly. He says it took him just five minutes to remove the device on Friday afternoon, but adds modestly that he was helped by his nephew, who is nearly one year old. He swears he did not actually touch the clamp, as he removed the whole wheel, replaced it with a spare, and drove off. Now he wants to market an anti clamp spanner at Christmas, but I doubt whether it will catch on.

PHS

Case proved – by the Scots

by Nicholas Fairbairn

For many years there has been talk of introducing an independent prosecuting service into England and Wales such as we have had, essentially, in Scotland for three centuries. There has been considerable resistance to the idea both from the Home Office and the police. But the Queen's Speech contained a firm commitment by the new Conservative government in its first Parliament to institute just such an enlightened reform. Let me reassure those who may doubt the efficacy of such a reform that they have nothing to fear.

One of the criticisms still raised by the antagonists in England is that to suggest the measure is necessary casts a slur on the police. But justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done. And it is a principle of natural justice that no man should be judged in his own cause.

Those with an interest in solving crime should not have to be responsible for deciding whom to prosecute and for what. My view is that any reform which removes a possibility of slighting the police is a good one.

The second criticism is expense. The Home Office has mentioned a cost of £1,000m a year, and that would indeed be outrageous. In Scotland the whole prosecuting service, including costs of witnesses, costs less than the legal aid for defence, and in any event well under £10m a year. Applying standard formula, a service in England should run to no more than £100m unless the reform is used to build new empires. That must strenuously be prevented.

A third criticism is that English procedure is more complicated than Scottish and the systems will not fit. What a wonderful argument this is for simplifying English procedure, and what a chance to abolish committal proceedings. These are not only out of date but would be irrelevant and superfluous under an independent prosecution system with any presumption of good faith; and no prosecution could be taken or charge preferred unless there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to proceed.

Fourth, it is argued that an extra layer of prosecutor will cause delay. Here again, there is a golden opportunity for the English legal system to institute some excellent reforms. Compared to those in Scotland, delays in custody cases are a public outrage. There is little point in having a system of *habeas corpus* if that process itself takes six months to be heard even after the applicant has been in custody for more than a year; in Scotland no accused person can be held in custody for more than 110 days from his full committal, ie, less than four months in all.

Furthermore, there can be no trial at all on a solemn matter unless it is started within 12 months. In summary cases of a statutory nature, no man may be held in custody for more than 40 days.

It will be argued that to achieve such a time scale there would have to be a vast increase in the number of courts, judges and staff. That claim, too, must be savagely resisted. When I was called to the Scots Bar in 1957, there were 18 High Court judges, of whom two sat in the Lords. Now there are 22, of whom two sit in the Lords and one is permanent chairman of the Scottish Law Commission.

In 1957 there were fewer than 40 High Court criminal trials a year in Scotland and very few appeals. Last year there were 462 High Court criminal trials and 1,579 appeals, not to speak of 13,222 bail appeals and 149 remits for sentence, yet with only three more judges. So the system can be adjusted to cope; when there is an absolute time limit, needs must and needs do.

Let us ensure that in introducing the equity of an independent prosecuting system, the Government takes the opportunity to make other widespread and terse reforms so that, as in Scotland, the system will be swift, simple and cheap. I rather think we shall need some Scottish lawyers to ensure that result.

The author, Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross, was Solicitor General for Scotland 1979-82.

Michael Binyon on the plight of the unwanted Turks

Can Germany bribe its guests to leave?



Bonn

Twenty years ago they were welcomed at airports with bouquets by grateful mayors. A generation later the children of West Germany's pioneer "guest workers" are unemployed and unwanted. Victims of cultural alienation and public hostility, they are confined to decaying inner city ghettos, the targets of aerosol racism.

Official plans are being drawn up to halve their numbers within five years, and last week the government published its proposals to buy them out – offering 10,500 marks (about £2,500) for each foreigner who voluntarily and permanently returns home.

No one doubts there are too many foreigners in Germany – almost 4,700,000, representing over seven per cent of the population. Despite the ban almost 10 years ago on the recruitment abroad of any more *Gastarbeiter*, large families and the low German birthrate are still raising the ratio. With unemployment now topping 2,500,000 and likely to go up again this winter, the authorities have decided to take action before resentment turns to riot.

"We ought to do what the Swiss did and simply send them home," one educated, otherwise liberal government official said – a sentiment increasingly voiced by the man in the street and gingerly broached by politicians. But it is not so easy. Not all the jobs now done by foreign workers, often highly skilled and holding key positions in industry, can be filled from the army of unemployed. And in any case Germans do not mean all foreigners: they mean the Turks.

The shadows of the past make it hard for the Germans to tackle the issue dispassionately, but the government has recognized that any repatriation must be voluntary and will cost a lot. The new scheme is intended to help workers from certain non-EEC countries start up businesses when they return home. It offers a lump sum of 10,500 marks to each foreign worker, plus 1,500 marks per child and repayment of social security contributions. This applies only to citizens of Korea, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It will cost some 220m marks (£55m) and is expected to encourage about 90,000 foreign workers to leave within the coming year.

Herr Norbert Blüm, the Minister of Labour and the plan's principal author, flew to Ankara yesterday to explain it to the Turks, who have already expressed strong criticism of what they see as the first step in the attempt to expel the Turks from Germany.

Many Germans now find their inner cities transformed. Go to the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin and you are in little Turkey. A smell of kebab mixes with oriental music in the rundown streets and buildings. Men with broad, dark faces and black moustaches, women with white headscarves and ankle-length dresses, children with brown eyes and cropped hair remind you of Istanbul or the smaller towns of Anatolia. The shops are full of Turkish books, cinemas show Turkish films, the grocers stock fine, dark coffee, lentils and flat bread.

The last – and largest – group to arrive, the Turks came at a time when the good jobs had gone, and have not been able to adapt. Many come from rural backgrounds in Anatolia, have never lived in cities and cling to Islam and traditional ways of life. They are stuck at the bottom of the social stratum, still live in ghettos where they feel a sense of security and identity and can hear their language spoken around them.

The Turks have experienced all the problems and prejudices of immigrants in Britain. Emotionally they remain Turks, and dream of returning home. But in reality they have become strangers to their own country, and everyday life in Germany contradicts their aspirations. Their children fall between two cultures, speaking neither Turkish nor German well, are under-achievers at school, cannot get good jobs and in their frustration fall prey to crime and prejudice. As unemployment strips away the veil of affluence, they are increasingly seen as competitors for jobs, and race relations grow uglier.

The government knows it has to move fast to defuse this human time bomb. Some 600m marks (£150m) is being spent on special teachers and welfare workers to integrate the second generation. Tough, controversial laws are being introduced to restrict the age at which children can join foreign parents here to six.

Already the penalties for illegal immigration have been increased. Police raids on foreigners' houses have been stepped up. Dozens of Filipino girls have been arrested in the street and summarily deported if their papers were not in order. The law on asylum is also being revised to prevent its use for economic rather than political purposes.

But, as everyone now recognizes, it will take time and money to reverse the steady flow to Germany of those seeking jobs and wealth during the boom years of the 1960s. As one observer put it: "We wanted a labour force, but we got human beings."

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Plus your daily Page 3 shop steward

Lord McCarthy, one of the few great comic figures of our day, has produced a report, commissioned by the TUC, which envisages the foundation of a daily newspaper, tabloid in shape and also, it seems, in character, to supply the desperate yearning of the nation, as expressed in the incessant raging of enormous mobs (some of them comprising nearly three people), for a newspaper which will follow unswervingly the political line of the Labour movement, to ensure which admirable aim its editor "would answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party".

The money for the paper – Lord McCarthy estimates that it would cost £6.7m to launch and £13.3m a year to run – would have to be provided initially by the trade unions, but his lordship has calculated, on the backs of I know not how many envelopes, that the paper would break even with a circulation of 300,000, and with a circulation of 500,000 would make a profit of some £6.4m a year, news at which Mr Rupert Murdoch, to name but a few, is said to have laughed for quite a long time in a notably hollow (some reports say positively sepulchral) manner.

Now in the first place, I have to remind the younger members (if any) of the General Council that there used to be just such a daily newspaper; it was called the *Daily Herald*, and the TUC owned a controlling interest in it. At times, the people in charge would give away such goodies as encyclopaedias; life insurance, sets of the works of Dickens and I think even three-piece suites, to anyone who would agree to buy the paper for six months, but in the end it was clear that giving away the Koh-i-Noor itself could not have eluded the *Herald's* inevitable fate, and in due course it went off, unmourned, to the Great Fleet Street In The Sky.

In the second place, I believe it is impossible (I have just spent a couple of hours with brows fiercely furrowed in the attempt) to think of any conceivable principle on which to base a newspaper more absolutely certain to ruin it than an official and institutionalized commitment to a particular party line. (Even those who run the *Morning Star*, which has not the slightest trace of any real existence except as an arm of the Communist Party, have at last, as the paper faces an ever more desperate financial situation, recognized this truth and publicly disagreed with their masters, an assertion of independence as astounding – and for exactly the same reason – as would be the news that the Pasha's eunuchs had risen in revolt, seized the harem and raped the occupants.

Take the *Daily Mail*, perhaps the most politically *gleichgeschaltet* of our national newspapers. It certainly supports the Conservative Party, and at general elections does so without qualification or indeed scruple. But three crucial provisos must be made. First, support for the Conservatives is not the reason for its existence; second, and consequently, it can and does, between elections, attack Conservative governments, ministers and policies (look at the campaign it launched against the deportation of that unfortunate Romanian); third, if it were not an entertaining and readable newspaper apart from its political views, it would rapidly die, and deserve to.

Why do you suppose that the *Daily Mirror* cut so pitiful a figure in the recent election, printing stuff day after day that Cudlipp would have spiked instantly before going on to sack the executive responsible for thinking it up and the journalist who wrote it? Because the people who took the decisions at the *Mirror* felt bound to adhere to the paper's invariable Labour allegiance while knowing perfectly well that most of the party's policies consisted of mad and dangerous rubbish and that many of its candidates were totalitarian thugs.

And now, if you please, we are to have a daily newspaper that hopes to survive with an editor who must "answer to the General Secretaries of the TUC and the Labour Party". Contemplating the idea of a newspaper in such macabre bondage makes the flesh creep; when, in addition, one thinks of the two men who actually hold those posts at the moment, the *frisson* becomes a fit of uncontrollable shivering. I have no doubt that Mr Len Murray and Mr James Mortimer are kind to animals, scrupulously honest in making out their tax returns, and moderate in their consumption of alcohol, but originality, imagination, flair, breadth of mind, sharpness of intellect, resolute independence of character, a sense of humour and the gift of expressing themselves lucidly in their native tongue are not very high on the list of their remaining virtues.

Imagine what the reader (readers, if there should ever be as many as two) would find in a newspaper supervised by such a pair! Articles 3,000 words long by Mr David Basnett on the history of the Union of General and Municipal Workers; the serialized memoirs of Mr Frank Allaun; a daily humorous column by Mr Merlyn Rees; a weekly page of statistics relating to national insurance by Mr Frank Field; a regular column consisting of the Wit and Wisdom of Mr Ray Buckton; another on the Capitalist Press by Mr Tom Baistow; a weekly article by Mr Tam Dalyell on the sinking of the Belgrano; a series of Profiles of the Deputy General Secretaries of all the unions affiliated to the TUC; sermons by Monsignor Bruce Kent on such texts as "Love your enemies – with the exception of the Americans, of course"; a daily parliamentary sketch by Mr Paul Boateng; a restaurant and wine column by Mr Dennis Skinner; a strip cartoon about police brutality, devised by Mr Michael Meacher; Mr Ernie Roberts as Fellow-Travel Editor; cricket reports by Lord Kaldor; medical advice by the general secretary of Cohse, legal advice by Lord Kagan, personal advice by Miss Joan Maynard ("Dear Worried About Getting Pregnant", I am sending you under plain cover the *Collected Works of Lenin*"); and of course a regular crossword-puzzle; first prize, a volume of the speeches of Lord McCarthy; second prize, *two* volumes of the speeches of Lord McCarthy.

It doesn't bear thinking of. More to the point, it doesn't bear buying either, and although I have no great regard for the business sense of the members of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee (who will have, in the first instance, to take the necessary steps towards putting the project into practice), I do not think that they will do anything but bury the whole idea as expeditiously and discreetly as possible.

Anyway, what would they call it? The *Daily Labuc*? The *Daily Clause Four*? The *Daily Proletariat*? The *Murray and Mortimer*? The *Party Line*? The *Morning Dependent*? The *Reference Back*? But stay – these suggestions are nothing but persiflage, and I must not be thought lacking in constructive ideas. If the TUC should, after all, stump up £6.7m to launch a colossal and inevitable failure, why not call it the *Daily Herald*?

Anne Sofer

Class warfare at County Hall

I have no proof that Mrs Thatcher and the Socialist Workers' Party are in cahoots, but the circumstantial evidence is building up. Their ideologies may be miles apart, but as Hitler and Stalin found over Poland, if the pickings are tempting enough that is a difficulty that can be overcome.

The pickings in this case consist of the Inner London Education Authority. Look at the background. For years both have planned the takeover of the authority, both hated its leadership (or at least the leadership it had until recently) and coveted its strength. Both have found it impossible to stop thinking how much better they could use its huge resources.

A really dedicated conspiracy theorist might trace the beginning of the collusion to the William Tyndale affair eight years ago. But more compelling evidence has come in the last three years as successively the far left has strengthened its hold on the Inner London Teachers' Association (ILTA – the London branch of the NUT) and the Conservative government has taken one step after another to limit the freedom of local government – especially in London.

They fluffed it in 1980. The Conservative attempt to dismantle the authority was hopelessly badly managed; and, for their part, the far left never managed to subvert the "Save ILEA" campaign from being a genuinely broad-based, non-political movement.

Now Mrs Thatcher has gained a "mandate" to reorganize the authority and (more importantly) to fix its spending at whatever level she chooses. And the SWP is the controlling influence and office holder on the ILTA. The opposing ideologies are in good shape, marshalling their forces and ready for the carve-up.

The Government having prepared its attack from without, ILTA is busy undermining from within. The ground it has chosen is the issue of redeployment – a crucial management tool in an education authority, but especially one with a rapidly falling population and shifting needs like London. Under the slogan "No compulsory redeployment", ILTA is abandoning agreements painstakingly worked out between the authority and the unions over the last five years and inciting its members all over London to take industrial action.

Its action is unofficial, since the NUT nationally has not sanctioned it and indeed its general secretary has circulated members, begging them to call it off. Obviously to him, as to the rest of the sane world, strikes against the most generous authority in the country, in schools whose ratios and resources would turn teachers outside London green with envy, at a time when the threat of a Conservative clampdown is looming ever larger, is the biggest lunacy imaginable.

The industrial action takes two forms: a Day of Action-style walk-out, and no cover. The latter means refusal to take classes for absent colleagues. Both mean children missing lessons and being sent home. Fortunately only a small minority of ILEA's 1,100 schools have been affected so far; how far it spreads will depend on how firmly the authority reacts. As yet it has taken no disciplinary action at all.

The position of the present ILEA leadership is desperately difficult. They are predominantly those of the "no enemies on the left" persuasion, who have gained their positions within the London Labour movement through sustained attack on the "compromising moderates" in the party. They are accountable to general management committees which often contain a large number of far left London teachers. Additionally they may have committed themselves when they were selected to acting only in accordance with the general management committees' instructions.

They know that allowing the present situation to drift is damaging children's education, damaging the management of the service, and damaging the authority's credibility, but they dare not act against their own power base. They have offered more talks, extra supply teachers, better primary ratios, rebearing appeals for individual schools' staffing. ILTA have rejected them. They think they know when they are on to a good thing.

It is enough to make you weep with despair and frustration. For the first time in a century, we have a government which has abandoned the goal of improving educational opportunities for the majority.

This tragic and retrograde step has been made acceptable by an insidious campaign to discredit local authority schools. The remarks of government ministers appear to endorse the *Daily Mail's* view that they are wasteful, indisciplined places which get poor results and are staffed by a bunch of over-paid, lazy, left-wing agitators. Probably, the implication is, it would be better to make sure that all the brighter children, the "children who really matter" (to use the immortal phrase of a former deputy leader of the ILEA Conservative group) are somehow selected out of this mediocrity into independent schools.

Everything the ILTA is doing at present is reinforcing this image. And those of us who have loved and served ILEA for years, who know that the picture in the vast majority of schools is wholly different, that the resources, though generous, are not misused, that many of the teachers work all the hours God gives, that here and there out of the turmoil and difficulty of recent years is developing a quality of education that is truly astounding, what can we do? Are we just to stand by and allow the conspiracy to succeed?

The author, an SDP member of the GLC/ILEA, has been a parent and governor at an ILEA comprehensive school since 1972.

Gerald Kaufman

How Israel could now justify itself

The Dell, near Rotton Row in Hyde Park, London, sounds an incongruous location for a memorial to the greatest atrocity in the history of mankind. It was there, however, that a large number of people congregated last Monday for the ceremony marking the establishment of the Holocaust Garden. Forty years after it happened, Hitler's almost successful attempt to obliterate the Jews – and many others victims, too – is at last permanently and officially commemorated in our capital city.

It was remorse for the Holocaust that led directly to the establishment of the State of Israel, and it is the Holocaust that is still regularly cited by the Israeli Prime Minister as the justification for Israel's continuation: a people who suffered that Xnspeakable agony earned with blood the right to their own land.

In the view of many others, the time has long passed when there is any need to offer reasons for Israel's continued survival. It is there, a going concern, with a lively and active population and, as every one of its neighbours can testify, one of the most powerful armies in the world.

Israel's very presence in the Middle East is such a potent fact that there is a certain absurdity in its leaders' pleas that the Palestine Liberation Organization should concede its right to exist, as though that right will somehow remain in doubt until the PLO gives permission for it. The tiniest and least viable member of the United Nations – the Maldive Islands – manages to get along quite easily without constantly having to offer justifications for being what it is, where it is.

Statehood for the Israelis, however, is not as simple as that. True, they have all the appurtenances of an independent country: a lively and rebellious parliament, an inefficient bureaucracy, an airline (functioning intermittently), an orchestra (several, in fact, all of high quality). Yet they are denied the normality of humdrum, everyday existence that is unquestioned in the Maldives. Many other countries do not refuse to recognize the Maldives, or even think very much about whether they ought to recognize them. Those which do accord the Maldives recognition do not refuse to site their embassies in that country's capital (provided, of course, that they trouble to be represented there at all). Those which do not accord the Maldives recognition do not constantly declare that they are in a state of war with them. Israel has undeniably enforced its presence, but it has not acquired undeniable international acceptance.

Such acceptance is sorely needed. Lack of a reasonable relationship with its neighbours, not to mention countries farther afield, has undermined the potentiality for economic viability of a nation which possesses prodigious technical skills but is bereft of any but the most exiguous natural resources. Financially, Israel is a client state of Washington; its fabric would collapse the moment the Americans withdrew the underpinning provided by their taxpayers' lavish generosity.

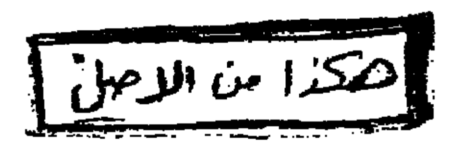
Internally, the country is torn by dissent caused by the controversiality and inefficiency of a government which, unlike the governments of its neighbours, has a mandate provided by a legitimate election but seems to have lost the capacity to fulfil that mandate in even the most elementary administrative terms.

Israelis are confident of the legitimacy of their statehood; but the nature of that statehood would be enhanced if its legitimacy was more widely endorsed. In previous decades, their government and people could point to their country's pioneering achievements, the extraordinary status of its trade union movement as a social and economic entity, its vibrancy as an example of dynamic democracy, the remarkable quality of such political leaders as David Ben Gurion and Golda Meir.

Israel once basked in the goodwill of its emulators; today it enjoys little goodwill and few of the latter. When there is so much internal disagreement, its government can scarcely expect outsiders to marvel at its most recent activities: the shoddily bungled invasion of Lebanon, the tatters of a failed monetarist policy, the discredited leadership of a prime minister detested even by many of his own countrymen.

Israel may no longer need to cite the Holocaust as a justification for its existence, and indeed it is almost an affront to the victims of the Holocaust to use their travail as a justification for anything. At the same time, there is a sense in which, in that nation's 36th year of statehood, the case for Israel needs to be made all over again. A start in making that case could be achieved by the democratic removal of a government whose greatest harm to its own people has been to enable the question of national legitimacy even to be reopened.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR SHULTZ TRIES AGAIN

When Mr George Shultz arrived in the Middle East at the end of April saying he had come to put the finishing touches to the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel (or words to that effect), he was greeted with general scepticism. But he turned out to be right. So it will be wiser to reserve judgment on the news that he is returning to the region this week, on the way back from his Asian tour, in an attempt to break "the log jam" blocking efforts to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. But it is difficult to know what to make of it.

The main purpose of his visit, our Washington correspondent reports, is to find out whether Syria is now prepared to remove its forces from Lebanon. On the face of it this seems very surprising, since the Syrian Government has been informing the world in the most categorical terms that it will withdraw its troops from Lebanon only if those of Israel are first removed unconditionally. But Mr Shultz perhaps knows something that the rest of us do not. Reports from Jerusalem say that in the course of the past week American pressure on Israel has suddenly switched direction. Whereas hitherto Washington had been urging Israel not to withdraw prematurely, thereby removing the only leverage available to secure Syrian withdrawal, now – it appears – Mr Philip Habib is telling the Israeli cabinet it should go ahead with implementing the Lebanese agreement, since only after an Israeli withdrawal will there be any hope of getting Syria and the Palestinians to follow suit.

Three possible reasons suggest themselves for this remarkable change of tack. The first is that the Americans have now given up any hope of obtaining Syrian agreement to the simultaneous withdrawal which Isra l is demanding. The second is t, at they are now also convinced Israel will not be prepared to prolong the present situation much longer. For the first time since General Sharon crushed resistance in the Gaza Strip in 1971 the Israelis now face, in southern Lebanon, an organized and effective guerrilla campaign which is having a disastrous effect on their morale and obliging them to alienate even those sections of the local population that originally welcomed them as saviours.

Domestic pressure for withdrawal is getting very strong, and the government is seriously considering responding to it by ordering a partial withdrawal to new lines which could (it is hoped) be effectively sealed against infiltration and behind which a more thorough and durable occupation regime could be introduced. That proposal is one which Washington has consistently opposed, arguing that it would amount in all but name to a permanent partition of Lebanon.

Mr Habib may simply have been instructed, therefore, to try to convince the Israelis that, if withdrawal there must be, it is better to go all the way and implement the agreement with the Lebanese Government. But he would hardly have much hope of convincing Mr Begin's Government of this unless he could hold out some hope of Syrian withdrawal. On the face of it there is no hope, since the Syrians have condemned the Lebanese-Israeli agreement out of hand and have made it quite clear that its implementation would not provide the conditions for their own withdrawal. But it is just possible that some message has reached Mr Shultz – and this would be the third reason for the change in the American attitude – to the effect that if Israeli forces really are withdrawn from Lebanon Syria might be willing to overlook the fact that this withdrawal had taken place under the terms of an agreement of which she disapproved, and might therefore be willing to consider a request from the Lebanese Government for withdrawal of her own forces.

It is just possible, but it hardly seems very likely, and the Israelis would no doubt require very firm assurances that there was more to it than American wishful thinking. But it is at least something that Mr Shultz will be going back to Damascus to hear what President Assad now has to say. He will no doubt savour the irony that he is persona grata there when Mr Yassir Arafat is not; and that very fact will no doubt be taken by Mr Arafat's supporters as vindicating their claim that Syria's real purpose in subverting the Palestine Liberation Organization is to prepare the ground for some squalid piece of horse-trading with the United States and Israel.

But all this high diplomacy should not obscure the very real suffering being experienced by ordinary people in the areas concerned. Among the least enviable in present circumstances are the Palestinian civilians in the Israeli-occupied area of Lebanon. Not only are they the most frequent targets for arrest and prolonged detention by the Israeli forces, because the most obvious suspects when ambushes and acts of sabotage occur. They are also, especially in the Sidon area, the targets of a constant campaign of harassment and intimidation, including in many cases assassination, from a variety of right-wing Lebanese groups to which the Israelis apparently turn a blind eye so long as they stop short of repeating last year's wholesale massacre in Beirut.

There is real fear that such a massacre will occur as soon as the Israelis withdraw. That must at all costs be avoided, either through the Israelis disarming the groups in question before they leave, or through the multinational force being ready to move into the areas in question very rapidly in sufficient numbers and prepared to shoot. One Sabra-Chatila is already far too many.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY ROUND

It is never the right moment to give MPs more money. Those who affect a low opinion of the species do not think they are worth whatever they get already. The more charitable or appreciative also have arguments for not giving them any more, or not much more anyway.

There is the argument of inflationary guilt. Inflation is what makes necessary the periodical topping up of MPs pay. Inflation is a scourge on everybody's back. The House of Commons is uniquely responsible for its presence among us. To deny them relief from its effects is not only just but prudent, since it may stimulate them to do something about it. Since however the present, or rather the previous, House has presided over a substantial drop in the rate of inflation the argument has rather less force than on previous occasions; indeed, if the argument admits carrots as well as stick, it may point to a suitable reward.

Then there is the market argument. People fall over each other to be nominated for a party and then elected to the House of Commons. The calibre of candidate is no worse or mixed than it has always been – it would be quite difficult at any rate to prove otherwise. There is no reason in economics to pay more and therefore, according to one way of thinking, no reason at all.

But the strongest argument, certainly in the minds of ministers, is the argument of bad example. Because of the stickiness that always retards the movement of MP's pay, an increase, when it is mooted, looks large; larger than whatever going rate the Government of the day has for everybody else. That is how it is today. The norms peeping out of this Government's supposedly normless policy for pay in the coming round are under 4 per cent in the public sector and in the private sector substantially less than the 7.5 per cent recorded in the last round.

Beside that the 30 per cent recommended for MPs (most of it for "catching up") looks positively indecent. Sensitive to appearances, the Prime Minister announced just before the election that she and her ministers would forgo the even larger rises recommended for them, and they are now working on their backbenchers to get them to forgo most of the increase the review body has told them they deserve.

MPs vote their own remuneration just as they settle the redistribution of their seats from time to time. Because they acknowledge themselves not to be the best judges of how to carve up the constituency map, they invite the recommendations of an independent commission. So it is with pay. The research, analysis and initial judgment are farmed out to the Review Body on Top Salaries. But the reports of that body fare less well at the hands of ministers and members than those of the senior and statutory boundary commissions.

MPs now draw £14,500 as well as substantial allowances. Lord Plowden's committee looked back to the last full review in 1979 (£12,000 recommended) which the House endorsed while deferring its implementation. To keep pace with the movement of earnings the 1979 award translates into £19,500 today: in relation to prices it translates into £18,500. Consultants who did a job comparison exercise came up with £18,700, which is towards the bottom of the range they considered. When the MPs themselves were asked what they ought to get the median level suggested was £21,000; the median estimate of what they would be earning if they were not MPs was £23,000 (MPs of course do not lack confidence). Lord Plowden's committee weighing one thing with another plumped for £19,000.

The review body's broad criteria are for a salary that provides adequate remuneration for a member with no other source of income and so keeps open the door for all to enter who will; a salary that is not so large as to invite accusations of privilege or to be an attraction into politics by itself; a salary that is trimmed to take some account of the other rewards and satisfactions of that line of life and its "public service" element.

The criteria are about right, conforming to current ideas of an open and mobile democracy. And the review body's guess as to how to express those nebulous considerations in hard cash is better educated than most. The very real objection that so large a jump would unsettle everyone else who looks to the Government for their pay can be addressed by approaching the figure of £19,000 in two or three annual stages, as has happened before. It is no bad thing for the pay of MPs to lag behind a bit, but not so far as to force them to look for extra- parliamentary pay or to inhibit the performance of their multiple activities.

A policy on alcohol

From Mrs Jean Viall

Sir, Your Social Services Correspondent, Pat Healy, in so ably summarizing the secret Central Policy Review Staff report on alcohol policies in the United Kingdom (June 27) has done a real service to many working in the field of alcohol misuse. The resolution passed by the National Association of Health Authorities is only the last of a long list of organizations asking for publication of this 150-page report.

My council's attention was first drawn to this important, balanced and informative research many months ago, when our Working Party on Alcohol Related Matters obtained a copy of the report from Sweden where, as stated in the article, it is being used as part of a study on alcohol between 1982 and 1984.

In March of this year the chairman of our working party spoke to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on alcohol policy and services and so convinced the members of Parliament present of the value of the report that within hours an early-day motion asking for its publication was circulating in the House. It had obtained the signatures of 80 members when it, with many other worthy causes, became a casualty of the dissolution of Parliament.

We had already made representations to the minister regarding publication, but the reply had been (a) this was a confidential report, only meant for the Cabinet; (b) the material was now out of date, and (c) in any case, the gist of it was contained in *Drinking Sensibly*, the DHSS 1980 publication. We disagree with all three observations.

The World Health Organization states that the United Kingdom is now one of the very few countries to be without a national policy on alcohol. We consider that the report has all the material necessary upon which one could be hammered out and promulgated. At present, alcohol policy is almost entirely within the remit of the incumbent minister and inevitably measures taken reflect his/her attitudes.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN VIALL, President,
The National Council of Women of Great Britain,
34 Lower Sloane Street, SW1.
June 28.

Tax on good will

From Mr R. T. J. Holl-Allen

Sir, Mr Herbert (June 22) is not alone as a professional who not only works for the good of others in his spare time as well as being taxed on his allowances by the Inland Revenue. Members of the medical profession employed in hospitals have been in a similar situation for a considerable time.

Firstly, many exceed their contractual hours, not only looking after patients, but also attending the innumerable committees that are necessary for the reasonable running of the Health Service.

Secondly, most are taxed now on their reimbursement of expenses at the highest tax band to which they are subject. Similarly, the district nurses, who provide considerable support and care to patients in their own homes, are taxed also on their expenses.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. J. HOLL-ALLEN,
East Birmingham Health Authority,
Department of Surgery,
East Birmingham Hospital,
Bordesley Green East,
Birmingham.
June 23.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour's share in dissolution honours

From Lord Winstanley

Sir, I gather that I am shortly to acquire some new colleagues in the House of Lords.

It seems odd that Michael Foot, who fought the election under a banner calling for the abolition of the Lords, should now be asking for the appointment of 27 new peers to serve in it, but the reason is not hard to find.

In the first two divisions in the House of Lords in this new Parliament, the Labour Party mustered 38 members against the Government, whereas the Alliance had the support of 46 – without any bishops or malcontented Tories. In other words, in arithmetical terms, the Opposition in the House of Lords is now the Alliance and not the Labour Party.

Of course, the Labour Party has peers in reserve – but the trouble is they always are in reserve: they never turn up. Some of these "absent friends" were once excellent people but they were only sent to the Lords when they had outlived their usefulness.

So, what will we get this time? Which Labour pensioners will arrive now to swell the "official" Opposition ranks? We must wait and see.

In the meantime, I maintain that if the Prime Minister now uses her powers to swell the ranks of the Labour Party in the House of Lords and thus distort the representation of the four different parties on the Opposition side of the House, that would be an affront to the electorate and should be treated as such.

Surely, in simple justice, new peers should be created in the dissolution honours list in direct proportion to the votes recently cast for the four parties – in other words in a ratio of two Tories to one Labour, one Liberal or one SDP. Any other formula might strengthen the support for the campaign to abolish the place and, frankly, I might join it.

Yours sincerely,
WINSTANLEY,
House of Lords.
July 1.

From Mr H. P. Hall

Sir, Perhaps the Prime Minister should do what colonial governors were told to do.

Colonial legislatures consisted of elected members and nominated members appointed by the governors after the elections had been held. However, the governor could not appoint anyone who had stood for election but had been rejected by the electorate.

The UK practice is often the reverse. Those rejected by the electorate are often returned to Parliament as peers – and in some cases appointed ministers, to govern those who rejected them!

Perhaps we should practice what we preached to the colonies?

Yours faithfully,
H. P. HALL,
77 Moss Lane,
Pinner,
Middlesex.
June 29.

Dismissal of Mr Pym

From Mr N. L. Cragoe

Sir, Mr Francis Pym's quite understandable hurt is of the same order as that suffered by all those suddenly declared redundant, either for the job in hand or for differences in policy, but he should not allow it to mislead him to the conclusion that compassion is the prerogative of the "wets" and lack of feeling or ruthlessness, even, that of the "dry".

I would assert that the precise opposite is the case and that all our post-war history asserts the same. There is no compassion in pretending that jobs exist when they do not; that paying ourselves too much in their performance and, indeed, in the performance of real jobs as well, even makes sense when clearly it does not; that government, the taxpayer, the IMF each has a limitless purse when no such thing is so.

The pursuance of these left wing notions since 1945 has meant inflation, rising living costs, falling living standards, an enlarged poverty trap, a reduction in the value of savings, a dearth of investment decisions, an increasingly uncompetitive position in the world and, I would suggest, most important of all because it leads to these same results, an appalling poverty of the imagination, so that we lived in a quiet despair until recently.

This poverty of imagination has been rampant in the boardrooms, in the ranks of senior management, among politicians and trade union leaders, in the churches and in the Civil Service, wherever you looked; and to imply now with Mr Pym that people cannot stand on their own feet – other, that is, than those genuinely halt and lame – is at once to perpetuate the insults our people have suffered from the do-gooder in Whitehall who knows best and, also, a self-fulfilling prophecy as, again, our post-war history amply documents.

No, Mr Pym – cushion your hurt as others must theirs – and come into the real world where no one owes us a living and God – still! – helps those who help themselves.

Your obedient servant
N. L. CRAGOE,
Management and Business Studies,
50 Pall Mall, SW1.
June 30

Falklands airfield

From Mr Paul Sinha

Sir, The valour, tenacity and operational brilliance of British arms in the Falklands campaign will remain beyond doubt and beyond praise. In themselves, however, they cannot justify the Government's decision to provide £215m (a conservative estimate, excluding hard-top hangars) for a new airfield on a remote site for which the Navy can scarcely provide the ships, the Army doesn't want and the RAF (operationally speaking) cannot reach.

Any reasoned prediction indicates that eventually some British government will negotiate some accommodation with, say, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, providing for some kind of UN trusteeship for the islands, the islanders and their surrounding waters guaranteed under international law.

To provide such a body, at that stage, with the virtually free gift of a vastly expensive, laboriously constructed British airport would prove to be a monumental political boomerang, to put it mildly.

If the Government has spare packets of £215m available for major civil engineering projects – though it assures us, endlessly, that it has not – it may be better advised to re-examine the recommendations of the commissioners on the Brandt report or, more selfishly perhaps, our own crumbling sewers or unelectrified railways..

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SINHA,
Speldhurst,
Brittains Lane,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
June 28.

Invisibles surplus

From Mr William Clarke

Sir, In your admirable attempt to put the gloom about Britain's manufacturing trading deficit into perspective (leading article, June 27), you rightly pointed out the surplus currently being shown in two other areas: oil and invisibles. But you put the invisibles surplus at "around £2,500m"; in fact your case is stronger than you made out.

The private sector invisible surplus in 1982 was £5,420m, over double your figure. The figure you quoted included the whole of the Government's expenditure overseas on defence, aid, and our contribution to the EEC budget.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. CLARKE,
Director General,
Committee on Invisible Exports,
Stock Exchange, EC2.
June 28.

Crime and punishment

From Rear Admiral E. N. Poland

Sir, The international ramifications of a return to capital punishment are seldom considered. John Smith, serving a sentence of 35 years in Iraq for bribery, owes his life, to some extent, to the absence of the death penalty in this country. Two Iraqi officials involved in the case were executed, whilst in England Salih Hassan, the assassin responsible for the death on a London street of the former Iraqi Prime Minister, was jailed for life.

This judicial imbalance is a worldwide phenomenon which will not be corrected until there is a more thorough exchange of information and personnel. Meanwhile, British subjects abroad who come into conflict with the law have the benefit of the humanitarian and enlightened standards supported by British jurisprudence.

Yours faithfully,
E. N. POLAND, Vice-President,
International Prisoners Aid Association,
Bryant's Cottage,
Burgate,
Fordingbridge,
Hampshire.
June 27.

Cuts in OS services

From Mr J. G. Dunbar

Sir, In her letter of June 28 the President of the Council for British Archaeology, Scotland, draws attention to the recent transfer of responsibilities for archaeological tasks formerly carried out by the Ordnance Survey to the three Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments and expresses concern about current arrangements for the supply of information for OS mapping purposes in Scotland.

Difficulties in providing an adequate archaeological mapping service are not confined to Scotland, but arise equally in England and Wales, for in all three countries Government ministers have so far authorised the transfer to the commissions of less than two thirds of the posts employed by the OS itself on these tasks at the time when the review committee recommended the transfer in 1979.

In seeking to continue, within the limits of a diminished resource, the valuable work previously done by the OS, each commission must assess its own priorities. In our case we see the first need as being the rationalisation of the archaeological information system – a view evidently shared to some extent by Mrs Proudfoot – and nearly all the transferred posts have accordingly been allocated to this task.

The amalgamation of our own records with the important archaeological indices and map collections formerly held by the OS will greatly enhance our capacity to provide accurate information about Scotland's historic sites and monuments to all those who require it. This work involves the introduction, within the National Monuments Record of Scotland, of effective arrangements for the validation and supply of existing archaeological data of all kinds, not only for OS mapping purposes (including the 1:50,000 series), but also for dissemination to the various agencies in the heritage field, as well as to educationalists, visitors and the general public.

The acquisition of new archaeological information by field survey is also of great importance and the commission's standards in this respect are widely recognised. We are adapting and, where possible, strengthening our existing programmes of ground and aerial survey to give maximum benefit for the purposes of OS map revision, but our efforts in this direction have been handicapped by the reduction in the number of posts available to us. Provision of a satisfactory archaeological mapping service therefore depends on the restoration of adequate resources of finance and manpower.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. DUNBAR, Secretary,
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland,
54 Melville Street,
Edinburgh.
June 30.

Social consequences of divorce reform

From Dr Neville Davis

Sir, Mrs Dicks's emotive complaints (June 30) bear witness that considerations of justice have played little part in the formulation of her views on post-divorce adult maintenance.

For the law to impose a penalty on an individual by requiring him (rarely her) to maintain a former spouse ad infinitum if the maintained person fails to re-marry, natural justice requires the demonstration of culpable fault. Such fault would have to be of appreciable magnitude to incur a penalty of this severity.

If society wishes such penalties to be imposed, then it must accept the return of a strictly fault-based divorce law, with the reintroduction of the matrimonial offence. This, I suspect, it is unlikely to do.

In its absence there can be no justification for inflicting lifelong penalties on ex-husbands. Reason dictates that adult maintenance may be paid for an appropriate period of rehabilitation, and of course any children of the marriage must be supported and safeguarded. Child maintenance orders should be enhanced by a additional child-minding allowance to the parent having care and control, usually the mother, this allowance payable throughout the period during which her attention to the needs of the children precludes her from seeking gainful employment.

In today's world, the concept of the working wife seems to be acceptable to both sexes. Equally, any husband worth his salt recognises and accepts his share of the parenting needed by the children. Contrary to Mrs Dicks's assertions, the consolidation of these attitudes is more likely to ensure the survival of the marriage rather than to result in its breakdown.

None the less, when a marriage has broken down and has been ended by divorce under a "no fault" law, when the needs of the children have been met and the rehabilitation period is at an end, the argument for continuing adult maintenance is weak on the grounds of need, unemployment, ill-health or anything save the emotivity which it invariably arouses. And where is the justice in that? As unpalatable as it may be to Mrs Dicks, some women's organisations and the Treasury, such insurance is a matter for the State.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE DAVIS,
Redroofs,
Windmill Lane,
Arkley, Hertfordshire.

From Mrs Lesley Rimmer

Sir, With one child in every five born today likely to see their parents divorce before the age of 16, the idea of giving overriding priority to children in divorce cases has gained, and rightly deserves, widespread support. Unfortunately, however, the public and parliamentary debate about the forthcoming Matrimonial Causes Bill will be handicapped by a dearth of reliable evidence and information.

In their 1980 report on the financial consequences of divorce, the Law Commission highlighted the problems for law reform of inadequate factual information, commenting that "even the most basic questions about the extent to which the existing private law imposing financial obligations on spouse does, in reality, provide any significant support of their families cannot be answered. We do not know how much maintenance is in fact ordered to be paid by the courts. Still less do we know in what proportion of cases such payments are actually made, and for what period of time they continue".

They described the lack of such information as a "formidable handicap" to the task of law reform, and proposed that two surveys be commissioned to remedy this deficiency. The first would be designed to ascertain public opinion on the major policy issues involved and the second, involving an examination of court records and interviews with a representative sample of those affected, would be designed to elicit reliable information about the operation of the law.

The opportunity to set such research in motion *before* undertaking new legislation appears to have been lost – although some valuable information about the way the law does operate has come from a study conducted by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Oxford, and from the results of surveys commissioned for the Scottish Law Commission.

Clearly research of this nature still needs to be undertaken in this controversial area where many groups have axes to grind. Current debate could be dominated more by indignation than information, anger than analysis, and by fury rather than fact.

In order to avoid this occurring, the Law Commission recommended that provision be made for continuous monitoring of the operation of amending legislation dealing with the financial consequences of divorce, citing in this context the provisions of section 105 of the Children Act 1975. They require the Secretary of State to lay before Parliament every five years a report on the operation of that Act, and to set in motion such research as is necessary to produce these reports.

It is to be hoped that the new Bill includes these provisions, for future Parliaments will be presented with further legislation in this complex, but crucial area.

Our society is only just learning to come to terms with the pervasive implications of divorce and if equitable and just reform are to be made, legislation should not occur in a factual vacuum, too readily filled by mere hearsay and hunch.

Yours faithfully,
LESLEY RIMMER,
Deputy Director,
Family Policy Studies Centre,
3 Park Road, NW1.

EEC Budget rebate

From Mr Edward McMillan-Scott

Sir, It would be easier for the European Parliament to yield Britain's rebate if the money could be dedicated to projects with a "*communautaire*" flavour.

Was it sensible, bearing in mind our partners' sensibilities, to spend £296m on telecommunications investment in the regions through British Telecom out of the £1,100m rebate (Commons Hansard, col 576, December 22, 1982), presumably contributing somewhat to BT's £268m profit for that year?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD McMILLAN-SCOTT,
Wick House Farm,
Wick,
Pershore, Worcestershire.

Fair fares

From Mr Alistair Tucker

Sir, Lord Bethell (June 20) is convinced that scheduled west European air travel could be available at around 50 per cent of present tariffs if his Freedom of the Skies campaign is successful.

Many would agree that all European scheduled airliners are not necessarily models of efficiency, but to suggest that they are capable of reducing their costs by 55 per cent or so (in order to provide the lower fares and a reasonable return) and still operate essentially the same services is surely wrong.

With the costs of fuel, airport and navigation services, and depreciation and interest alone accounting for some 40 per cent of costs, how can the airlines achieve the massive cost reductions advocated by the Freedom of the Skies campaigners?

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR TUCKER,
The Athenaeum, SW1.

Wayward water

From Mr M. G. Harman

Sir, The correction required for the Coriolis effect when shooting in polar regions is perhaps small for the polar bears considered by Dr Laming (June 21), but for other targets it can be appreciable.

J. E. Littlewood records, in his *Mathematician's Miscellany*, an account of the battle of the Falkland islands (early in the 1914 war) from an officer who was there. The German ships were destroyed at extreme range, but it took a long time and the salvos were continually falling 100 yards to the left.

The effect of the earth's rotation was incorporated in the gunsights, but this involved the tacit assumption that naval battles take place round about latitude 50°N. The double difference for 50°S and extreme range was of the order of 100 yards.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. HARMAN,
Holmwood,
37 Upper Park Road,
Camberley,
Surrey.
June 21.

A taste of honey

From Mr William Sergeant

Sir, Is Mrs Herbert's (June 17) attempt to discredit rape honey another example of the British disease of decrying anything made in these isles?

The honey produced from oilseed rape is identical to all other honey in the fact that it contains approximately 17 per cent water and 79 per cent sugars (mostly glucose and fructose). The remaining 4 per cent consists of vitamins, pigments, enzymes, minerals, etc. It is this 4 per cent that makes honey from one source different to one from another source.

Rape honey granulates to a fine paste and has little distinct flavour, which makes it ideal for children, who are often put off honey by its sometimes strong flavours.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. SERGEANT,
Gardener's Cottage,
Stragglethorpe,
Lincoln.
June 23.

Colour conscious

From Mrs James Sutherland

Sir, Although Mr Roger Hurrell (July 1), as a self-confessed caravanner, might be biassed, even he might admit that a caravan-sized daffodil would be as much a blot on the landscape as most non-caravanners find a daffodil-coloured caravan. It is a matter of size.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHEA SUTHERLAND,
4 Pitt Street, W8.
July 1.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 2: The Queen, Patron, this afternoon in Holyrood Park reviewed the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of its Centenary.

Her Majesty travelled by carriage from the Palace of Holyroodhouse and, having been recieved by the Brigade President (the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine) and the Brigade Secretary (Mr Alfred Hudson). The Queen was received with a Royal Salute.

After the inspection Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade.

The Right Hon Hamish Gray (Minister of State, Scottish Office), the Countess of Airlie, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Adam West were in attendence.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 2: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, left the Palace of Holyroodhouse this morning.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, today presented The Princess Anne Awards and afterwards attended the Save the Children Fête at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival at Royal Air Force Leeming by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendence.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Heathrow Airport-London this morning in a Canadian Department of National Defence Boeing 707 arircaft from Canada.

Their Royal Highnesses were received on arrival by the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London), Mr P A Lapointe (Deputy Canadian High Commissioner) and Brigadier-General C B Snider (Commander CDLS and Defence Adviser, Canadian High Commission).

The Hon. Edward Adeane, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Mr Francis Cornish, Mr David Roycroft and Surgion-Commander Ian Jenkins RN were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 2: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, Was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 2: Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy were present this afternoon at the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 3: The Queen, with the Prince Edward, this morning attended Morning Service at the Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh where Her Majesty was received by the Minister (the Reverend Charles Robertson).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport–London this afternoon upon the departure of the Governor-General of New Zealand and Lady Beattie and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 3: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended the Master of the Worshipful Company of Farriers' Reception at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire (Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Hanbury) and the Master of the Worshipful Company (Mr E. Styles).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 3: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The King of Tonga is 65 tomorrow.

Prince Michael of Kent is 41 tomorrow.

A service of remembrance for Sir John Wrightson will be held in Durham Cathedral on Friday, July 22, at 2.30 pm.

Birthdays today

Lord Barber, 63; Mr Alec and Mr Eric Bedser, 65; Mr Brian W. Downs, 90; Sir Ronald Garvey, 80; the Rev Dr R. J. Hammer, 63; Lord Hankey, 78; Mr Roy Henderson, 84; Miss Gina Lollobrigida, 56; Sir Leslie Pott, 80; Mr Justice Reeve, 68; Major-General Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, 87; Mr Neil Simon, 56; Professor Sir Michael Stoker, 65; the Right Rev A. J. Trillo, 68; Mr Colin Welland, 49; *Sir Woodrow* Wyatt, 65.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. R. Gimber and Mrs C. E. Steward

The engagement is announced between Stewart Roche, only son of Mr and Mrs W. S. Gimber, of Newick, Sussex, and Caroline Elizabeth, widow of Robin Steward and younger daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. H. Falcouer Hall

Mr R. I. Lovell and Miss R. M. Cooper

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of the late Rev J. R. Lovell and of Mrs S. L. Lovell, of Purley, Surrey, and Rosalyn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. G. Cooper, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr M. C. Rose and Miss L. R. Draycott

The engagement is announced between Martyn Craig, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. B. Rose, of Wellington, Somerset, and only son of Mrs Margaret Rose, of 18, Tregunter Road, London, SW10, and Lucy Rosemary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald Draycott, of Nethergate House, Saxlingham-Nethergate, Norwich, Norfolk.

Dr L. C. Maule and Miss E. A. Mumford

The engagement is announced between Lawrence Carteret, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Maule, of Harrogate, and Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Dr and Mrs W. B. Mumford, of 56 Floral Farm, Canford Magna, Wimborne, (formerly of Blackheath).

Mr P. Macnaghton and Miss D. M. Gamble

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Rev Ian Macnaughton and of Mrs M. E. Macnaughton, of Coldstream, Berwickshire, and Daphne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Gamble, of New Canaan, Connecticut, United States.

Mr T. F. Keyes and Miss M. L. de Sousa Macedo

The engagement is announced between Terence, son of Mr and Mrs M. P. Keyes, of La Roque-Gageac, France, and Marie-Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. de Sousa Macedo, of Barnes, London.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: M H Everett, DOLPHIN in cmd and as Capt 1st SM Sqdn and Capt RN Schl, Dec 20; S J Mason, duty with CM HM Naval Base Portsmouth and as NBDO Portsmouth, June 24.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: H B Blackstone, Cmd Medical Offr, CINCNAVHOME, and Staff Medical Offr, FO Portsmouth, June 24.
COMMANDERS: M J Jones, Staff of AFSOUTH, Feb 7, 84; S Taylor, MANCHESTER in cmd, Oct 18; G A Fulcher, duty with DGW(N)/DSWS Portsmouth as Hd of Sea Ranges Services, Oct 4; P R Lloyd: Exch Service with CAF at CFCSC Toronto, Sept 27; J Manley, staff of SACLANT, Nov 21.

The Army

DEPUTY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT: Brigadier B J Lowe is appointed Deputy Colonel The Light Infantry (Shropshire and Herefordshire), July 10.
MAJOR GENERAL: D H Braggins, LE(A) as DGTM, July 4.
BRIGADIER: G C Safford, AG Sec as Brig, July 4.
COLONELS: D E Bradford, TPM(HAE) Cyprus as Cons Med, July 7; D W Cooper, 2 Gp RCT as Comd, July 6; R G Lee, a DA Appt, July 2; C Morrison, CMH Aldershot as Matron/Chief Med (Nursing); C W Wilson, ASMT as Ch Instr Dvr Tg Wg, July 10.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: W H Backhouse, R SIGNALS, 30 Sig Regt as CO, July 8; F Booth, REME, MOD as SO1, July 4; G E Cauchi RAPC, Brit Con UNFICYP as Chief Pers and Logs, July 9; R W Clarke RWF, 11 UDR as CO, July 10; M R I Constantine QUEENS, 2 QUEENS as CO, July 7; T J Earl LG, LG as CO, July 9; J N Eddison RAOC, SHAPE as SO1, July 4; R H T Kirby RAOC, DLSA as SO1, July 8; B S McCombe RTR, UKCICC as SO1, July 4; R F P McQuoid RA, HQ Rhine Area as SO1, July 8; J C Milford R SIGNALS, MOD as SO1, July 8; T B Thomas R ANGLIAN, HQ AFNORTH as SO1, July 4; R J S Wardle COLDM GDS HQ London District as Brigade Major HQ Household Div, June 13; L D Wood WG, HQ London District as DCOS, July 8.
Retirements:
Brigadier J N Stisted OBE (late RS), July 9; Colonel R J Boyles (late RCT), July 4.

RAF

AIR COMODORE: J M Pack, Air Commander Gibraltar, July 4.
WING COMMANDERS (ACTING RANK GROUP CAPTAIN): W S Girdwood, MOD Carlisle as DDSM 15 July; P A Kelly, MOD (Air) for staff duties, July 18.
WING COMMANDERS: J A Rowlands, RAF St Athan as OC Gen Eng Wg, July 11; J L Critchlow, HQ SOAF as SO Eng Comms Radar, July 11; J R W Edwards, HQ RAFSC as DSI, July 4; J Spencer, MOD (AFD) for Ops duties, July 4; J G McCluney, AFCENT as Chf and C Systems, July 4; B Leefarr, MOD (Army) as Engr 2a, July 4; I M Stewart, HQ RAFG as PSO to CinC, July 6; Q M B Oswell, HQ STC as Wg Cdr Attack, July 8; M P Donaldson, RAF Wildenrath as OC 19 Sqn, July 8; J M Clemitson, Uedem SOC 2 as Sector controller, July 9; P J Davy, RAF Chivenor as SDO, July 27.
SQUADRON LEADERS (ACTING RANK WING COMMANDER): S M Taylor, RAF Machrihanish as OC, July 8; D F E Eden, HQ RAFSC as Wg Cdr MS(Math), July 4; P Gibbons, RAF Henlow as OC Supply Wg, July 11; P B Murphy, HQ STC Stk Eng 28, July 4.

Half-year promotions

The following half-yearly promotions were omitted from the list published last Thusday:

RAF

MEDICAL BRANCH
AIR COMMODORE TO AIR VICE-MARSHAL: [illegible]
GROUP CAPTAIN TO AIR COMMODORE: [illegible]
AIR COMMODORE TO AIR VICE-MARSHAL: [illegible]
GROUP CAPTAIN TO AIR COMMODORE: [illegible]
WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN: [illegible]
MEDICAL SECRETARIAL BRANCH
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER: [illegible]
DIRECTORS OF MUSIC
SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER: E Banks.

Oakham School

The Wharton Pavilion at Oakham School will be opened today by Mr C. R. Jacobs, President-elect of the Rugby Football Union. The pavilion is named in memory of Sir Anthony Wharton, an old Oakhamian and long-serving trustee of the school.

Methodism's quiet dissenter

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The new chief executive of British Methodism is to be Mr Brian Beck, principal of Wesley House, Cambridge, whose election by the Methodist conference in Middlesbrough will give the church a less rugged and more cautious political profile.

He is to succeed Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the conference, next year, and work with him until then. Dr Greet is well known as a leading nuclear unilateralist and sympathizes with acts of civil disobedience against the installation of cruise missiles.

He made no secret of the fact that he was appalled by the sending of the Task Force to the South Atlantic last year and conveyed his reservations to the nation in the course of the Falkland Island service in St Paul's Cathedral.

Mr Beck quietly dissents from Dr Greet on both issues. There was more to be said for the multilateralist nuclear options, he believes, and the Falklands campaign he "reluctantly supported". As secretary to the conference he will have to uphold Methodism's public stance on important issues of the day, and promises at least at first, to be rather careful.

"Above all I hope not to be pompous", he said on his election. "I do expect to take a lower profile on major political issues than Dr Greet."

He has a classics double first and a first in geology from Cambridge, and he has been an academic, working in the field of clergy training, since his ordination, except for three early years.

His career includes six years teaching theology in Kenya, where he became secretary to the national Methodist Synod, a body equivalent to the British Conference. He helped to found it and wrote its standing orders: in Britain, not surprisingly, his reputation is as a brilliant committee man.

This donnish background disguises his interest in pastoral matters. He likes to get behind appearances to see what makes people "tick", particularly what makes their religion tick. He is now spending six "fascinated" months of his sabbatical leave as guest of a community of Roman Catholic nuns in East Anglia, where he takes an active part in their daily routine of prayer and community life.

The Roman Church interests him – he was a member of the joint Methodist-Roman Catholic theology commission – although he says: "I cannot as yet see a solution to papal infallibility. All human institutions can make mistakes."

He is also a member of the executive of the World Methodist Council, and in the training of the clergy he has pioneered what he calls "the integration of theology into pastoral work". His students spend their final year blending practical experience with their studies, a method designed to ensure that newly ordained ministers do not abandon their theological perspectives as soon as they experience real life.

Methodism is still a distictive form of Christianity, with a deep cultural and historical tradition, Mr Beck says. "Theologically, this means a combination of personal religion and a concern for God's righteousness in society, a concern for personal and corporate holiness".

He is keen on the combination of intellect and experience. "If we advocated applied theology for students in Cambridge, we might attempt to do it at Westminster". It seems that the committee which nominated him had that in mind rather than political attitudes, for he says he was never asked to explain his views on such issues as nuclear disarmament.

He is aged 49, married with three daughters, and is writing a book on the Pharisees in St Luke's Gospel, suggesting that no such party ever existed, and that the term was used to express the generic antitype of the true Christian.

He is, he says, intrigued by the thought that that figure is outwardly a religous person, rather than an atheist or a pagan *philosopher*. "*It does raise* questions", he says.

Women in protest service at cathedral

A group of 14 women walked out of an ordination ceremony at Southwark Cathedral in South-east London yesterday in protest against the Church *of England's refusal to ordain* women priests. They held their own service outside the cathedral (right).

The women, deaconesses, two nuns, and a lay worker, had knelt as a sign of protest throughout 90 minutes of the service, but as the ordination of 13 deacons and 18 priests began they got up and walked outside, to the cheers of waiting supporters.

The General Synod of the Church of England decided five years ago that there were no theological grounds for excluding women from the priesthood, but the women say there has since been no sign of movement towards allowing them to become priests.

Mrs Anne Hoad, aged 40, said: "We had hoped to be presented to the Bishop of Southwark as the men were today. This would have been a gesture of recognition of the church's intention to allow us to be ordained."

The women said they had met with strong opposition. Some churchmen had threatened to give them a slow hand-clap if they attempted to be presented.

The Rev Elizabeth Canham, the former Southwark deaconess *who was ordained* two years ago in the United States, was present to give the women support.

She said: "No one in my congregation has refused to speak to me because I am a woman. Some have sought me out especially because I am a woman."

The words of the hymn "'He who would valiant be" was changed so that all references to "he" were changed to "she" during the women's service outside the cathedral.

The service was called a wilderness liturgy because the women said they felt as if they had been turned out into the wilderness. Their 60 supporters included some clergymen who had also boycotted the ordination ceremony.

The Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Ronald Bowlby, said later that he and his two Suffragan bishops, the Right Rev Keith Sutton, of Kingston, and Right Rev Michael Marshall, of Woolwich, had not wanted the service used for protest.

Bishop Bowlby said: "We are not all against the ordination of women, but we are all against using a service for this sort of protest".

Later the bishops of Southwark and Kingston posed for photographs with the protesters, but the Bishop of Woolwich refused (Photograph: John Voos).

The Royal Society

The following have been elected Fellows of the Society under Statute 12:

Dr David F. Attenborough; noted for his detailed and wideranging films and television programmes on natural history and anthropology, especially the series *Life on Earth*, a programme of great breadth coupled with scientific accuracy.

Mrs Margaret H. Thatcher, MP. After some years' research in chemistry, her interest in science has continued throughout her legal and political career and, as Secretary of State for Education and Science and as Prime Minister, she has done much to strengthen the cause of science in Britain.

The following have been elected Foreign Members:

Professor A. Abragam, Professor at the College de France, Commissariat a l'energie Atomique, Service de Physique du Solide et de Resonance Magnetique, Gif-sur-Yvette, France. *In recognition of his wide-ranging* contributions to nuclear spin theory and its applications.

Professor G E Hutchinson, Sterling Professor of zoology emeritus at Yale University, US, in recognition of his contributions to limnology and population ecology and his synthesis of biological thought.

Professor J Leray, Professor of mathematics at the College de France, Paris, in recognition of his fundamental work in many important areas of mathematics, particularly the theory of differential equations and the development of topological methods.

Professor H Stommel, senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, US, in recognition of his innovative contributions to physical oceanography and his leadership in studies of ocean circulation and structure.

Professor C Weissmann, Professor in molecular biology and Director of the Institute of Molecular Biology, University of Zurich, Switzerland, in recognition of his research in molecular genetics and work on the biochemical mechanisms of replication and expression of RNA bacteriophages.

Professor F H Westheimer, Loeb Professor of chemistry, Harvard University, Massachusetts, US, in recognition of his contributions to mechanistic organic chemistry and to bio-organic chemistry.

Luncheon

HM Government

The Right Honourable George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Hon Mrs Younger, were hosts at a luncheon given at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Saturday, in honour of Dr Koji Kobayashi.

Reception

Architects' Co-partnership

The partners of Architects' Co-partnership, held a reception at their offices at Northaw House, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, on Friday, July 1, 1983, when they were presented with the Queen's award for export achievement by the Lord-Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, Major-General Sir George Burns.

The guests included:

The chairman of Welwyn Hatfield District Council, Councillor George F Wenham; The Mayor of The Borough of Hertsmere, Mrs Iris Fielding; Sir Victor Goodhew, Mr Bowen Wells, MP, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the firm's clients and consultants from home and overseas.

Dinners

Hertford Society

The Hertford Society held a dinner on Friday night at Hertford College, Oxford, to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Hart Hall.

Sir John Brown, president, was in the chair and the speakers were Mr Geoffrey Warnock, Sir Nicholas Henderson and Mr Derek Conran, chairman.

British Association of Dermatologists

Dr O. L. S. Scott, President of the British Association of Dermatologists, accompanied by Mrs Scott, presided at the annual dinner of the association held on Friday evening at the Savoy Hotel. Among the guests were:

Lord and Lady Richardson, Professor and Mrs R Hoffenberg, Mr and Mrs Per Saugman, Professor and Mrs Hugh de Wardener and Mrs Eve Wigley.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Petroleum Royalties (Reliefs) Bill, second reading. Rating (Timetables Procedures) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations. Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (Section 111) Amendment Order.
Tomorrow (2.30): Housing and Building Control Bill, second reading. Pools Competition Act 1971 (Continuance) Order.
Wednesday (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading. Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Regulations.
Thursday (2.30): Proceedings on Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill. Appropriation (No 2 Northern Ireland) Order.
Friday (9.30): Debate on the youth training scheme.
Lords. Today (2.30): Debate on Science and Technology Committee report on engineering research and development.
Tomorrow (2.30): Data Protection Bill, second reading.
Wednesday (2.15): Debate on problems of school leavers.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on White Paper on development of cable systems and services.
Select committees. Tomorrow. EEC subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence on the transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes (10.45).
Thursday. EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence on the role of coal in energy strategy (11).
Science and Technology subcommittee II (Occupational health). Evidence from the Civil Sevice Medical Advisory Service (3.15).

Progress of legislation

Commons, Jun 27: Telecommunications Bill read a first time. Jun 28: Milford Haven Conservancy Bill read the third time. Jun 30: Finance Bill brought in and read a first time.
Lords. Jun 28: Medical Bill, Value Added Tax Bill, Car Tax Bill, Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, and Small Charities Bill all read a first time. Jul 1: British Museum Act 1963 (Amendment) Bill and Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill read a first time. Associated British Ports Bill and Pwllheli Harbour Bill were read the third time and passed.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mrs Rachael Smith, former treasurer and deputy treasurer of the RSPCA, to be chairman of the council in succession to Mr Anelay Hart, who is to be vice-chairman;

Mr John Beckett to be general manager of Peterborough Development Corporation, in succession to Mr Wyndham Thomas, who has become chairman of Inner City Enterprises.

Marriages

Mr A. S. Fulton and Miss H. J. Bulman

The marriage took place on July 2 at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Kimpton, of Mr Alan Fulton, son of Lord and Lady Fulton, and Miss Jane Bulman, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Bulman, of Pool House, Harpenden.

Mr H. A. Bethell and Miss S. E. St Aubyn

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's Ashford Hill, Berkshire, of Mr Hugh Bethell, son *of Mr R. A. and Lady Jane Bethell*, of Rise Park, Kingston-upon-Hull, Humberside, and Miss Sarah St Aubyn, daughter of Major and Mrs T. E St Aubyn, of Dairy House Farm, Ashford Hill, Newbury, Berkshire. The Rev R. D. C. Rabbetts, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a silk gown and a veil held in place by a circlet of flowers. Henry Gray, James Robinson, Carolyn Gregory-Hood, and Serena Brotherton attended her. Mr Simon Bladon was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. P. Wilton and *Miss A. M. Newsum*

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Redbourn, Hertfordshire, of Mr Jonathan Patrick Wilton, second son of Sir John and Lady Wilton, of Wilmere Lodge, Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, and Miss Alice Mary Newsum, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Neill Newsum, of Holtsmere End Farmhouse, Redbourn. The Rev J. G. Pedlar officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream raw silk and an antique lace veil. Sarah Emily Corbett and Miss Kate Wilton attended her. Captain Hugh Lindsay was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. A. C. Martin and Miss L. G. Herbert

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr Charles Martin, son of the late Sir Ernest Martin and of Lady Martin, of Kensington, and Miss Lynne Herbert, daughter of Mr P. J. Herbert, of Cape Town, South Africa, and of Mrs M. U. Herbert, of Cape Town. The Rev C. Courtauld and Father Edward Cruise officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory coloured voile and silk trimmed with satin ribbon and she carried a bouquet of cream flowers. Tanya Peacock, Elena de Hoghton, Miss Alison Bridgeman and Miss Rosemary Torrington attended her. Mr T. P. Morgan was best man.

A reception was held at Les Ambassadeurs Club and the honeymon will be in Seville.

Major R. H. Grimshaw and Miss E. R. Sykes

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints Woodford Valley, Wilt shire, between Major Roland Brimshaw, Irish Guards, son of Major-General and Mrs E. H. W. Grimshaw, of The Trellis House, Copford, Colchester, Essex, and Miss Rachel Sykes, daughter of the late Sir Richard Sykes and of Lady Sykes, of The Red House, Wilsford-cum-Lake, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Canon Cyril Witcomb and the Rev Peter Oades officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Philip Sykes, was attended by the Hon Serena Brabazon, Coryn and Arran Tulloch, Miss Bridget Fisher and Miss Maryclare Cutcliffe. A guard of honour was found by warrant officers of the Irish Guards. Major Ewing Grimshaw, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr M. Falcon and Miss K. Thistlethwayte

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Church, Dedham, of Mr Michael Falcon, Elder son of Mr and Mrs Michael G. Falcon, of Keswick Old Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Katharine Thistlethwayte, of East Donyland Hall, Colchester, Essex. The Bishop of Lynn, the Right Rev Aubrey Aitken, officiated, assisted by the Rev Norman Bedford and the Rev Richard Handscombe.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Carina and Tania Thistlethwayte, Arabella Lethain, Lucie Kelly, John and George Habgood, Charles Longsden and George Arkell. Mr Hugh Stimpson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr M. C. M. Pickthall and Miss A. L. Dagnall

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, of Mr Mark Pickthall and Miss Annabel Dagnall, Dom Martin Haigh, OSB, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Sarah Pickthall and Miss Juliet Hill. Mr Simon Smith was best man.

OBITUARY

DR R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER

Philosopher of a technological future

Dr R. Buckminster Fuller, the American inventor, engineer, architect-designer and scientifically-orientated philosopher, died in hospital in Los Angeles on July 1. He was 87.

Though not an architect in the strictest sense, Buckminster Fuller came increasingly in later life to identify himself as such. One of the most controversial architectural figures of our time he produced designs for unprecedented types of structure which reflected his belief and optimism in the benefits of modern technology. Thus his Dymaxion House of 1927 saw the modern home not in terms of a walled structure but of technology servicing the human life lived within it.

The Dymaxion three wheeled car of 1932 similarly rejected the traditional coach maker's craft to produce a futuristic design giving itself totally to machine-made streamlining.

Perhaps in the general mind he will be most readily associated with the geodesic dome, another result of his relentless pursuit of architectural forms along the path of mathematical logic. Thousands of these structures were erected, the most spectacular being the US Pavilion at the 1967 Expo in Montreal.

But perhaps not even such a list of achievements quite suffices to describe Buckminster Fuller's extraordinary impact on applied science and on the popular mind. An oracular speaker about the relationship of architecture to science and technology he and his achievement were of a nature to fire the imagination with an optimism about the benefits of technology to man which remained a potent force in spite of the undoubted and damning evidence of the harm perpetrated in so many other spheres than his own by that technology.

As such he attracted epithets such as "the Comprehensive Designer" and "the first poet of technology". His best known book, with the intriguing title *Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth*, continued in 1969 to preach his vision of a new generation of human beings capable of mastering the ecological challenges facing man. And as if to underscore the civilizing nature of his technological manifesto he endorsed his other achievements by serving as Professor of Poetry at Harvard and publishing verse himself.

Richard Buckminster Fuller was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on July 12, 1895. He came of old New England stock, and inherited that blend of romantic idealism and yankee practicality which made him the spiritual heir to Benjamin Franklin and Emerson.

His formal education, though it embraced two years at Harvard, was scanty but his boyhood enthusiasm for the boat-building and fishing skills of coastal Maine not only led him to serve as an officer in the US Navy from 1917 to 1919, but introduced him to that atmosphere of applied mathematics and related techniques which permeated his later theories and his early inventions such as the Dymaxion House with its mast and wire construction, reflected this marine enthusiasm. But that experiment – whose name derived from the words 'dynamism' 'maximum' was in a real sense a machine for living in with few of the aesthetic pretensions of its European contemporaries.

His work on it bred in "Buckie" Fuller an inceasing antagonism to traditional building techniques and to an architecture dependent on them, and made him seek more and more for technological and industrial solutions to the problems of shelter.

For 20 years Fuller explored the possibilities of industrialised housing but when in 1946 the Wichita project, a sophisticated version of the Dymaxion House, which – like the more modest 'prefabs' made in the United Kingdom – was intended to answer the housing needs of the American nation through the conversion of its Second World War factories, was abandoned at prototype stage, he turned to other interests.

Just as his Dymaxion researches had led to new thinking in terms of domestic equipment so the Wichita project led to the Geodesic domes, to which he devoted so much of his later life. These spherical structures, of light metal and plastic, based on great circle mathematics (whose practical application was questioned as much by some architects as their structure was by many mathematicians), were in theory without limitation of size and Fuller saw in them a universal and cheap form of shelter to cover everything from houses to cities.

In practice, their application was expensive and limited to rather special needs, such as the domes he designed for the US Air Force's early warning system establishments in the Arctic region. Others occupied a more central position on the human stage, in particular the 250 feet diameter example which served as the US pavillion at the 1967 international exhibition at Montreal.

It may be thought, however, that Fuller's greatest contribution lay in the field of education. He was a compulsive talker and he canalized this trait into magical extempore lectures of extraordinary duration – often of up to a day or more with breaks for meals. Through these he transmitted an enthusiasm for his ideas to generation after generation of students across the world.

Among his many honours none perhaps was more appropriate than his appointment in 1962 as Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard University. He received honorary degress from many academic bodies, was an honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and in 1968 was awarded the institute's Royal Gold Medal. He had been in London only recently, speaking at the ceremony for the RIBA's 1983 Gold Medal Award.

He held a chair at Southern Illinois University from 1959 to 1975, when he was made professor emeritus.

He was the author of many books, the first being *Nine Chains to the Moon* (1938). Subsequent titles include *No More Secon-Hand God* and *Education Automation*. In 1970 appeared the first collection of his writings to be published in Britain, entitled *The Buckminster Fuller Reader*.

He married Anne Hewlett in 1917. They had two daughters.

MR A. A. FULTON

Mr A. A. Fulton, CBE, who died on June 23 at the age of 83, had been Chief Hydraulic Engineer and subsequently General Manager of the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board. As one of the original members of the Board's staff he played a significant role in the development of the water resources of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland for hydro-electric purposes, thereby helping to further the economic development of the region.

Angus Anderson Fulton was born in 1900, the son of Professor A. R. Fulton and educated at the High School, Dundee, and at University College, Dundee where he graduated in engineering.

Joining a firm of hydro-electric engineers in 1923 he was in the next fifteen years to gain wide experience of all aspects of the development of water resources for generating electricity in countries as far apart as Australia, Sweden, where he studied intensively in this cradle of hydro-electric knowledge, and India.

From 1938 to 1944 he was Engineer and Manager of the Dundee Corporation's water works and in 1944 joined the newly formed North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board as Chief Civil and Hydraulic Engineer.

Here he was indefatigable in his efforts to develop the potential of hydro-electric generation and today, the North of Scotland and the Islands owe to him the supply of electricity they enjoy. During his period of service the board established no fewer than 30 hydro-electric schemes, in the survey, design and construction aspects of which Fulton played a vital part. At the end of this period electricity supplies had been brought to the remotest parts of the region.

Fulton was General Manager of the Board from 1955 to 1966 when he retired. He had been appointed CBE in 1957 and was an Hon LLD of Dundee Unversity.

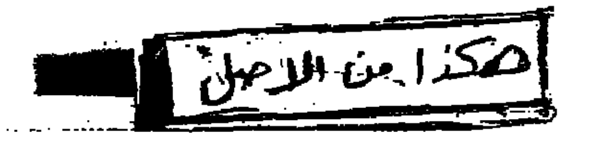
Latest wills

Mrs Eloise Marion Bartram, of Epperstone, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £420,218 net. After several bequests she left one eighth of the residue each to Nottingham Old People's Welfare Housing Society, the Cancer Research Campaign, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Help the Aged, and the National Trust.

Mr Paul Adorian, of Billingshurst, West Sussex, managing director of Associated-Rediffusion (one of the five original television programme contractors in 1955), and one time director of British Electric Traction and deputy chairman of Wembley Stadium, left estate valued at £296,126.

Mrs Sarah Watson, of Sheffield, left £52,319 net. She left all of her property to the RSPCA's animal clinic at Sheffield.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Barrett, Mr Patrick, of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire £207,446
Brown, Mrs Ruth Robinson, of Plymouth, Devon £204,381
Drake, Mrs Katharine Mary, of Greetland, West Yorks £268,438
Hornyold-Strickland, Mr Thomas Henry, of Kendal, Cumbria, estate in United Kingdom £286,661



Northern Ireland

An encouraging improvement in aerospace business and tourism is being witnessed in the now less violently troubled province

Minutes after his general election triumph the Rev Ian Paisley displayed all the characteristics that so endear him to his "loyalist" followers but that have exasperated a range of British ministers sent to the United Kingdom's "political Siberia". He led his supporters in a round of hymn singing ending with the National Anthem, which drove the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party candidates to walk out.

Later Mr Paisley was involved in a walk-out of his own while being interviewed at a studio of the Irish Republic's Radio Telefis Eireann. When he discovered there was a live link with Dublin where deputies from the Dail were to join the discussion, the "big man" reacted with fury, the headphone and microphone were slammed down before he bellowed angrily: "You know I don't talk to people from Dail Eireann. I have no trust in you."

It was a reminder to everyone that in Ulster there is no present or future, just replays of the past. Yet when Mr James Prior, a politician of stature, arrived in the province hopes rose that after the trauma of the hunger strike he could break the deadlock. With the two communities more polarized than ever, and a party dedicated to using the "ballot box and Armalite" to take power, rising ominously, nothing now looks less likely.

Mr Prior's attempt to give the province's politicians a forum in which to work out their future has filled a vacuum. They now have a platform, and some new blood has been introduced into the province's political life. But the Assembly, in its seventh month, appears unlikely to develop much further.

It acts as a scrutinizing body, but the prospect of any powers being devolved to it diminished when the SDLP decided to abstain from an institution it thought unworkable.

Both the Official and Democratic Unionists see the Assembly as a first stage to a return to Stormont-style majority rule. That is what the SDLP fears most, while the non-sectarian Alliance Party frankly admits there will never be devolution without power-sharing. Mr John Cushnahan, an Alliance member and Roman Catholic, rather surprisingly elected chairman of the Assembly's education committee with the help of Mr Paisley's party, said: "It fills a vacuum and helps to minimize the worst effects of direct rule."

Both Unionist parties publicly declare their aim to transform the Assembly into majority rule, although they probably realize that will never be granted by Westminster. The Democratic Unionist Party, (DUP) has projected a moderate image, unusual for a party led by Mr Paisley, and is keeping the Assembly operating virtually single-handedly. Members compromised on Protestant principle to allow Mr Cushnahan to chair the education committee, and are active on the committees they believe are useful to study legislation that would otherwise pass through the House of Commons late at night or by Order in Council.

"It is a bridle on direct rule," declares Mr Paisley, whose recently discovered responsibility has surprised civil servants at Stormont, and many others in Northern Ireland. As one said: "He's like an ordinary Conservative backbencher, always willing to please and do the right thing". He even failed to exploit for propaganda purposes a visit by Dr Garret FitzGerald to a dinner in Belfast, though it might have been different if the republic's Prime Minister had still been Charles Haughey.

Opponents allege that his party's pragmatism was no more than a pose to win votes in the election. They fear that now the strategy has evidently failed, he will revert to the Paisley of old and be prepared at some stage to torpedo the Assembly. The Official Ulster Unionists, Mr Paisley's rivals, want that to happen as quickly as possible and will attempt to force the Government's hand on returning powers to the province. They know it cannot happen without minority support, and with that not forthcoming the OUP wants the law changed to allow majority rule.

Assembly or not, the new force dominating Northern Ireland's politics is the resurging Provisional Sinn Fein (PSF), posing an electoral challenge to the SDLP. Its rise has coincided with the belief among nationalist politicians that a solution is now not possible within the province itself. As a result the SDLP has turned its attention to Dublin.

There, the New Ireland Forum has brought nationalists together for the first time since partition to crystalize their views on what kind of state a United Ireland would be, and what needs to be done to bring it about.

The republic, like the North under Stormont rule, has done little to develop a state in which a minority would be happy to live. Unionists, of course, decline to take part in the forum which is seen as a lifeline to the SDLP. But they are likely to take a discreet interest in its deliberations.

Neither have Unionists shown any public interest or concern at the reason for the PSF's rise and the danger it poses to the SDLP and the province's future. Some profess to prefer the PSF, rather than the SDLP, winning Parliamentary seats because that way the nationalist case goes unheard at Westminster. Others believe the PSF will fade away like Irish mist.

With violence in Ulster no longer at anything like previous levels, Mr Prior's initiative may be the last attempted by a Secretary of State in the troubled province. If it fails, continuing with direct rule, for all its faults, is probably the only option. Not an ideal option, but probably one which finds greatest acceptance in the province by offending the least number people.

Richard Ford



The beauty: anglers on Lough Melvin, Fermanagh

Pinning hopes on home firms

The province's economic planners were strongly criticized for 30 years of consistent misjudgment and lack of business sense in a study by the Northern Ireland Economic Council published last week. They had been obsessed with landing big investment projects from multinational companies and very slow to recognize the growth opportunities presented by smaller, indigenous firms.

This obsession with size had led to the rapid establishment and growth of Ulster's man-made fibres industry during the 1950s and 1960s, followed by its equally rapid demise after the 1973 oil price shock. The gloomy implications of the Yom Kippur War for the fibre industry and for the tanker-specialized Belfast shipyard, the other main recipient of public cash, had long gone unrecognized by the Stormont authorities. The provincial "branch" ventures of the international giants had been the first to fail when the economic going got tough.

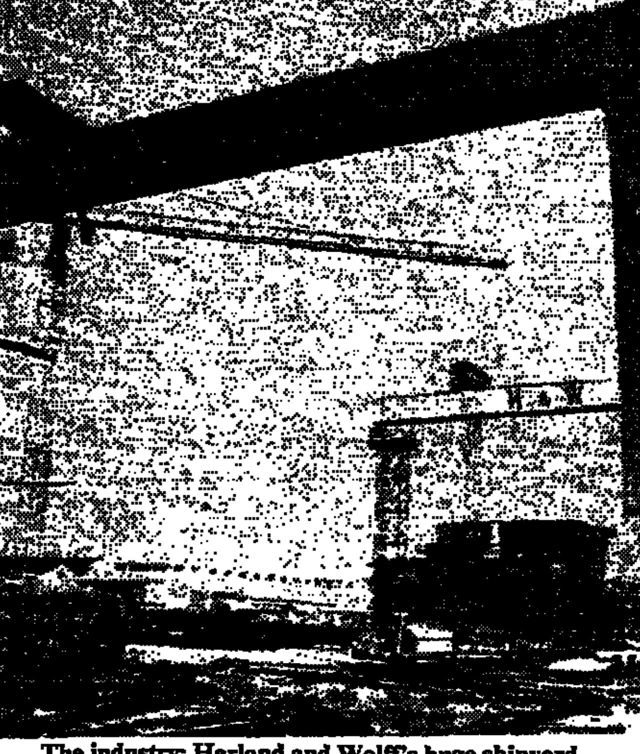
In an otherwise depressing report, these findings were music to the ears of some Ulster entrepreneurs who had long held that the prerequisites to obtaining assistance for Stormont were a shiny suit, a transatlantic accent – and to be stepping off an aeroplane at Aldergrove.

This policy has now gone into virtual reverse. Although vigorous efforts to market the province internationally still continue – particularly as the US economy is reviving and again looking for investment opportunities overseas – far more attention is being given to smaller firms and to nurturing Northern Ireland's existing industries.

The major part of the industrial development drive is now handled by the Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland, one year old on September 1. The promotion of smaller enterprises, employing up to 50 people, is the responsibility of the separate Local Enterprise Development Unit.

Announced in March and still being introduced, the effectiveness of these cannot yet be fully assessed, but IDB and Stormont officials alike claim they are potentially the most attractive on offer throughout the western world.

They include 100 per cent industrial de-rating, making the entire province effectively one Enterprise Zone; discretionary corporation tax relief grants, paid retrospectively, which can cover up to 80 per cent of a company's liability; grants of up to 30 per cent on energy conservation schemes; an advisory service for manufacturers which is to be based on a much enlarged automation centre at Queen's University; and discretionary grants towards the first three years' salary for high-grade management talents recruited from outside the province.



The industry: Harland and Wolff's huge shipyard

Although negotiations on the new corporation tax relief have been concluded with only one company so far, IDB officials say that this particular incentive has already made an impact on the inward-investment scene. "Now that it is in our package, it has brought back into our net a number of US companies who had previously dropped Northern Ireland from their overseas investment plans", says deputy chief executive, David Fell.

The frailty of Northern Ireland's industrial base can be gauged from a few figures. Of a population of 1.5 million, fewer than 100,000 are in manufacturing employment after the economic blood-letting of the past few years. More than 120,000 are unemployed. The province has only 450 manufacturing companies employing more than 50 workers – of which more than 400 have already been visited by IDB officials.

It is in this existing sector, rather than the far more chancy prospects of big inward investment, that any hopes of an early economic improvement lie. "More than 100 of the firms we have talked to so far have substantial new investment intentions. If all of them proceed, it would result in the investment of some £180 million in the shorter term, with a prospect of 6,000 new jobs and the safe-guarding of 12,000 more", says Mr Fell.

The IDB's aim is to sit down with every one of the province's manufacturing companies twice a year to review its plans and determined ways in which the board can assist.

Apart from its role in organizing Ulster trade missions to export markets, the IDB is currently bringing over senior purchasing executives from 12 major British companies, private and public, to meet Northern Ireland manufacturers and determine how Ulster industry can help meet their requirements. Companies involved in this programme over the next few months include BP, British Airways, British Nuclear Fuels, Blue Circle, Marks and Spencer, Trust House-Forte and Woolworth's.

Claims to have saved many existing jobs

"With major American companies now drawing up their investment intentions for next year, we have had double the number of first-time prospecting visitors in the province over the past few months than in the equivalent period last year", the IDB reports.

Only companies tackling their own problems root and branch are being offered aid, but the board claims to have saved about 1,600 existing jobs in its first few months.

Meanwhile, the signs of revival which the IDB detects are also reflected in the small business sector, where the Local Enterprise Development Unit recently reported a record annual number of job promotions since it was established 12 years ago.

The figure of 2,550 new jobs in LED-promoted small firms created in the year ending March 31 was 900 up on the year before. With 736 in the service sector, it reflected the increasing role of service firms in Ulster's economy. Chief executive George Mackey says that inquiries continue at a high level and increasing numbers of aspiring entrepreneurs are launching their own businesses.

A similar story is told by the managers of Belfast's two-part Enterprize Zone, which is divided between a typically run-down inner-city area and newly reclaimed undeveloped land along the foreshore. Recognizing that the new province-wide incentives have largely vitiated its particular appeal for manufacturers, and recognizing, too, that it is in the business of urban renewal and regeneration rather than simply job creation, the EZ team has concentrated on service firms and "local people doing their own thing", in the words of its manager, Denis Myles.

All available sites in the inner-city area have now been allocated: the first serviced sites on the foreshore are being snapped up by owner/occupiers building their own premises. The EZ team claims that in its first 17 months, it stimulated £12.5m investment, only £2m of which came from the public sector for infra-structual works, and the rest from private industry.

Managers have been appointed for a similar two-part EZ in Londonderry, which is to be designated in September and become operational next year. Meanwhile, the Belfast EZ managers have joined with the Belfast Harbour Commissioners and other local interests to make a detailed submission to Whitehall for Belfast to be one of the three or four free ports which the Government is expected to designate next year.

Robert Rodwell

NORTHERN IRELAND

Amid collapses, real optimism

Until recently Northern Ireland's economy was usually portrayed as being balanced precariously on a tripod of shipbuilding, textiles and agriculture – a tripod with two legs being progressively shot away. The cliché is now out of date as aerospace has overtaken shipbuilding as the largest manufacturing industry and textiles have become far less important.

While agriculture produces only 6 per cent of the gross provincial product, it employs 10 per cent of the working population, and the hitherto neglected local processing and international marketing of Ulster foodstuffs are being strongly pushed as the most promising new sector for substantial economic growth.

Despite its remorseless decline in terms of jobs, the Belfast shipyard's huge cranes still physically dominate the city. Under Mr John Parker, Harland and Wolff's new chief executive, the yard can only grit its teeth, tighten its belt another notch and hope that his forecast of a world shipbuilding upturn in 18-months' time proves sound. Meanwhile, it is already proving the last two vessels on its *published* order books. However, subcontractors have been given approval to start work on their portions of two of a rumoured six refrigerated ships for the Blue Star Line, although the yard insists that this £65m-plus order is still under negotiation and not yet firm.

Mr Parker says the Blue Star requirement is the only substantial work around until the revival in world demand he predicts. In the meantime, the yard is strongly promoting its repair and conversion facilities, having just gained kudos for the conversion at short notice of three British Rail cross-Channel ferries, two finished on time and the third a week before the contract date.

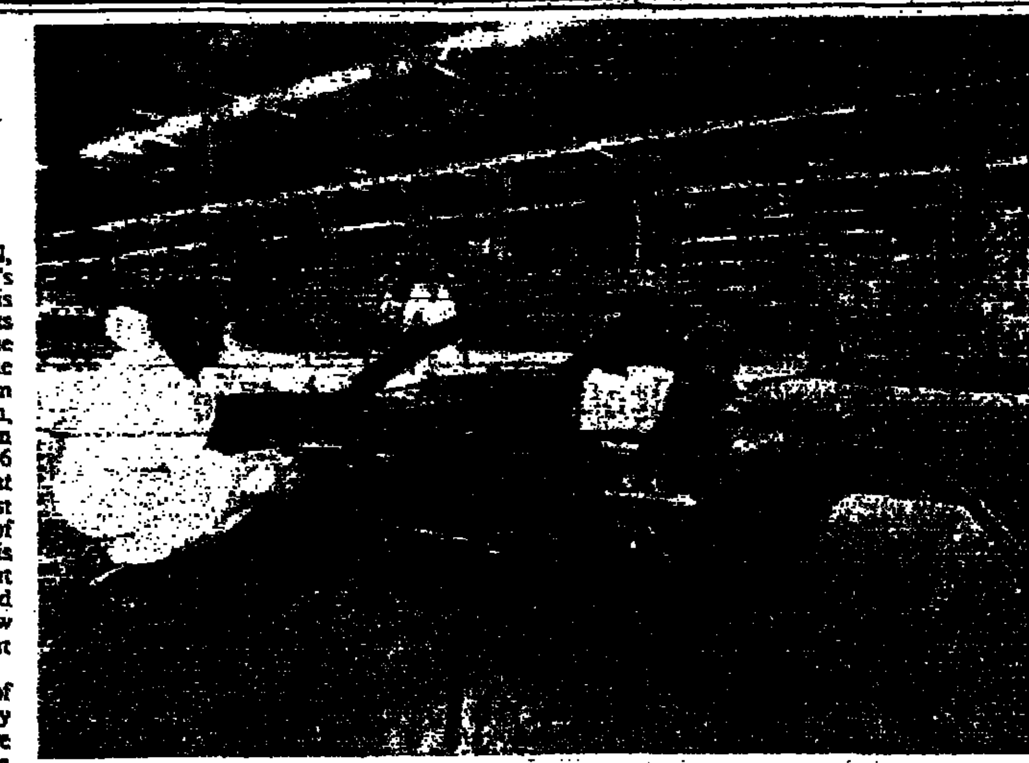
It is across the shipyard wall, at Short Brothers, that Ulster's reputation in engineering is being best maintained. Shorts has won an enviable place in the world's commuter airline market, pulling well away from Swedish-American, Brazilian, Canadian and Franco-Italian rivals with the sale so far of 176 30-seat SD-330s and the 36-seat derivative, the SD-360. Almost every week brings news of further sales and production is being steadily increased to eight aircraft a month – five 360s and one of the smaller, now venerable Skyvan light freighters.

Shorts has high hopes of landing a USAF order – initially for 18 but potentially for more than 100 – of the new Sherpa military/freighter version of the 330. They are having to combat a vitriolic Congressional campaign by Irish American Republican sympathizers, led by expatriate Ulster priest Father Sean McManus, who has alleged that the company systematically discriminates against Catholic workers. This allegation has been refuted emphatically by the management, trade unions and Shorts' Catholic employees.

Shorts is Ulster's largest employer, with 6,300 workers, and it is steadily recruiting more. The company is benefiting from repeat sales of the Seacat and Blowpipe missiles, both of which performed well in the Falklands war, and stands to gain from sales of the new Boeing 757 for which it builds major airframe parts and the engine pods.

Shorts is also involved with several other commercial aircraft programmes, including the British Aerospace 146 and the Fokker F-28, whose wings it builds. The company is bidding to become the UK production source of whichever new basic trainer is selected for the RAF.

Shorts' project team must now be turning its attention to what will follow the 330/360 series, while the wholly state-owned company expects to return to modest profitability next year.



The ill-fated De Lorean car plant in Belfast. New hope with Sir Clive Sinclair's option to acquire the works for production of electric vehicles

There is some anxiety about Lear Fan Limited, the British/American/Saudi funded project to develop a revolutionary carbon-fibre twin-turbo prop business aircraft for production in Belfast. Certification by the US Federal authorities is still some months away at best and the initial plan to deliver first production aircraft to customers this autumn has now been set back a year. The growth to the expected employment of about 2,000 has been slowed and, at last month's Paris air show, a potential competitor for the Lear Fan was unveiled. The Avtek 400 is claimed to be lighter and faster and made of even more exotic material. While the four year litany of collapsing or contracting companies continues there are now grounds for modest optimism about the future growth of several major Ulster employers. Of the multinationals, Du Pont has recently opened a new facility near Londonderry to produce Hypalon, partially compensating for the fibre run-down, while the big factory of ITT's Standard Telephones and Cables outside Belfast has offset the fall in demand for electro-mechanical telephone exchanges by breaking into a new field with an initial £7m order for radiopagers from the US Tandy Corporation.

Hyster, the forklift truck giant, last year dashed Ulster hopes by placing a new greenfield project in the Republic, but it has now made its factory on Craigavon, County Armagh, the sole production source for an entirely new range of trucks.

General Motors has two component factories in Belfast. It is well satisfied with its move into Ulster during the darkest days of the 1970s and is hiring more staff. Even the De Lorean plant, the scene of Northern Ireland's most public industrial debacle, could be revived with the option taken by Sir Clive Sinclair earlier this month to acquire it for production of an untried range of electric vehicles.

Increasing the value of Northern Ireland's agricultural produce, worth over £600m a year, is seen by Stormont officials as the best hope for generating new enterprises and jobs from purely local resources. Product ranges and export markets are being expanded under the general "Food from Britain" umbrella. Meat plants are turning to vacuum packing and are producing prepared kitchen-ready cuts for retail sale through continental supermarket chains. Last week the Killyman Farmers' Co-operative commissioned a £1m apple juice extraction plant, with plans to make an assault on the £30m per annum UK market.

The Industrial Development Board is currently involved as a marriage broker on potential joint ventures, introducing Northern Ireland food producers and processors to big partners abroad, mainly retail chains. It believes that although the province is doing some basic food processing there is huge scope for more to be done

R.R.

Tourism: ray of sunshine

Tourists are flocking back to Ulster looking believe it or not, for peace and tranquillity. Officials of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board believe Ulster's quiet countryside and uncluttered roads are the main reason for a revival of interest in the province after 14 years of terrorism.

Tourist figures have shown a marked improvement in each of the last few years, a trend interrupted only temporarily in 1981 by the IRA hunger strikes.

Last year the province welcomed an extra 125,000 visitors, and this season, given reasonable summer weather, hopes are high that the upwards trend will not only continue but accelerate.

One Tourist Board official said: "People are beginning to realize that Ulster in not nearly as dangerous a place as it would appear sometimes from their TV screens. Indeed, with our largely traffic-free roads, much lower prices than the Republic and almost deserted beaches, Northern Ireland has a lot to offer."

Now, after years of taking low profile in promoting Ulster as a holiday destination, the Board is becoming more aggressive in its approach, running exhibitions abroad and hosting a constant stream of visits by travel writers and journalists, mainly from Europe and America.

In March it launched a *£70,000 advertising campaign* in Great Britain – its first promotion on the UK mainland since the start of the troubles – and is now assessing the response.

The differential between sterling and the Irish punt, and the weak state of the Eire



Dunluce Castle, Antrim, perched on top of spectacular cliffs

Welcome increase in the number of visitors from Eire

economy generally, has resulted in the biggest increase in visitors coming from the South. The number of tourists from Eire last year was up by 100,000, and signs are that there will be another sizeable increase this summer.

With petrol almost £1 a gallon cheaper in Northern Ireland and a significant price difference in many household items, alcohol and cigarettes, Ulster's border towns in particular have been enjoying boom times.

But Belfast too has been welcoming more Eire visitors than since 1969, and Tourist Board officials are hoping they and their friends will be back for longer stays in the peak holiday period just about to begin.

The province's cheaper prices are also encouraging visitors to the Republic to travel to the north, and spend at least part of their Irish holiday in Ulster. Places like the Ulster American Folk Park near Omagh and the ancestral homes of some of the 13 US presidents of Ulster stock are prime attractions for visitors from across the Atlantic.

Rather than actively promoting Ulster abroad during the worst years of the troubles, the Tourist Board has been letting journalists from all over the world spread the gospel for them. The legions of political journalists and those more interested in sensationalism have been followed by planeloads of travel writers. They have been shown the other side of the province and indications are that their many articles are bearing fruit.

The message has been getting across, particularly in America, that there is another side to the province to that often blinkered one portrayed by some Irish American politicians.

In Europe, Ulster, particularly the Fermanagh Lakeland, is becoming increasingly popular, with Germany and France heading the visitors' league table. Boating holidays are the prime attraction, but Fermanagh has also been enjoying a rich tourist harvest thanks to its coarse fishing.

Coarse fishermen cannot believe their luck

Ever since a population explosion of roach in the Fermanagh lakes some 10 years ago, the county has been an English match angler's paradise.

Sponsors have flocked to back international competitions and there is a major event almost every weekend in summer following the £15,000 Sealink Classic in May, the richest freshwater angling event in Europe.

Ninety per cent of the coarse fishermen come from England and cannot believe their luck when catches are weighed in hundredweights instead of a few ounces as on their local canals back home.

A Tourist Board survey, due for release soon, will reveal that more than 50 per cent of all visitors to the province last year came with the aim of visiting friends or relations as well as seeing the countryside.

The survey will also show that Ulster's many forest parks – the result of skilful merging of commercial forestry interests and recreational needs by the Forestry Service – are high on the list of the provinces's attractions.

Places like Crawfordsburn Country Park, a few miles outside Belfast on the shore of Belfast Lough, Tollymore Forest Park on the slopes of the scenic Mourne Mountains at Newcastle, and the nearby Murlough Nature Reserve all attract more than 200,000 visitors each year.

Some of the smaller parks in more outlying areas of the province have their appeal because of their remoteness – they afford better opportunities for observing wildlife in their natural environment.

The Ulster Museum in Belfast in high on the list for visitors, as also are expositions such as the Ulster Folk Museum at Cultra and of course the American Folk Park near Omagh.

The Province boasts many beautiful National Trust properties, the Giant's Causeway and its unique rock formations the best known.

Local crafts can also be seen, from the making of pottery on the shores of Lough Erne to the artistry of Tyrone Crystal at Dungannon. For those who fancy a drop of the hard stuff, all roads lead to the Old Bushmills Distillery in North Antrim.

Of course, there are a few visitors – mostly Americans – who cannot resist a peep at the other landmarks of the Province . . . places like the Falls Road and South Armagh. But usually it's a case of a quick look and back to sample the other side of the province, the side that is rapidly replacing the old TV image.

A last word by German travel writer Herbert Peiler in an article for *Hessische Allgemeine*. He writes: "To walk between trains round the four corners of Frankfurt railway station courts more dangers than a drive along the hundreds of kilometres of Northern Ireland's coastline".

Brian Ogle
News Letter, Belfast

Maintaining high standards against school cutbacks

At first glance Northern Ireland seems to be an educator's nightmare. The province's children have never known peace and come from some of the poorest backgrounds in Europe, while religious differences force the education authorities to maintain two parallel school systems while budgets shrink and pupil numbers plummet.

From small and often under-resourced schools young people go on to face a frighteningly high level of unemployment, or the bleak prospect that even the most practical of degrees or diplomas might not get them a job. But astonishingly Northern Ireland's children do outstandingly *well* at school, and in other areas the province's education and training services prompt interest and admiration. It has pioneered a comprehensive youth training scheme, and has gained a reputation for its applied university research.

Paradoxically, it seems that the very conditions which bode so ill for education actually help to encourage achievement and innovation. From the start the province's pupils edge ahead of their Welsh and English peers. National testing of both maths and English at primary level has shown the province leading the field, and pupils also do well in maths at secondary school, although their science achievements are poor.

At O and A level, Northern Ireland's pupils do consistently better than those across the water, particularly at the higher levels. In 1982 the O level pass rate was 62 per cent, compared with 58 per cent in England and 53 per cent in Wales. Eleven per cent of school leavers have three or more A levels, compared to 8 per cent in England and Wales.

No one knows why this should be so, although there is much speculation. Chronic unemployment has helped to persuade more highly qualified people to go into teaching, for one thing. Most of Northern Ireland's primary teachers have O level maths, which is certainly not the case elsewhere.

In addition, almost all secondary schools are selective and strongly geared towards an exam-based curriculum, while tough standards start early. Pupils as young as six get homework, although the primary school day is shorter than elsewhere.

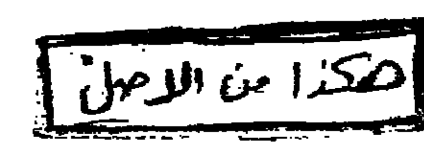
This is what parents want. As in Scotland, schooling is prized dearly as a route to advancement, while in recent troubled years the schools themselves have come to be seen as havens of stability and security. Despite the images of street violence that come out of the province, both truancy and juvenile crime rates are low.

All this is in many ways the triumph of hope over experience, since young people face poor prospects when they leave school. One in four of 16- and 17-year-olds is either unemployed or on a government training scheme, and this proportion will worsen when this summer's school leavers flood out onto the labour market.

Partly thanks to the commitment of the present Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr James Prior, the province managed to launch a wide-ranging vocational education and training scheme a year ahead of similar plans for England and Wales. Just over 11,000 youngsters are now on the Youth Training Programme, which is run jointly by the education and manpower services and which has piloted a number of new approaches. Notable among these is an attempt to provide 'profiles' of all the work experience and further education undertaken by trainees, which is being watched closely by youth trainers in the rest of the country.

At the other end of the educational scale, Northern Ireland's higher education is in ferment.

Continued on facing page





هكذا من الأصل

NORTHERN IRELAND

Schools' standards

From previous page

Merger plans for the New University of Ulster at Coleraine and Ulster Polytechnic were set in motion last year even though an official inquiry came out against such a move. Details of the reorganization have yet to be worked out.

Meanwhile the institutions are turning out more science and technology graduates than the province's badly-eroded industrial sector can possibly use. In 1981 Queen's University produced 17 engineers, while a year later Ulster Polytechnic turned out 280 technology graduates.

This bias towards the practical is reflected in the way that all the institutions have been in the forefront of pioneering links between higher education and industry. The semi-autonomous Innovation and Resource Centre, for example, was set up five years ago to bring together the skills and facilities of Ulster Polytechnic with the needs and interests of local industry.

Part of its function is to channel new ideas and technologies into the province, and to this end it has organized seminars on industrial robots, medical engineering and computer-aided design. It has been active in helping to encourage local enterprise in Carrickfergus, blighted by the closure of Courtaulds and ICI plants, and has helped to bring specific industrial ideas to fruition.

A chimney cow, designed by a doctor from co. Down, was tested in a wind tunnel built at the Poly and is now in local production as the Aerocowl.

Yet while Northern Ireland holds some of the best educational records in the United Kingdom, it also faces some of the entrenched problems. The traditional school systems can be highly resistant to new educational thinking, while the urgent need to close and merge schools is almost completely blocked by unyielding community opposition.

In Belfast almost one in two secondary school places could be empty in three years, but the city's first tentative moves to close schools have been greeted with howls of outraged Protestant protest.

As a result, resources are stretched much more thinly than they should be, with inevitable consequences. When a teachers' association recently surveyed schools in West Belfast it found staff shortages, dirty classrooms, out-dated textbooks and windows repaired with plywood because budgets would not stretch to glass.

Hilary Wilce

Times Educational Supplement

Richard Ford sees new life in the city

Accepting small advances

In yet another sign that life in the province is improving, passengers may soon be able to get on and off buses stopping inside Belfast's security zone for the first time in almost a decade.

Security experts have given their approval, even though the marching season, when communal tensions always rise, is approaching.

Of course, the fact that buses at present cannot pick up passengers within the "ring of steel" that protects the commercial centre of the city is a sign of how far Northern Ireland is from anything resembling normal life in the rest of Great Britain.

But most people are thankful for small advances, and there have been many in the last two years, some very obvious, others almost imperceptible until months after they have happened.

Big stores have increased their turnover substantially since motorists were allowed into the secure zone for late-night shopping once a week. A string of new restaurants has opened in a street now locally called Belfast's very own West End. The Grand Opera House is firmly on the map for touring companies. No longer are the streets deserted at night, as they were in the early 1970s.

It is arguable whether this improvement is due to decreasing violence or because people have become so acclimatized to it that they are now no longer prepared to stay in all the time.

But most people who remember the early days of the troubles believe it *is* due to a decrease in violence.

Many businessmen in Ulster are unwilling to speak publicly about improvements for fear of attracting the terrorists' attention.

Large areas of the province have never experienced anything like the security measures imposed on Belfast, Londonderry and in border towns. It used to be said that the only growth industry was security; although that is no longer true the restrictions would irritate many visitors from across the water.

Many stores, cinemas and restaurants have body and bag searches on entry – the Belfast Marks and Spencer branch must be the only one where people queue to get in on Saturday mornings – and public houses and even small newsagents have security men.

Vehicle checkpoints throughout the province are common, although not as frequent as in the past, and in strongly nationalist and loyalist areas pubs and clubs are sometimes protected by metal cages with entry phone systems. In most towns there are controlled zones where it is illegal to park your car. The ramps in roads outside police stations to slow down vehicles are disappearing as police become confident that divisional mobile support units could quickly give chase to any terrorist attempting an attack. But the stations themselves remain heavily fortified.

	1972	1982
Shooting incidents	10,628	382
Explosions	1,382	219
Bombs neutralised	471	113
Deaths civilians	322	57
Deaths army/UDR	129	28
Deaths RUC/RUC reserve	17	12

The army, whose strength is publicly put at 10,000, though it is understood to be 8,000, now operates mainly in West Belfast, South Armagh and Londonderry, although units are on constant standby to be deployed in any other trouble spot. The combined strength of the RUC and UDR is 15,109, in a population of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million. This year's RUC budget is £240m compared with £15.8m in 1971-2.

The more Ulster accents one hears, the better

The huge increase in RUC strength has resulted in more policemen on the beat as well as better equipment and intelligence. In West Belfast police operate in patrols guarded by the army, but elsewhere they walk in pairs with a handgun and bullet proof vest for protection. The higher number of police on the streets has created an atmosphere of greater security.

It is a deliberate policy, both for security and for psychological reasons. The more Ulster accents one hears, the better. For if nationalists dislike and distrust the RUC and UDR, they resent the British army with its "foreign accents" even more. One prominent Unionist politician said: "In any environment as parochial as ours, people, especially Catholics, are going to be hostile to the army, albeit our army. A Liverpool accent is bound to be seen as a threat much more than the local one of the RUC."

Perhaps people have been suprised at how easily the community has adapted to an army presence and the restrictions which security measures have placed on their lives, but as one police officer said bluntly: "People adapt to anything when they have no choice".

Initially, the army was welcomed on both the Republican Falls Road as protectors from loyalist mobs and in Protestant areas for providing defence against the Provisional IRA, but nationalist areas soon turned against it. In Protestant areas today there is much sympathy for "our troops", especially from an older generation, many of whom served in the forces during the Second World War.

It is the police who are taunted with grafitti and jeers of "SSRUC" by loyalist youths when they investigate brawls at pubs and discos. The Ulster Defence Regiment, on the other hand, is liked, if only because it is composed largely of local men.

This feeling is not shared in strongly nationalist areas, where the UDR is feared and hated, almost as much as the former B Specials and the army.

Joseph Hendron, a doctor in the Falls Road for 20 years and an SDLP councillor, said the army is hated by working-class Catholics because of constant searching by young soldiers. Some Protestant politicians believe that the army is at times heavy-handed, and thereby increases the alienation.

A young schoolboy perhaps summed it up best. On the morning after the general election he had been going to school when he saw a 20-year-old soldier blown to pieces by a Provisional IRA booby trap bomb. Calmly he described the experience: "The Brit was sitting by the lamp post and the Peeler shouted 'watch out there'. Then the Brit was blown across the road."

The bomb, the army presence and the derogatory use of "Brit" are life for him. In other areas the bombs and dislike of soldiers are unknown, but most of the Province has accepted, sullenly or not, the security measures.

But, as Mr John Hume, leader of the SDLP, said in criticizing the lack of interest shown by Parliament in Northern Ireland: "If this kind of thing was going on in Yorkshire there would be debates in the Commons all the time".

Law Report July 4 1983

Multiplier assessed from date of death

Graham v Dodds

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered June 30]

In a fatal accident case, the multiplier to be applied in assessing the number of years of the plaintiff's dependency had to be selected once and for all as at the date of death of the deceased. There was no conflict as to that between Lord Diplock and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton in *Cookson v Knowles* ([1979] AC 556).

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by the defendant, John Dodds, from the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland who by a majority (Lord Justice Gibson and Lord Justice O'Donnell, Lord Justice Jones dissenting) dismissed the defendant's appeal from a judgment of the High Court in Northern Ireland in 1982 (Lord Lowry, Lord Chief Justice, and a jury) who awarded the plaintiff, Iris Pauline Graham, £103,562 damages.

The plaintiff's husband was killed on December 30, 1977, in a road accident for which the defendant admitted full liability. He was then aged 41.

Mr William P. McCollum and Mr Mervyn A. Morrow for the defendant; Mr R. Charles Hill, QC and Mr G. Simpson, all of the Northern Ireland Bar, for the plaintiff.

LORD BRIDGE said that the only issue strictly of law arising in the appeal was whether, in assessing damages for loss of dependency arising from a fatal accident, the multiplier or number of years' purchase should be calculated from the date of death or date of trial. The latter view, contended for by the plaintiff, had prevailed with the Lord Chief Justice and the majority of the Court of Appeal.

The majority of the Court of Appeal had concluded that Lord Diplock and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton in *Cookson v Knowles* had expressed opposite and irreconcilable opinions.

Lord Justice Gibson had said: "During the hearing I [put] to Mr Hill the example of a man of ... 21 being killed. Should the action not come to hearing until five years had elapsed Lord Fraser would assess at death the multiplier, which I take at say 18, and he would then allow five years' special damage and 13 years as the multiplier of future loss. Lord Diplock ... would also give five years' special damage and then fix the multiplier on the assumption of the death of the deceased at ... 26 years, which Mr Hill conceded could not be appreciably less than the original figure of 18."

Lords Justices Gibson and O'Donnell had held themselves free to choose which of the two doctrines they preferred and both had come down in favour of the view they attributed to Lord Diplock.

The Court of Appeal had misunderstood *Cookson v Knowles*, where Lord Fraser had said, at p 576: "In a personal injury case, if the injured person has survived until the date of trial, that is a known fact and the multiplier appropriate to the length of his future working life has to be ascertained as at the date of trial. But in a fatal accident case the multiplier must be selected once and for all as at the date of death, because everything that might have happened to the deceased after that date remains uncertain."

There was nothing in Lord Diplock's speech that in any way conflicted with Lord Fraser's reasoning, which his Lordship found as cogent as it was clear, or his conclusion.

The two passages cited by Lord Justice Gibson from Lord Diplock's speech dealing with the assessment of the dependants' future loss from date of trial had not been directed to the question of the appropriate multiplier and certainly lent no support to the doctrine that that could be calculated on the assumption that the deceased, if he had survived the accident, would certainly have remained alive and well and in the same employment up to the date of trial.

Such a doctrine, ignoring the uncertainty that, as Lord Fraser had pointed out, affected everything that might have happened to the deceased after the date of his death, was clearly contrary to principle and would lead to the highly undesirable anomaly that in fatal accident cases the longer the trial of the dependants' claims could be delayed the more they would eventually recover.

Accordingly, in so far as the Lord Chief Justice had based his directions to the jury with respect to the multiplier to be applied in assessing future loss on the considerations appropriate in awarding damages for future loss of earnings to a surviving plaintiff in a personal injury case aged 45 (the age the plaintiff's husband would have attained at the date of trial had he survived) and treated the pre-trial loss as "special damage", and in so far as the majority of the Court of Appeal had approved the directions given on that basis, they had erred in law.

Lord Justice Gibson had, in the alternative, approved the directions to the jury on the footing that a multiplier of 18 was not excessive. Leaving aside whether he had been justified in preferring a maximum multiplier of 18 derived from the table of awards in *Kemp & Kemp, The Quantum of Damages*, 4th edition (1975), to the 16 years' purchase that Lord Diplock in *Mallett v McGonagle* ([1970] AC 166, 177) had suggested was "seldom exceeded", and assuming that a multiplier of 18 applied in assessing the dependency of the family of a breadwinner killed between 20 and 30 could not be disturbed on appeal, his Lordship could not accept that the same considerations governed the assessment in the case of a breadwinner killed at 41.

The fallacy of Lord Justice Gibson's reasoning was that, in the case of the older man, it assumed as certain that he would have continued without interruption to make as valuable a contribution, in real terms, to the support of his family as he had been making at the date of death right up to retiring age. It allowed no discount for the vicissitudes of life that might have falsified that assumption.

It was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the jury's award was vitiated by the Lord Chief Justice's invitation to apply an excessively high multiplier, and a new trial should be ordered.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Hextall Erskine & Co for Vincent P. Fitzpatrick & Co, Belfast; Robin Thompson & Partners for Francis Hanna & Co, Belfast.

Immigrant's entry via Ireland illegal

Regina v Governor of Ashford Remand Centre, Ex parte Bouzagou

Before Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered June 22]

A Moroccan citizen who, having overstayed his permitted stay in the United Kingdom and who therefore was not entitled to reenter the UK from the Republic of Ireland, went to Ireland and returned to the UK at Liverpool where there was no immigration officer, was an illegal entrant within section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971 because he was never given leave to enter and therefore entered in breach of the immigration laws and was entering unlawfully.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr Ahmed Bouzagou, detained at Ashford Remand Centre, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Woolf, in the Queen's Bench Division, of his application for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the governor of the remand centre.

Mr Nicholas Blake for Mr Bouzagou; Mr Alan Moses for the governor.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the applicant had been detained in the Ashford Remand Centre since February 15, 1983 awaiting directions for his removal from the UK pursuant to Schedule 2, paragraph 16(2) of the Immigration Act 1971. The directions were given to the governor to detain him on the ground that the applicant was an illegal entrant into the UK.

The applicant had submitted that he was not an illegal entrant. Alternatively even if he was, he did not know he was, and it had not been suggested that he did know. The point that had arisen in this case had never been before the court before.

The applicant, who was 29, was a Moroccan citizen who entered the UK on April 20, 1977. On entering he was given one month's leave to stay. He did not go after one month. It followed that his continued stay here was illegal.

Some time after the month had expired he applied to the Immigration Department of the Home Office for an extension of time to stay in the UK but that was refused in August 1977.

Some time afterwards he went to the Republic of Ireland where he married an Irish girl and had two children. The marriage broke down and the court in Ireland made an order prohibiting him from cohabiting with his wife. On January 13, 1983 he left Ireland by boat which arrived at Liverpool.

On the landing stage at Liverpool there was a notice under the Immigration Act 1971 telling those who had no right to stay in the UK what they should do. The notice was not up to date as a result of a statutory instrument (SI 1979 No 730). There was no immigration officer at Liverpool to deal with passengers arriving from the Republic of Ireland.

According to the applicant he was iterviewed by an official in plain clothes to whom he produced his Moroccan passport. That officer was not an immigration officer. He was almost certainly a police officer whose function was to survey passengers from the Republic of Ireland for the purposes of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The applicant said that he was told by that officer that he could stay in the UK for three months, but his Lordship was unable to accept that story as correct.

The applicant went to London where he was later arrested for attempted theft. Once he came into custody the circumstanes of his previous overstay were discovered and the order was made under paragraph 16(2) of Schedule 2 of the 1971 Act for his detention at the remand centre pending his removal from the U K.

His Lordship said that on those facts Mr Blake had submitted that if anyone entered the UK from the Republic of Ireland and there was no immigration officer to control his entry it could not be said that the entry in fact or in law was an unlawful entry.

Second, he said that on the facts there was nothing to show that the applicant knew that he was entering the UK illegally and that view of his conduct was supported by the fact that the immigration authorities had not sought to prefer any charge against him under section 24(1) (a) of the 1971 Act, which made it an offence for anyone knowingly to enter the UK without leave.

Under section 33(1) of the 1971 Act an "illegal entrant" meant "a person unlawfully entering or seeking to enter in breach of a deportation order or of the immigration laws, and includes also a person who has so entered".

Mr Blake had to accept that the applicant was a person who had entered the UK in breach of the immigration laws but submitted that he had not entered unlawfully.

He argued that on the facts the inference was that he did not know that he was entering in breach of the immigration laws and that the use of the word "unlawfully" meant that the applicant had to have done something which amounted to a criminal offence under the Act.

He submitted that in those circumstances it was necessary for the respondent to this application to show that at all times the applicant had intended knowingly to do the prohibited act without leave. He said the evidence did not establish that the applicant had entered the UK with that intent.

His Lordship said that Mr Blake had cited *Lim Chin Aik v The Queen* ([1963] AC 160), a case in the Privy Council and had submitted that if the court looked at the whole of the 1971 Act and took into account the Draconian power that immigration officers had for dealing with illegal immigrants, the court should be satisfied of the kind of *mens rea* sufficient to prove a case either under section 24 or section 26 of the Act. He said this being a matter relating to the liberty of the subject the court should be very slow to construe the Act in such a way as to put anyone who came into the country without leave in a position where those powers could be used against him, so that he might be detained by an immigration officer without any right of trial and then be removed from the UK.

His Lordship had felt at first that there was considerable force in that submission. Mr Blake had also called attention to two cases in the House of Lords, *R v Governor of Pentonville Prison, Ex parte Azam* ([1974] AC 18 and *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Khawaja* ([1983] 2 WLR 321), but in neither of those cases was the particular problem with which their Lordships were dealing, namely, a seemingly innocent entry into the UK, ever discussed. The present case could only be decided on the construction of the 1971 Act and on the policy of the Act looked at as a whole.

Mr Moses had pointed out that the 1971 Act had repealed a large number of statutes dealing with immigration into the UK. Its whole object was to control immigration into this country and to decide who had a right to stay in this country. Section 1(1) set out the right of those with the right of abode to live in and to come and go into and from the UK. Subsection (2) said what had to happen to those who did not have the right to come into the country.

Provision for the Republic of Ireland was made in subsection (3) which provided that arrival in and departure from the UK on a local journey from or to any of the Islands (which included the Republic of Ireland) "shall not be subject to control under this Act, nor shall a person require leave to enter the United Kingdom on so arriving, except in so far as any of those places is for any purpose excluded from this subsection under the powers conferred by this Act; and in this Act the United Kingdom and those places, or such of them as are not so excluded, are collectively referred to as 'the common travel area'".

Section 9 of the Act contained power to make regulations. Two relevant statutory instruments had been made, the first, the Immigration (Control of Entry through Republic of Ireland) Order (SI 1972 No 1610) under which those who had no right to enter and live in the UK in general could stay in the UK on arriving here from Ireland for not longer than three months.

To fill a loophole in that order the Immigration (Control of Entry through the Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order (SI 1979 No 730) was passed the effect of which was to exclude those who had overstayed in the UK and then gone to Ireland from the right to stay in the UK on arriving from the Republic of Ireland.

Mr Blake had accepted that as a consequence of the 1979 Order the applicant had no right to stay in the UK even though he had arrived here from the Republic of Ireland.

Mr Moses had submitted that having decided who had a right to stay in the UK the 1971 Act then set out the general provisions for regulation and control. He said that under section 33(1) the applicant was prohibited from coming into the UK unless he was given leave to do so in accordance with the Act. He could only be given leave by an immigration officer and that had to be in writing.

He had no leave given by an immigration officer and had nothing in writing. Anyone who came here without leave given by an immigration officer in writing was doing something contrary to the Act. Something done contrary to the Act was unlawful. It followed that what the applicant was doing was unlawful.

Mr Moses had also said that all the powers given to immigration officers under Schedule 2 to the 1971 Act were discretionary and had to be used reasonably.

If they acted unreasonably the court could interfere by way of judicial review. The policy of the Act was to exclude certain kinds of persons. There was a power to remove those who had no right to be here and those who knew they were here without having leave could be prosecuted for criminal offences. The part of the Act relating to criminal offences was small and those parts of the Act which dealt with control were not tied to the sections which dealt with criminal offences.

In his Lordship's view there was nothing wrong with the judgment of Mr Justice Woolf. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, concurring, said that it was not surprising that there were no immigration officers at Liverpool because for the purposes of the 1971 Act the Republic of Ireland and the UK formed a common travel area and persons arriving from Ireland did not need permission to enter.

The applicant was one of the exceptions because he had overstayed his leave in the UK and did require leave. He was never given leave to enter as required by section 3(1) of the Act and that was a breach of statute and illegal on the ordinary use of language.

The respondent sought to apply to the applicant certain powers under Schedule 2 which could only be applied to illegal entrants. Was the applicant an illegal entrant? Section 33(1) quite clearly covered the applicant's case. His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Woolf that if you entered in breach of the immigration laws you were entering unlawfully. He would dismiss the appeal.

Solicitors: Seifert Sedley & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Trespassers can be occupiers of land in law

Scarborough Borough Council v Adams and Others

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered June 21]

Whether a person was an occupier of land for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 was a question of fact in each case, and it was accordingly possible in law for for squatters, who were mere trespassers, to be occupiers for the purposes of the 1971 Act.

Although a person charged with contravention of an enforcement notice, under section 89(5) of that Act, could not, by virtue of section 243, challenge the notice before the justices on any of the grounds on which an appeal against the notice could have been made to the secretary of state, it would still be open to that person to challenge the notice on other grounds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated on June 21, allowing an appeal by way of case stated against a determination of the York Crown Court (Judge Stanley Price and two justices), who had allowed an appeal by the defendants, Robert and Cail Adams, against their conviction by the Scarborough Justices on April 19, 1982, for using a lay-by as a caravan site in contravention of an enforcement notice served on them as occupiers, contrary to section 89(5) of the 1971 Act.

Mr Jeremy Sullivan, QC and Mr Richard McManus for the council; Mr David Bradshaw for Robert Adams.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the defendants had lived with their families in two caravans on a lay-by, which formed part of the highway, at Snainton in Yorkshire.

On November 10, 1981, the council had served an enforcement notice on the defendants as occupiers of the lay-by, under section 87 of the 1971 Act, requiring them to discontinue its use as a caravan site. In contravention of the notice they had so used the lay-by in January 1982, and it was in respect of that use that they had been convicted.

In all the circumstances having regard to the length of time that they had been on the lay-by, the use to which they had put it, and the exclusive nature of their occupancy, his Lordship had no hesitation in holding that the defendants were occupiers of the land for the purposes of the 1971 Act. Accordingly, the service of the notice, the subsequent proceedings and their result were wholly proper.

Even if they had not been occupiers, the reference to them as such in the notice would not have rendered it invalid: section 87(5) did not proclude service on persons other than those whom it required to be served, and in the circumstances service on the defendants was wholly justified and would not have been vitiated by their misdescription. Accordingly they would have had no defence to prosecution under section 89(5).

It had been contended by the council that it was not open to the defendants to challenge the allegedly defective service of the notice before the justices as that could have been the subject of an appeal (albeit not by them) to the secretary of state, under section 88, and section 243 therefore prevented the notice being challenged on those grounds in any other proceedings. While they could not have so challenged the validity of the notice on the ground of defective service, it was still open to them to attack it, as they did, on other grounds: for example, that the notice was a nullity or that the failure of the council to serve the notice on the correct persons deprived it of jurisdiction to make it.

In fact, though, the notice had been properly and validly served on the defendants and no such attack could succeed. The appeal would be allowed and the matter remitted to the crown court with a direction to restore the convictions and the fines which the justices had imposed.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr David G. Bridge, Scarborough; Bedwells, Scarborough.

No right to oral hearing

Regina v Croydon Crown Court, Ex parte Smith

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered June 22]

A defendant seeking leave to lodge a notice of appeal to the crown court out of time did not have a general right to an oral hearing, although in rare cases it would be right for the judge in his discretion to grant such a hearing, and there was no general duty upon the judge to give reasons for a refusal of such leave.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated, granting an application by Howard Kingsley Smith for judicial review of a decision of Judge Graham Hall, at Croydon Crown Court on December 20, 1982, who had refused the applicant leave to lodge a notice of appeal out of the time against convictions by the South Western Magistrates' Court, but had granted leave to lodge out of time a notice of appeal against sentence.

Mr Robert Latham for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown for the crown court.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that a judge considering such an application was not under any duty to inform the applicant of the matters of which he required to be satisfied before granting the application.

The judges' discretion under the Crown Court Rules (SI 1971 No 1292) was sufficiently broad to permit a judge considering an application for leave to appeal out of time against conviction and sentence to grant leave with regard to sentence only if that course, on the information before him, seemed appropriate.

The decision of the Court of Appeal in *In re Worth's Application* ((1980) 1 FLR 159) was not to be taken as imposing a general obligation on judges to give reasons for their decision on such applications.

It was proper for a judge dealing with an application for leave to appeal against conviction to take account of the merits of such an appeal, and applicants for leave should therefore include the proposed grounds of appeal in their application.

As there was no right to an oral hearing, no such application should be listed for oral hearing without consent of the judge who had read the written representations.

In this case, the application had erroneously been listed for an oral hearing and in the circumstances the applicant might feel aggrieved by the judge's refusal to hear it. In the interests of justice, therefore, certiorari and mandamus would in this case go to quash the judge's refusal of leave and to require the crown court to grant the applicant leave to appeal out of time against his conviction.

Solicitors: Dundon Ede and Studdert, Battersea; Treasury Solicitor.





THE ARTS

Colin Murry (left) is still trying to put the record straight on the relationship of his father John Middleton Murry and Katherine Mansfield (right). Interview by **Caroline Moorehead**

The anguish of a lost love

On December 14, 1915, Katherine Mansfield wrote to her husband John Middleton Murry from her exiled sickbed in Bandol in France: "I am desperately disappointed. I must confess, and I think it is awfully, awfully cruel. Once I get better, I'll forgive you if you don't write, but oh – to lie in this silent room, and know the postman has *been* . . ." Four years later, this time from Ospedaletti near San Remo and soon to die, she wrote: "If I do not get a letter today it will be too dreadful. My mind is paralyzed with dismay and apprehension. No one to speak to – like Robinson Crusoe: *he* lived alone. Worse – ah much much worse."

What John Middleton Murry replied or indeed whether he replied at all to these pleas has never been properly documented, and history has cast him remorselessly in the role of a cold, egotistical and uncaring husband. Now, though, for the first time, his own letters to her of the same period, from 1911, when they first met, to 1923, when tuberculosis finally killed Katherine, have been published (Constable, £9.95). They are gentle, anguished and immensely loving.

He calls her, affectionately, "Worm" and "Wig". As late as the spring of 1920 he is making plans for the house they will have "when the smiling days come". They could perhaps serve to redress the literary balance and give him the more generous part he undoubtedly deserves.

According to his only surviving son, Colin, a writer himself and former schoolteacher living on the banks of the Dart in Devonshire, they are not, however, likely to do so. "The myth of my father's heartlessness is now too deeply established. People need their myths. When Anthony Alpers's biography of him appeared in 1954, and went some way towards describing the truth, there was talk of whitewashing. Angela Carter described my father in a review as an evil man, a vampire sucking the blood of his wife. I wrote a letter, and it was published, but what good does that ever do?"

Why did John Middleton Murry not choose to defend himself? After Katherine Mansfield died he went off to a cottage he had been lent in Sussex in order to be entirely on his own. "While there he underwent a mystical experience, and believed somehow that he had become aware of Katherine's presence. That was a crucial moment in his life", explains Colin Murry. On his return to London and to his journalism and editing Middleton Murry now set about establishing the wife he had just lost as a great writer. "I have a theory that he really wanted Katherine to have the last word. He seemed to understand that when people have TB they live a kind of posthumous existence and make statements they know aren't true. Two volumes of her stories were not enough: it was the *Scrapbook*, the *Letters* and the *Journal* that made her. Unfortunately, in creating the character so admired by Katherinologists, he left himself to be painted in an extraordinarily black light, a cross between Iago and Uriah Heep."

The portrait is, says Colin Murry, an absolutely false one. "He wrote and he wrote and he wrote. Katherine relied on him utterly; for love and for his criticism. He could spot the real thing." The father he remembers is by contrast a kindly, somewhat remote man, very shy and fond of children, a figure of sudden enthusiasms and prone to make appalling but endearing mistakes.

When Katherine Mansfield died he was 34, attractive to women and needing their love and company. In 1924 Middleton Murry married again, a 22-year-old writer called Violet Le Maistre. "She had an extraordinary physical resemblance to Katherine. He saw her as a heaven-sent reincarnation. They bought a coastguard station in Abbotsbury and had my sister, Weg, and then, in 1926, me." By then Violet was ill, with tuberculosis. To Middleton Murry's horror, she said to him: "I'm so glad this has happened. Now you'll have to love me as much as you loved Katherine."

"Then more extraordinary things happened. Her handwriting began to change. It became so like Katherine's that even my father couldn't recognize it, as if she were possessed by Katherine's spirit. My father nursed her for 18 months. He must have felt he was cursed."

Even before Violet was dead, however, Middleton Murry, craving normality, was having an affair with an apparently "healthy and good humoured" woman called Betty who had come to nurse his wife. He soon married her. "It was the biggest mistake of his life. She was a virago. We had a quite extraordinary childhood, my father battling for his life with this madwoman." By her Middleton Murry had two more children, Mary and David. The family's life was rent by colossal scenes, physical violence and extreme unhappiness. After nine years, he moved on once more, this time to find "idyllic happiness" with Mary Gamble, who later became his fourth wife and with whom he lived until his death in 1957.

In his will, he made the Society of Authors his literary executors and in time his papers went to join Katherine Mansfield's in the Alexander Turnbull Library. It was not until the late Seventies that Cherry Hankin, a lecturer in New Zealand, asked permission to publish his letters to his first wife. "He once said to me", remembers Colin Murry, "I've really lived four quite separate lives. I wonder if they overlap at all."

Despite copious writings, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs, only the first of these four is remembered by the wider public and by Katherine Mansfield's admirers. Even Middleton Murry's literary criticism, his founding of the *Adelphi* magazine as a platform for D. H. Lawrence and the Adelphi Centre as a meeting-place for socialists and intellectuals of the Thirties, and his pacifist farming community in East Anglia are largely forgotten. Colin Murry is now editing a million words of his father's journals, to add to his own two autobiographical attempts to restore to him a more honest and likable reputation.

PUBLISHING

Cavalry charge

As recently announced by PHS, Her Majesty the Queen was presented by the National Book League – that worthy, even essential, mausoleum at Wandsworth – with a "library" of 25 books. Martyn Goff, the League's energetic director, has been reported in the trade press as saying the books were chosen with an eye to likely guests at Balmoral and Sandringham. "We didn't include fiction because we felt the variation in taste was too great."

That is marvellous, coming from a sometime novelist himself, and one who has for years reviewed fiction for the *Daily Telegraph*. Is "the variation in taste" Her Majesty's, or that of her guests? Or Mr Goff's and his fellow selectors'? Or the authors'? It is quite bewildering, especially as *History of the British Cavalry*, Volume III, by the Marquess of Anglesey is one of the selected titles. Is it assumed that every guest will be familiar with Volumes I and II?

Should the Queen not be encouraged by the NBL to choose (not to say buy: authors need royalties, pun certainly intended) books for herself? The fact that the idea was purloined from the USA, where the President is presented annually with a substantial library for the White House, should be neither here nor there: but if Her Majesty has to be spoonfed by the British book trade – and it is suggested that the presentation will be an annual one – some proper books should be included: poetry, fiction, drama, imaginative non-fiction. Literature is something we are supposed still to be good at.

* * *

Mark Collins, erstwhile head of Fontana and younger son of the late Sir William (Billy), having resigned from the family publishing house indicates more than the end of an era. This is the first time since 1819, when the house was established, that there has not been a member of the Collins family on the board, let alone running the company. As he was the only Collins to remain loyal to the present management and its chairman, Ian Chapman, when the rest of the family sold their shares to Rupert Murdoch, his departure is doubly sad. He was also an able publisher.

* * *

William Gerhardie's *The Polyglots* was published in 1925. The novel was reissued in 1947 as part of a "collected uniform edition", and again in 1970 by Macdonald as part of a "revised definitive edition". It is a worthy novel of a kind which suggests the Modern Movement passed the author (who died in 1977) by. It was Michael Holroyd, that admirable supporter of lame dogs if not lost causes, who persuaded Macdonald to reissue Gerhardie. The series collapsed after publication of a few titles.

Copies of that edition are relatively easy to acquire second-hand – relatively, because few copies were printed. It has been reissued yet again, in hardback at £9.95, with, yes, an introduction by Michael Holroyd. It could be one of the most unnecessary acts of republication of the century but that, presumably, is the concern of the new publishers, Secker & Warburg. No: so they would not have brought it out of their own volition on their own commercial (if not literary) judgment. It is financed by the Arts Council as one of the first titles under a scheme to reissue neglected twentieth-century classics.

It is to be hoped that Lord Gowrie, the new Minister for the Arts (who, of course, should not have a view as to how the Arts Council disposes of its largesse), will persuade the chairman of the Council, Sir William Rees-Mogg, to look more closely at the frivolous attitude of the advisory Literature Panel. If it feels that money should be given to publishers rather than to needy authors – and there is a case for it, as well as to bookshops – better to give it to a successful, serious and popular imprint such as Penguin or Virago. If anyone wants to read *The Polyglots*, there is hardly a shortage of copies around.

E.J. Craddock

Theatre

A duel of deadly courtesy

The Winslow Boy
Lyric, Hammersmith

Terence Rattigan wrote his reconstruction of the Archer Shee case as a period-piece in the manner of a pre-1914 playwright handling a topical event. In every detail, from its amused treatment of the ragtime-mad young to the famous *Act II* curtain line (which Rattigan almost cut as too openly theatrical for 1946 audiences), the piece superbly duplicates the craftsmanship of the Edwardian realists. The only difference is that, if Galsworthy or Granville Barker had been tackling the subject, they would have been urging social and legal reforms; whereas Rattigan's play amounts to an unreserved endorsement of traditional institutions and the democratic power of the British people.

The Winslow Boy, even so, was one of the few Rattigan plays to secure a West End revival during the years of his theatrical eclipse; and, storytelling apart, I think it survived through a quality of inherent decency which enables you to leave the theatre feeling that England is quite a good place in which to live.

It is not only that it shows the Government suspending debate on the coal strike and the impending war to attend to the case of 14-year-old cadet expelled for the alleged theft of a postal order; but also that even those who do not take his side are presented as decent human beings.

The tension of the narrative derives largely from the growing suspicion that they may, after all, be right. Arthur Winslow throws everything he has into the case: with the result that his elder son has to leave the university, his daughter loses her fiancé, and the family's old retainer is in danger of being thrown into destitution. *Is* such a sacrifice worth making for the sake of the wrongly expelled boy who has now happily settled down in another school?

Audience blood-lust being what it is, there is never any doubt that the Admiralty has got to be humiliated, no matter what the cost. But Rattigan's real success is to make this a matter of human rights rather than vengeance, and to bring about an alliance between the progressive daughter and the conservative advocate, Morton, on this central principle.

Michael Rudman's production pays the play the compliment of taking its arguments as well as its characters in earnest: and adopting a quiet, exploratory tone that gives them the greatest opportunity to be heard. In this, I think he exposes more weaknesses than strengths.

The performance certainly paves the way for the closing duologue between Morton and Catherine, so that it emerges as a *logical* climax rather than a tailpiece. But it does not leave you much the wiser on the distinction between "justice" and "right", or about the complex legal machinery the family set in motion.

Characterization, however, is beautifully judged, from small parts like Brenda Cowling's inept old maid and Michael Jackson's sympathetically bolting fiancé to Barbara Jefford's quietly accusing mother and Alan McNaughton as the *indomitably arthritic head of* the household. The main duel is played out with deadly courtesy between Diane Fletcher and Ian Hogg, whose brutal interrogation of the boy raises the hackles as passionately as ever. Carl Toms contributes a finely detailed Edwardian interior.

Irving Wardle

LSCO/Josefowitz
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Concert

Promise of riches to come

This tribute to the late Igor Markevitch curiously included, apart from a work by the conductor himself, pieces by Mozart and Bach, neither composers on whom Markevitch's reputation particularly relied. Proceedings began with a dour performance of Bach's Magnificat in its later, D major, version. This is a dramatic work above all else, but here it lacked impetus and the Allegri Singers were not disciplined enough. Nor was David Josefowitz's direction always rhythmically secure.

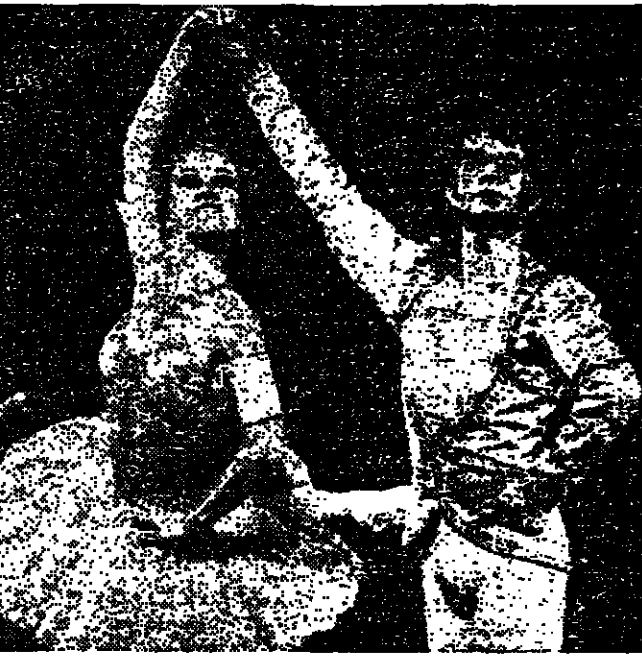
Never mind, for there were good things too, notably in the playing of the trumpet section of the London Soloists Chamber Orchestra and in the solo singing of the contralto Catherine Wyn-Rogers, whose opulent voice combined ecstatically with the pair of flutes in "Esurientes implevit". Her male colleagues, Mark Tucker and Jonathan Best, showed promise of riches to come, and many already there, while Jane Highfield and Sally Daley, the sopranos, were always light and secure.

Then two more soloists appeared to brighten the concert immeasurably. First there was Carlotta Garriga in Markevitch's own *Partita*, a piece for piano and small orchestra dating from 1931. At the time it must have seemed quite a shocking work with its violent, jazzy first movement and the dizzy *moto perpetuo* of the last. Nowadays though this kind of music seems like bread and butter, in short pleasant but not of any great moment. Miss Garriga quite rightly attacked it as though it was, displaying formidable virtuosity and galvanizing the orchestra to a new alertness in the process.

Then came Wissam Boustany to play Mozart's D major Flute Concerto. He showed that he is a supremely gifted young player. Unlike some he does not worry about achieving purity of sound but allows his breathiness continually to characterize and to colour the sound he makes. And here he delighted in every whimsical slide, every nuance of phrasing.

All this seemed to wake the chorus from their previous dolour, for in Mozart's "Coronation" Mass, K317, they punched out rhythms with unerring clarity, and together with the soloists made this a celebration of real joy. The orchestra were also on their toes, and the (anonymous) organist provided some deft touches as he filled in the harmony.

Stephen Pettitt



Impressive virtuosity and commanding stage presence: Laura Hussey with Bryan Hewison

Dance

Royal Ballet School
Covent Garden

Where should one's sights be set in judging the Royal Ballet School's annual performances? The dancers lack stage experience but many are already of an age when contemporaries abroad are dancing professionally. By chance, two of the three works given on Saturday (and continuing this week at Sadler's Wells) offered direct comparison with companies performing in London during the week.

The only work exclusive to the students was *The White Goddess*, made for them by Michael Corder. It is a grey ballet, in design and mood, and showed that the young dancers can walk, stand, sit or be carried around with the sort of serious air that is meant (the programme note says) to express "the creative spirit's struggle with oppression, inspiration, manipulation and disillusionment". Doubtless that will serve them in good stead. The music was Martinů's *Toccata e due canzoni*.

The other ballets offered more of a challenge and revealed the neatness, spirit and discipline of their dancing, something more, besides, from a few of them. *Paquita*, a classical showpiece, besides being familiar in Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's repertory, contains two solos borrowed from *Don Quixote*, which the Boston Ballet were giving at the Coliseum. Annette Pain and Sara Gallie danced those with more polish but less verve than the Bostonians.

However, Laura Hussey in the ballerina role would have adorned any professional production. Impressive in its virtuosity (light, soaring jumps; a swift, sure series of fouettés both single and double), her dancing also had personality and flair. Her partner, Bryan Hewison, had a commanding stage presence, but there was no chance to see whether his dancing matches his strong, helpful partnering, as the male role was divided, with Kevin O'Hare as the nimble but not yet very powerful soloist. Sarah Green's solo had notable poise.

Symphony in D was, inevitably, less pointed in its wit than the Houston Ballet's production earlier in the week: the experience tells in jokes about dancing. However, the youngsters showed a consistently lively spirit. Katharine Harbottle judged her effects nicely as the girl who finds it difficult to get a partner, and lit up the stage with her smile; Shoirchiro Sadamatsu was notable among the men. Jiří Kylián, this ballet's choreographer, danced Albrecht at the school performance 15 years ago. He probably never danced so well again, but his career shows another route to success.

John Percival

Rock

David Bowie
Milton Keynes

It was unfortunate that David Bowie chose to play the last of his recent British concerts in Milton Keynes Bowl. The venue served the purpose of allowing 80,000 people a glimpse of their hero but the enormity of the bowl destroyed any sense of occasion and rendered the atmosphere sterile. A large video screen above the stage only compounded the illusion that those at the front were watching a different concert from the majority clustered around the perimeter.

Bowie and his 11-piece band, including a workmanlike horn section and backing vocalists in the Simms Brothers, stuck to the same format adopted at their Wembley dates. The singer seems to have reinterpreted a lot of his material and placed it in the light modern funk context of his *Let's Dance* album. Once again the bowl did Bowie's arrangements no favours, muffling the big band's occasional subtleties on more complex songs like "Breaking Glass" and subduing expectations on his better new compositions like "Cat People".

Bowie was unable to sustain any degree of excitement throughout the set. The simpler pop of "Sorrow", "Life on Mars" and his current hit "China Girl" were the only real highlights in the opening hour, but they were followed by numbers where the density of the sound worked against Bowie and became lost. The guitarist Carlos Alomar tried manfully to keep a tighter rein on the essential rhythm and found an admirable foil in the bassist Carmine Rojas. Alomar's partner, the slightly dull and traditional rock guitarist Earl Slick, was merely surplus to requirements.

The evening livened up briefly when Bowie revisited the more soulful period of "Young Americans"; then his voice could be heard and appreciated. Similarly "Space Oddity", the 1969 song that first brought him to public notice, showed off his growing vocal maturity. For the rest, although some quarter of a million people saw Bowie perform over the weekend, very few of them will have seen him to advantage. For such a potentially electric artist this was a distinctly unmemorable occasion.

Max Bell

Television

House of cards

RHINO (Central) began with a picture of the way things used to be: "Princess Margaret's Words to Schoolchildren" was the title of the newsreel and there they were, smiling and clean and obedient. Contemporary schoolchildren are, it seems, more the material for video nasties than for newsreels and the opening sequence showed a gang of young thugs pursuing an Indian child to the gates of the school.

This was the third of four dramas about modern education, all of them written by David Leland. And we were back again with his version of the blackboard jungle – muggings, racism, blackmail, the works. The tone of moral outrage which these films have adopted might give the impression that we were being shown "the truth" about conditions in English schools, but there is an element of sensationalism present also which suggests that this is not in fact the case; what we get, instead, is a conflation of documentary techniques with a melodramatic theme.

In last night's story, a black teenager, Angie, has a habit of "bunking off" from school. She is placed "in care", escapes from the banalities implied by that noun, is recaptured and put in a "secure unit". The cards are certainly stacked against her, although they have of course all been carefully placed and designed by Mr Leland himself.

It is a familiar story: no hope, no jobs, no interest in school and no faith in "the system". And it is also an easy theme for writers: all they need to do is exploit the format and add a little broken or semi-literate dialogue for the sake of "authenticity". It is the contemporary equivalent of middle-class soap opera, and shows a similar poverty of imagination. All we see here is Calibanism disporting in front of a mirror.

Those who call it "realism" would be horrified by John Ruskin's sense of that much abused term; for him, only those who saw in the natural world the workings of divinity had any right to claim that they knew what was "real". Makers (Channel 4, Saturday) offered a somewhat half-hearted analysis of Ruskin's life and work – principally because so much of the necessarily limited time was taken up with inconclusive discussions, and too much attention was paid to those aspects of Ruskin's work which could provide pretty television pictures.

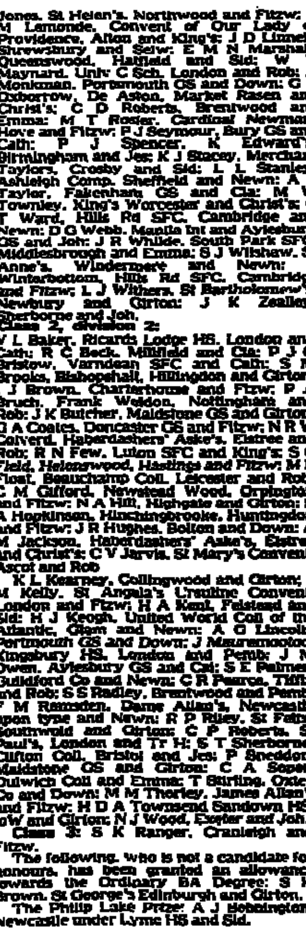
But no programme could have caught, perhaps, the richness, authority and prescience of the man. He is one of those whose world vision still enfold us, even if we are making desperate attempts to struggle out of the embrace. The disparity between his achievement and the demands or values of our television age is too deep to plumb, too painful to speculate upon.

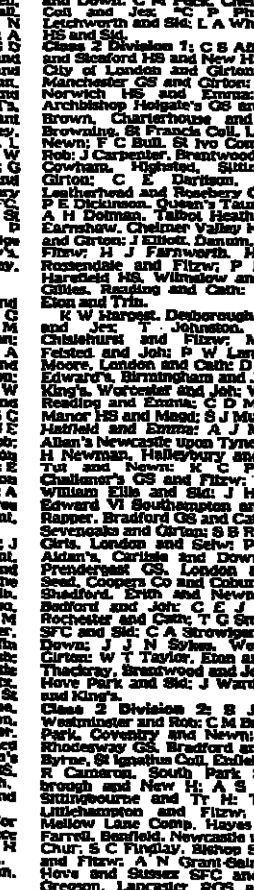
Peter Ackroyd

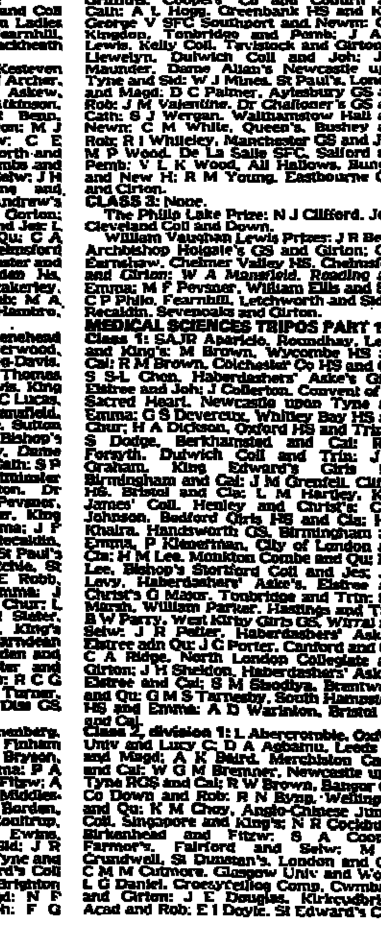
Cambridge tripos results

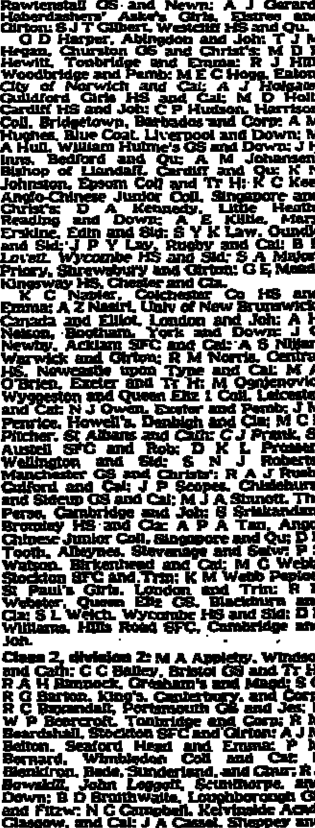
The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced: * denotes Distinction

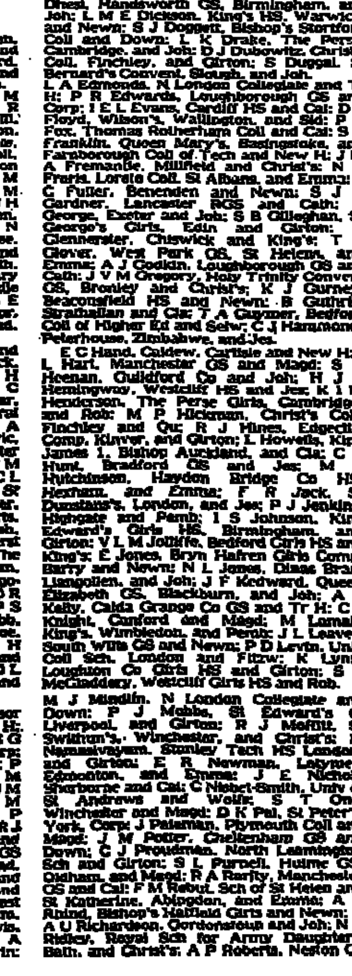


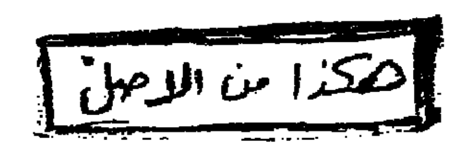


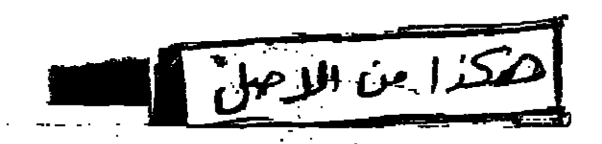












Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 709.8
FT Gilts: 82.13
Bargains: 23.303
Datastream USM Leaders: 97.07
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8935.66
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 983.72
New York: Dow Jones Average 1225.26

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.5315
Index 84.2
DM 3.89
FrF 11.69
Yen 366
Dollar
Index 124.8
Gold
$416.50
(Friday close)
NEW YORK CLOSE
Gold $418
Sterling $1.5292
(Friday close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates $9\frac{1}{2}$
3 month interbank $9\frac{3}{4}$-$9\frac{11}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{9}{16}$-$9\frac{11}{16}$
3 month DM$5\frac{5}{16}$-$5\frac{3}{16}$
3 month Fr F$14\frac{9}{16}$-$14\frac{5}{16}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – **Interims:** Bett Brothers, Birmingham Pallet Group, Claverhouse Investment Trust, SGB group, Standard Securities, TSB Gilt Fund (first quarter). **Finals:** Amersham International, Birmingham Mint, Norcros, Wheway Watson Holdings.
TOMORROW – **Interims:** Glass Glover Group, Phillips Patents (Holdings). **Finals:** Amalgamated Distilled Products, Astra Industrial Group, Evans of Leeds, Gordon and Gotch, Imperial Continental Gas Association, Intasun Leisure, Rexmore, Tex Abrasives, Textured Jersey, RW Toothill, Kelvin Watson.
WEDNESDAY – **Interims:** Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings (amended). **Finals:** Equity Consort Investment Trust, Marston, Thompson and Evershed, Alexander Russell, Sutcliffe, Speakman and Co.
THURSDAY – **Interims:** Eldridge Pope and Co, Scan Data International, St Andrew Trust. **Finals:** Braithwaite and Co Engineers, General Electric Co, F H Lloyd Holdings, Fitch Lovell (amended), James Latham.
FRIDAY – **Interims:** Capital Reserve Fund, TSL Thermal Syndicate. **Finals:** James H Dennis, Executex Clothes, Fuller Smith and Turner, Highgate Optical and Industrial, Stonehill Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY – **Allied Leather Industries**, Grosvenor Victoria Hotel, SW1 (Noon).
TOMORROW – **Argus Press**, Stratton House, Piccadilly, W1 (11.10); **Belgrave (Blackheath)**, Station Road, Rowley Regis, Warley (Noon); **English National Investment Company**, 26 Finsbury Square, EC2 (Noon); **London Sumatra Plantations**, 1-4 Great Tower Street, EC3 (11.30); **Young & Co's Brewery**, West Centre Hotel, Lillie Road, Fulham, SW6 (Noon).
WEDNESDAY – **Altifund**, 2 St Mary Axe, EC4 (12.30); **CASE**, Caxton Way, Watford Business Park, Watford (Noon); **C. E. Heath**, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (Noon); **London & Northern Group**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, WC2 (3.00); **London Trust Company**, Connaught Rooms, Great Queens Street, WC2 (Noon); **J Sainsbury**, Plaisterers Hall, 1 London Wall, EC2 (Noon); **William Sindall**, Gonville Hotel, Cambridge (12.15); **TR North America Investment Trust**, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, EC4 (12.45); **Thomas Warrington & Sons**, Queens Hotel, City Road, Chester (11.00); **York Trailer Holdings**, Yafforth Road, Northallerton, Yorkshire (3.00).
THURSDAY – **Bremner**, 44 Glassford Street, Glasgow (10.30); **Fine Art Developments**, Fine Art House, Queen Street, Burton-upn-Trent, Staffordshire (4.00); **Parkland Textile (Holdings)**, Parkway Hotel, Leeds (12.30); **UBM**, Glaziers Hall, 9 Motagu Close, SE1 (Noon); **Ward White**, Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican (Noon).
FRIDAY – **Buckley's Brewery**, The Rymbuck, Cwmbwria, Swansea (10.45); **Fidelity Radio**, Portman Inter-Continental, Gloucester Suite, 22 Portman Square, London W1 (11.00); **First Castle Electronics**, Waterford Mill, Darwen, Lancashire (Noon); **Inchcape**, Queens Room, Baltic Exchange, 14-20 ST Mary Axe, EC3 (Noon); **Lynton Holdings**, 1-2 Mason's Arms Mews, Maddox Street, W1 (Noon); **Morgan Crucible Company**, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1 (11.30); **Selincourt**, Albany Room, White House, Albany Street (Albany Street entrance), NW1 (11.00).

● **CARRIAN DEAL:** British Caledonian has agreed to buy Carrian Far East Airways, a Hongkong based ground handling unit from the troubled Carrian Group.

Britain overtakes West German steel productivity

BSC set to break even this year but 10,000 more jobs could go

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation, which in January was losing money at the rate of £9m a week, has cut its losses to £2m a week, and according to Mr Ian MacGregor, the outgoing chairman, is set to break even in 1983-84, a year earlier than expected.

However, he said, "substantial" additional job losses were needed to maintain improvements to efficiency.

Mr MacGregor, addressing a press conference to mark the end of his three-year BSC contract, declined to put a figure on the number of redundancies. But is is thought that a further 10,000 jobs could go.

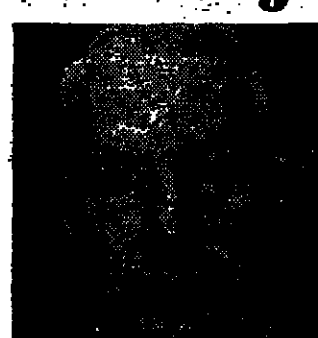
Since 1979-80, the BSC workforce has been reduced from 166.400 to 78.400, with the number of direct steel workers down to 36,000. In the past, Mr MacGregor has said that the BSC labour force must come down to at least 70,000 if international competitiveness is to be regained.

He said at the weekend: "The more efficient British Steel is, the fewer people who turn out the product, the more secure it will be and the quicker it will be the recipient of the capital it needs."

Break-even in this financial year was possible, he said, provided that the pound stayed unchanged against the US dollar and European currencies, and that the European Commission exercised tight control over present production and sales quotas and put the steel crisis restructuring programme into effect promptly.

"If these things are not done, then we are in danger of being inundated with imports," he said.

Mr MacGregor, who takes over as chairman of the National Coal Board on September 1, said that the BSC's break-even level had been reduced from a weekly output level of 500.000 tonnes of liquid steel in the summer of 1980 to a present figure of 280,000 tonnes.



MacGregor: warning

BSC productivity had also improved dramatically compared with West Germany, reputedly the most efficient steelmakers in Europe. Output per man per year in 1982 was 176 tonnes against 208 tonnes in Germany; in the first quarter of 1983, it was up to 230 tonnes – 15 tonnes per man ahead of the Germans.

Mr MacGregor also defended his controversial proposal to form a joint venture with US Steel, involving the export of steel slabs from the Ravenscraig works in Scotland to US Steel's Fairless plant in Philadelphia. The deal, which would, in effect, mean the privatization of Ravenscraig, includes a five-year contract for selling £3,000m worth of steel – a sum that would give "dramatic improvement" to the BSC's overall costs.

Further talks between the two companies will take place this week, centreing on the level of costs rather than price, Mr MacGregor said. He was confident the deal would be completed. Ravenscraig would lose about 1,500 jobs, he said.

Britain, which has been told by the European Commission to cut another 500,000 tonnes of finished steel capacity in the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, could accommodate the reduction through the Ravenscraig deal or by a second so-called Phoenix privatization operation, expected to be concluded soon, involving a rationalization of the BSC and priviate-sector engineering steels industry.

● In a move parallel to the BSC–US Steel deal, Bethlehem Steel, America's second largest steel company, will modernize two ageing plants through a $500m (£330m) international deal.

The deal has been arranged by a consortium put together by Voest-Alpine International Corporation, the American subsidiary of a state-owned Austrian company, which will build casting machinery for making steel at the plants.

City Editor's Comment

Brazil poses IMF a $90bn question

The need for a solution to the acute liquidity problems afflicting Brazil is becoming increasingly urgent. After a lull following the imposition of the initial rescue package earlier this year, the $90,000m Brazilian debt problem is again casting an ugly shadow over the world banking system.

Negotiations between Brazil, the banks and the International Monetary Fund in the days ahead will be critical.

Profligate

The various rescue packages put together for the debt-burdened economies of Latin America, owing $300,000m between them, have rested on the presumption that if immediate liquidity problems can be solved and governments encouraged or forced to eschew their profligate ways, then a resumption of world growth will take care of the rest.

This essentially short-term strategy has had a fair degree of short-term success.

Mexico, owing about $900bn, has more or less managed to stick to its IMF programme, and is $1.7bn trade deficit into a hefty surplus, expected to be $5bn for the first half of 1983 compared with the full-year target of $7bn. This had allowed the country to delay a $1.2bn drawing on the $5bn loan from commercial banks.

Inflation and the budget deficit may still exceed IMF targets and some economists are predicting a 4 per cent drop in gross domestic product this year. The strains that is placing on the economy and the resulting political tensions should not be underestimated. However, on short-term financial tests, bankers are relaxed about Mexico.

Peru signed an agreement last week with the banks for $45m of new loans and a rescheduling of $380m of existing debt. A refinancing package for Cuba should be signed later this month and Chile's rescheduling is moving ahead well.

It is too early to measure the long-term success of these packages. However, in the case of Brazil, not even the short-term aims have been achieved.

With the wisdom of hindsight, bankers now blame the poor coordination of the original rescue leading to tensions between the big banks and the small American regional banks, the emphasis placed on restoring interbank lines and the fact that not enough money was made available to Brazil in the first place. They also blame Brazil's failure to take sufficiently tough measures.

Having breached the IMF criteria, Brazil has been denied the second $411m tranche of the commercial bank loan.

A new more representative 14-bank advisory group is looking at ways of making good the failure of the original rescue. This year some $3bn to $4bn of new money may be needed. But all depends on agreement between the IMF and Brazil.

Compromise

Meanwhile, the IMF's reputation is on the line. Having coerced banks into lending more to Brazil and others on the basis of its economic prescriptions, it cannot afford to be soft. The signs are that it will stick out for action on Brazil's budget deficit and seek de-indexing of the economy.

But the room for compromise is much less than when the IMF programme was first agreed, perhaps rather too hurriedly. And the Brazilian Government, although well on the way to achieving the targeted $6bn trade surplus, will find it increasingly hard to impose yet more austerity

US challenge to stockbrokers

By Our Financial Staff

American broking houses are poised to challenge London stockbrokers for investment cash.

US firms are planning to develop in London an "over the counter" market, which in the United States has about 16 times as many companies as the New York Stock Exchange and is now seen as the starting point for nursery companies.

But the OTC is unlikely to rival Britain's Unlisted Securities Market. Those companies likely to use the OTC to raise capital are unlikely to be mature enough to apply for a USM quote.

In a separate move aimed at promoting the OTC, licensed dealers in securities have already sought advise from the Council for the Securities Industry. Originally the traders suggested the CSI might employ more staff to vet companies wanting an OTC quote.

The CSI has suggested the group should organize itself as the Association of Market Makers before its application for CSI membership is considered.

Conditions for the development of a British OTC are now considered more favourable because of the tax concessions given to investors under the Government's business expansion scheme.

Instead of going to the bank to raise a loan, the potential entrepreneur would approach the stockbroker. The firm would draw up a prospectus and sell the shares to its and other firms' clients. The investor would then be able to claim relief on his purchase.

The broker would continue to make a market in the shares so investors could buy and sell, as firms do in the United States, but in a way which is not permitted to firms which are members of the London Stock Exchange.

The market would be more attractive than investment in the Stock Exchange or the Unlisted Securities Market because of the tax concession. And, as the American firms have considerable expertise in making use of tax shelters on behalf of clients, some see this as a logical development for them to pursue in Britain.

Plan for £50m coal project in Ulster

By Andrew Cornelius

The Government is expected to give the go-ahead later this month for the development of the first phase of a £50m open cast coal mining project which could create 500 jobs and help solve Northern Ireland's longer term energy problems.

The ambitious scheme is the brainchild of the board of Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, the Sheffield-based open cast mining company. Last year the company announced the discovery of about 300 million tons of coal deposits on a 300-acre site near Loch Neagh, 10 miles from Belfast.

Mr George Helsby, chairman of Burnett, has indicated that there are sufficient coal reserves at Loch Neagh to supply the domestic and power needs of the province for the next 25 years. If the Government grants planning permission for development of the site Burnett intends to build a £10m pilot plant which would employ about 50 people and could be fully operational by the end of the year.

In the meantime Mr Helsby is also pressing for an urgent decision on the more ambitious plan to build a £50m plant which could employ 500 people and produce 15 million tons of coal a year by 1987. The project would transform Northern Ireland into a net exporter of coal at prices which would be up to 60 per cent cheaper than those charged by the National Coal Board.

The project largely depends on winning a government go-ahead for the £100m conversion of the 600MW oil-fired power station at Kilroot in the province to coal supplied from the new field. Discussions have already begun with GEC and NEI over the design and supply of boilers which would make this conversion possible.

Burnett's plans also include the establishment of a factory to build coal "brickettes" in Northern Ireland for the supply of coal to domestic users there and in Continental Europe.

The Burnett board is hoping to win approval for the pilot scheme from the Northern Ireland Office and Department of Energy within the next few weeks. However, a decision on the more ambitious project will depend on the outcome of a series of interconnected decisions which the government must make over future energy strategy in Northern Ireland.

Japan switch on car imports angers US

From Bail y Morris, Washington

The Japanese Government's decision not to continue restraining car exports to the United States when its voluntary agreement expires could trigger another bitter trade conflict with America.

Mr Sosuke Uno, the Japanese Minister for Industry and Trade, said last week in Tokyo that his government would not support an extension of the car export agreement when the three-year pact expires on April 1.

"There is no change in the Government's policy of not supporting an extension of the voluntary restraints into the next year", Mr Uno said in an address to the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association.

His remarks took US officials by surprise. One highly-placed member of the Reagan Aministration, noting that the agreement expires in the midst of what is expected to be a highly-charged Presidential campaign, said he though the Japanese might want to reconsider.

Privately, Reagan Administration officials have told the Japanese Government that there will be strong political pressure from United States motor car manufacturers and from Congress to continue the voluntary restraints for at least another year.

Two weeks ago, an influential congressional committee approved domestic content legislation that would reduce Japanese car sales in America

NEWS IN BRIEF

Imports hit textiles and clothes

As consumer spending rises imports are becoming an increasing threat in textiles, clothing and footwear, new sector reports diclosed yesterday. In the first quarter of this year textile and clothing volume imports rose 7 per cent compared with the same period last year.

In four months to the end of April footwear imports rose by the same amount, with Poland, one of the top 12 foreign suppliers, sending in 50 per cent more.

Textile sales appear to have risen 8 per cent in the first quarter but British production fell 6 per cent, with clothing down 2.5 per cent, the British Textile Confederation reported.

● **RATES FORECAST:** Bank base rates may fall again briefly but then rise back into double figures in the autumn, Mr Christopher Johnson writes in the July Lloyds Bank Economic Bulletin. Stockbrokers Laing & Cruickshank think base rates will be forced up 2 per cent around October.

● **NAME CHANGE:** Finance for Industry is changing its name to Investors in Industry to reflect the more aggressive and participative approach to helping companies adopted over recent years. The group's best known subsidiary Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) will continue under its old name but Technical Development Capital has been renamed Venture Division.

● **AGREEMENT:** Tanznia has resolved its dispute with Lonrho by agreeing to pay £6.6m compensation for assets seized five years ago. This opens the way for Lonrho to resume business there and Mr Roland "Tiny Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, is likely to visit Tanzania to discuss possible cooperation and investment.

● **NIKKEI RECORD:** Tokyo share prices reached another record high on Saturday moring trading following another cut in inflation. The Nikkei Dow Jones index rose 63.39 points to within a point of 9.000.

Unctad ends with doubts on recovery

By Our Financial Staff

The 160-nation United Nations Conference on trade and development ended in Belgrade yesterday with delegates deeply divided over measures needed to stimulate world economic recovery.

After four weeks of discussions the United States dissociated itself from a statement adopted by the conference which said that it was far from certain that a sustained and durable recovery had started in leading Western countries.

The US delegation dismissed the atatement as "too negative, one-sided anti ideological" and stressed Washington's conviction that recovery was underway.

Mr Abdillahi Osman of Somalia, spokesman for the developing countries, voiced his deep disappointment at the "meagre results" of the conference. However he said that the developing countries had agreed to accept a final package which reaffirmed the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development aid and the implementation of a common fund for commodities

BA move to replace Tridents

British Airways hopes to conclude a £300m deal within two months to acquire 20 short-haul aircraft to replace its ageing Tridents.

Mr Colin Marshall, the newly appointed chief executive, wants to ensure that the aircraft are in service before tougher noise regulations come into force on January 1, 1986.

The frontrunner is McDonnell Douglas, the US manufacturer, which is offering to lease its DC9-80 jets to BA at knockdown prices.

Airbus Industrie, the European consortium which includes British Aerospace, is also offering huge discounts. But it is not able to supply its projected A320, a 150-seat aircraft, until 1988.

BA would prefer to have a deal with Boeing which would mean acquiring Boeing 737-300 aircraft powered by Rolls-Royce engines on short-term leases.

BA has said that although all its options are open, there is a strong preference for a leasing deal which would save cash as the Government is considering ways of wiping out the airline's £1,000m debts

Energy needs promise huge trade

China beckons UK exporters

A team of nine from Anderson Strathclyde left Glasgow for Peking yesterday expecting to close a deal which would be watched intensely by other exporters keen to get in on the huge energy developments in China.

Mr Jim Mowat, Anderson's managing director, said: "The Chinese have 2,000 long-wall coal faces. But only 150 are mechanized. They plan to increase output from 660 million tons a year to 1,200 million by the year 2000. That means not only more mechanization, but also an increase in the number of mines."

So far, Anderson's efforts have yielded £22m worth coal-cutting and conveying equipment orders.

Mr Jack Bailey, general sales manager of John Brown Engineering's oil and gas division, leaves for Peking on Friday, with three joint ventures close to being ratified.

Speaking of South China Sea development opportunities, Mr Bailey said at a seminar: "It is going to be as big as the North Sea."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

● **The Birmingham Chamber of Industry today announces a trade mission to India – two days before Mr Colin Imrey, Britains's deputy High Commissioner in Delhi, briefs companies at the London offices of the Energy Industries Council on the Indian market's growing potential**

● As part of its ceaseless attempts to keep the French language pure, President Mitterand's Government, last week, forced a new piece of jargon upon exporters.

Financement en monnaies étrangères translates as foreign currency financing – a phrase which filled British salesmen with the utmost despair

A growing external debt and a balance of payments deficit have made the French stop using francs to subsidize export credits.

British exporters will be rubbing their hands with glee at the tremendous competitive disadvantage their French competitors will be at while grappling with the intricacies involved.

John Lawless

Henderson all set for tender issue

By Michael Prest

Henderson Administration, one of Britain's biggest investment management groups, is to go public this week by tendering 25 per cent of its shares at a minumum price of 325p. The offer capitalizes Henderson at £33.6m.

Of the 2.6 million shares being offered, 20 per cent are being sold by four of Henderson's major investment trust shareholders whose financial affairs it also manages. The other 531,000 shares are new ones issued by Henderson itself and will net the group £1.2m at the minimum tender price.

Henderson manages unit trusts and pension funds and handles private client money as well as investment trusts. After this issue, the group, which until now was entirely private with a significant longstanding family interest, will be the country's fifth biggest unit trust manager. Funds under management total £1,156m, of which £539m is in unit trusts.

Mr John Henderson, the chairman, said it was the unique nature of the group and the consequent difficulties of comparing it with other investment groups that had prompted the choice of sale be tender.

He also pointed out that it was incumbent on the directors of the managed investment trusts to secure the best price for their holdings in Henderson. These trusts felt that, as the value of the group increased, their stakes in it were to high a proportion of their total assets.

The directors of Henderson will also be selling shares, albeit reluctantly. Their collective holding will decline to 15.2 per cent from 17.1 per cent.

While the company is eschewing a profit forecast, it made £4m pretax in the year to the end of March, the third consecutive year in which profits had increased.

MORE BUSINESS NEWS PAGES 24 AND 25

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Gable House joins the club

After last week's successful launch of Gilbert House Investments, yet another property company is preparing to make its debut on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Details will be revealed today of a share placing by broker Strauss Turnbull in Gable House Properties, the property development and investment group.

Strauss will be placing 1.15 million 5p shares at 48p a share with its clients putting it on a p/e of 10.4. This represents 22.1 per cent of issued share capital and values the entire group at £2.49m.

The company was formed in 1976 as a property developer by the present directors, Mr Alan Goldberg, chairman, Mr Howard Harris and Mr Jonathan Goldberg. The three plan to sell 450,000 from their own holdings, while creating 700,000 shares to raise £251,000 for extra working capital.

In the past six years, pretax profits have grown from £41,000 to £278,000 on turnover up from £272,000 to £2.1m. For the year to June 30, the group is forecasting pretax profits of £300,000 and for next year not less than £500,000. In addition, the board intends to pay a total dividend of 3.28p gross for next year which will yield 6.85 per cent.

The group's developments are varied and range from a single residential unit to an industrial scheme of around 70,000 sq ft.

The group's present developments, the bulk of which are in and around the St John's Wood area of London, are shown in the accounts at an average cost of £1.4m. Net assets a share are valued at 25.7p.

Mr Goldberg says the group has built its own development in the past but has now opted for outside contractors to carry out the work under Gable House supervision.

Also making plans to join the growing ranks of the USM is Southern Business Leasing. Broker Capal-Cure-Myers is placing 2.3 million 10p shares at 85p a share, putting the group on a multiple of 22 times earnings. This amounts to 17.1 per cent of the total equity and capitalises it at £11.6m – making it one of the ten biggest companies quoted on the USM.

Southern operates service contracts supplying and maintaining Canon photocopiers and Maxpax drink vending machines to 1800 customers in southern England.

For the purpose of the placing, 1.08 million shareholders of Southern, while the remaining 1.25 million are new shares for which the company hopes to raise £924,000. Southern's record shows pretax profits up from £140,000 to £699,000 on turnover expanded from £1.9m to 3.5m. For the current year to September 30, the group is forecasting pretax profits of £1m.

The board also intends to recommend a total dividend of 1.44p gross yielding 2.94 per cent.

Details are expected this month for a placing of 20 per cent of the issued shares capital in *Rayford Supreme Holdings*, the discount stores group. The placing is being arranged by County Bank and broker to the issue is W Greenwell.

The Sussex-based group trades under the name of Rayford Electrics and Supreme Discount Stores.

Formed in 1973, the group now boasts 21 shops throughout southern England. For the year to September 1983, the group is forecasting pretax profits of around £1.5m.

Of last week's newcomers *Turnstall Telecomm Group* made a bright debut, ending the week at 153p. This compared with a striking price of 140p. The group which makes emergency communication equipment for the elderly offered 3 *million shares at a minimum* tender price of 100p.

But broker Grieveson Grant will be less than pleased with the debut of its other market newcomer, CPU Computers. Grievson offered 4.5 million shares in the copmuter peripherals group at a minimum tender price of 105p. The shares were eventually struck at 130p, but, after a brief rally, ended the week 7p lower at 123p.

Dealings also start tomorrow in Mr Max Rippon's Biomechanics International, the waste effluent process group. Dealings were delayed more than two months while thorough tests were made on the group's product by the Stock Exchange. The three million shares placed by brokers Northcote at 50p are expected to open around the 90p level

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
15.2m	A & G Security	288	+6	2.6	0.9	54.5
648,000	Acsis Jewel	12	..	..e	..	..
34.2m	Adam Leisure	97	..	1.4	1.5	16.8
7,647,000	Aerospace Eng	161	−3	13.9	8.7	9.7
10.9m	Aidcom Int	90	−2	0.9	1.0	67.2
13.0m	Air Call	338	−5	8.0	2.4	16.1
18.8m	Airship Ind	150	−5	..	..	..
11.2m	Anglo Nordic	35½	+1½	2.9	8.1	10.4
49.5m	Asprey & Co	£8¾	+¼	21.4	2.6	19.2
27.0m	Baltic Leasing	257	−7	4.0s	1.7	12.5
3,600,000	Bensons Crisps	75	−3	2.7	3.6	18.8
3,043,000	Berkeley & HH	10½	−½	..	..	..
2,979,000	Berkley Exp	60	..	..	..	..
29.4m	Bespak	280	+4	3.6s	1.3	49.0
15.7m	Bio-Isolates	205	−15	..	..	..
3,410,000	Black M.	83	−11	4.3s	5.2	13.2
4,353,000	Booth C.	19	−1	..	..	..
6,666,000	Breville Europe	40	..	7.0s	17.5	3.8
2,662,000	Bryant D.	121	−2	7.5b	6.2	..
5,867,000	Bula Resources	9½	..	..	..	..
7,215,000	Business Comp	123	−5	1.4	1.2	20.2
789,000	CAMRA	135	−5	3.6	2.6	15.3
64.2m	Candecca Res	165	−8	..	..	..
4,790,000	Cavenmoor	116	−7	5.2b	4.5	..
9,625,000	Cary Grp	175	..	3.6	2.0	21.7
9,240,000	Castle GB	77	−2	3.6b	4.6	..
13.4m	Chem Methods	106	−9	3.5b	3.3	..
21.1m	Cifer	136	−5	..	..	32.7
3,213,000	Ciro	103	..	2.9	2.8	13.4
1,314,000	City Site Est	38	..	0.7	2.0	72.0
6,274,000	Cluff Oil	55	..	..	..	..
6,390,000	Do B	53	..	..	..	..
84.9m	Clyde Petrol	101	−7	0.9	0.9	..
10.7m	Cobra Emerald	107	−6	..	..	..
4,173,000	Coleman Milne	65	..	2.1b	3.3	12.8
2,029,000	Consults (C&F)	205	+13	3.0	1.5	24.6
6,843,000	C'ntl Microwave	680	..	..	..	20.4
9,676,000	Cornell Hldgs	168	+20	..	..	..
2,288,000	Cramphorn	£9½ ●	..	28.6	3.0	10.9
5,440,000	De Brett A	68	..	3.6	5.3	13.3
1,537,000	Delmar Grp	31	..	2.4	7.7	..
9,801,000	Dencora	81	+1	..b	..	25.3
15.0m	Druck Hldgs	300	..	1.6	0.5	36.9
1,372,000	Dunton Grp	12	..	..	..	57.1
1,160,000	Ecobric Hldgs	100	..	..	..	..
12.4m	Edinburgh Sec	127	+4	0.2	0.2	..
14.9m	Eldridge Pope	707	..	15.7	2.2	19.6
4,530,000	Energy Finance	48	+3	1.9	4.1	8.0
4,652,000	Equipu	105	..	4.6	4.4	10.7
4,480,000	Exeter Building	145	−5	10.0	6.9	5.2
17.7m	FKI Elec	29½	..	0.3b	1.1	49.0
19.3m	Feedback	238	+5	3.6	1.6	23.3
705,000	First Talisman	33	+3	..	..	..
15.7m	Fitch & Co.	318	−5	4.0b	1.3	35.7
10.0m	Floyd Oil	88	−3	..e	..	..
14.2m	Framlington Grp	712	..	9.3	1.3	24.8
25.2m	Fuller Smith	£11⅛	+⅛	12.9	1.1	26.3
6,580,000	Garfunkels	141	+3	1.4	1.0	14.6
2,725,000	Godwin Warren	76	+7	2.0b	2.6	11.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
8,751,000	Good Relations	173	+25	5.4	3.1	..
2,621,000	Gould Laurence	128	..	4.3	3.3	..
8,585,000	Grainger Tst	198	..	5.4b	2.7	..
892,000	Greenwich Cable	33	−2	..	..	..
877,000	Guernsey At Sec	130	..	..	..	58.5
3,920,000	HB Electronics	98	..	1.6	1.6	18.6
2,459,000	Hadland Hldgs	78	..	3.6	4.6	..
75.8m	Hadson Pet	122	+4	..b	..	..
2,460,000	Hardanger Prop	123	● −4	24.0s	11.4	3.2
2,143,000	Harlows Grp	10	+½	0.3b	2.5	14.7
1,320,000	Harvey & Thomp	42	−3	..e	..	..
3,516,000	Hayters	150	..	15.0	10.0	7.2
1,798,000	Heelsmart Hldgs	58	..	8.0	13.8	3.7
2,196,000	Humberside Elec	17	..	0.0	0.1	15.2
11.2m	Hunterprint	136	−2	2.9b	2.1	11.9
6,493,000	ICC Oil	29½	+½	0.0b	..	..
12.8m	Im Bus Systems	190	−16	..	..	..
2,597,000	Ind Fin & Inv	86	..	2.9b	3.3	22.1
7,155,000	Inn Leisure	34	−2	0.6	1.8	30.1
8,800,000	Int'europe Tech	176	..	5.7b	3.2	27.0
7,252,000	Intervision Vid	36	−3	1.4	4.0	..
2,071,000	JSD Comp Grp	38	−4	3.0	7.9	21.5
1,099,000	Jayplant	31	+2	..	..	..
28.8m	Jebsens Drill	180	..	25.0b	13.9	2.9
15.2m	Johnstone Paints	145	..	5.4	3.7	10.9
4,739,000	KLP Group	115	−5	..	..	25.0
47.3m	Kean & Scott	54	−2	1.4	2.6	0.1
8,710,000	Kennedy Brookes	225	−8	1.8	0.8	13.2
737,000	Ldn & Man Secs	18	..	..	..	..
3,283,000	Do 10p Ord	18	+1	..	..	..
5,496,000	Ldn Cont Adv	35	..	0.3	0.8	12.3
5,654,000	Do 5p Ord	36	+1	0.3	0.8	28.6
960,000	Ldn Priv Health	34	..	..	..	80.0
5,900,000	Lorlin Elec	118	..	1.4b	1.2	30.7
1,500,000	MMT Computing	75	−3	2.4b	3.2	17.4
46.4m	McCarthy Stone	558	● −10	5.7b	1.0	32.0
6,518,000	McLaughlin & H	161	−2	9.1	5.7	8.2
4,730,000	Mellerware	86	−3	3.6b	4.2	..
12.0m	Memory Comp	240	−10	2.3b	0.9	34.0
9,533,000	Merrydown Wine	390	r −31	7.1	1.8	15.4
5,825,000	Metal Bulletin	135	−2	8.6	6.4	12.9
26.6m	Micro Business	395	+5	3.2b	0.8	28.5
1,700,000	Microfilm Reprg	50	..	3.6	7.1	..
40.7m	Micro Focus	395	+10	..b	..	..
11.0m	Microgen Hldgs	378	..	5.7b	1.5	39.0
5,542,000	Microlease	163	+18	2.9b	1.8	..
3,495,000	Midland Marts	108	..	5.7	5.3	12.9
4,263,000	Miles 33	203	−2	2.9	1.4	21.6
2,554,000	Miss World	131	−2	4.3b	3.3	16.4
26.3m	Mnemos	59	−6	..	..	..
850,000	Morland Sec	45	..	2.9	6.4	12.3
450,000	Morley (RH)	18	..	..	..	..
7,096,000	Munford & White	220	+5	3.7b	1.7	34.9
9,156,000	NMW Computers	213	−2	5.7	2.7	23.7
13.9m	New Ct Nat Res	42	+1	1.4	3.4	16.6
92.2m	Nimslo Int	84	..	..	..	..
6,128,000	O.R.E.	218	..	..	..	..
15.9m	Oilfield Inspec	225	+5	3.0b	1.3	21.2
12.3m	Owners Abroad	24	−½	0.7	3.0	10.8

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
510,000	Parkfield Fndry	17	+3	..e	..	..
3,180,000	Pict Petrol	53	−2	..	..	..
2,500,000	Pineapple Dance	125	−3	8.0b	6.4	14.3
3,631,000	Radio City	165	..	8.0b	4.8	19.3
3,454,000	Ramus Hldgs	78	..	7.1	9.2	13.2
1,061,000	Reliant Motor	19	−2	..	..	5.1
42.0m	Renishaw	158	−16	1.6	1.1	58.0
14.3m	Resource Tech	159	−8	..b	..	26.5
3,497,000	Rivlin IDAS	43	−2	0.1b	0.3	..
2,350,000	Rolfe & Nolan	94	..	3.9	4.2	9.4
8,179,000	Ruddle (G.)	173	..	4.7b	2.7	17.3
1,606,000	Sampang (Java)	22	..	..	..	..
26.8m	Saxon Oil	193	−5	..	..	..
4,120,000	Scan Data	183	+3	2.9	1.6	14.8
7,414,000	Securiguard	138	−7	2.5	1.8	29.8
4,527,000	Selec TV	33	−1	..	..	..
5,948,000	Sheldon Jones	115	+2	5.7	3.0	8.8
4,614,000	Sheraton Sec	12	..	..	..	..
2,376,000	Sinclair W.	75	..	0.0	..	..
1,066,000	Do Did	70	..	0.1	0.2	..
8,294,000	Sisters Food	143	..	1.7	1.2	13.2
15.2m	S.W.Resources	15½	..	0.8	5.1	..
87.1m	Sovereign Oil	242	−15	..	..	..
15.3m	Spring Ram	145	−5	4.3b	3.0	..
5,750,000	Stainless Metal	115	..	..	..	..
679,000	Stanelco	50	..	..	..	..
3,960,000	Strikes Rests	66	+1	1.9	2.9	..
—	Sunleigh Elect	17	−1	..	..	..
1,330,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	86	..	..	..	..
3,937,000	Technolan SA	£282½	−2½	1773	6.8	10.3
4,408,000	Tel Serv Int	20	..	0.1	0.7	5.8
12.1m	Television Sth	90	+14	..	..	0.1
2,481,000	Thames Inv & Sec	71	−2	..	..	8.6
1,409,000	Thorpac	61	..	2.7	4.5	7.9
3,050,000	Tops Estates	61	..	..	..	..
1,625,000	Trident Comp	65	..	2.1	3.3	13.6
6,933,000	Twinlock	39	..	1.3	3.3	13.0
1,065,000	Utd Ceramic	44	..	4.3	9.8	16.5
5,719,000	Utd Electronic	59	..	1.4	2.4	17.9
31.2m	Utd Friendly	206	−2	14.0	6.8	..
2,856,000	Utd Packaging	93	..	..	..	..
3,850,000	V.W.	70	..	3.6	5.1	..
4,200,000	Webber Electro	210	..	5.0	2.4	12.0
8,103,000	Wight Collins RS	253	−5	3.9	1.5	35.9
574,000	Williams Syst	5	−1	..	..	11.9
13.1m	Wingate Prop	100	..	..	..	29.4
4,896,000	Yelverton Inv	63	−4	..	..	..
4,725,000	Yorkgreen Inv	27	..	2.0b	7.4	10.2
780,000	York Mount	76	..	7.1	9.4	8.0
4,070,000	Zygal Dynamics	110	+5	1.1	1.0	29.0

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

American notebook

Experts tip Fed to cut money growth

In the citibank's respected and accurate *Sound of the Economy* cassette recording for July, Mr Leif Olsen, the Citibank chief economist, summarized the developing *policy crisis in the United* states when he said:

"The Federal Reserve must slow down the rate of growth of the money supply. Money has been growing at between 14 and 15 per cent at an annual rate since July of last year and indeed since the beginning of this year. So that a slowdown is necessary.

"But we know from just the last several years that there is often a big gap between the objectives of the Federal Open Market Committee and the actual results that we see over three to six months. There are some who believe that a three to six month miss on the monetary targets is not particularly troublesome."

He said that the US was at a point where the economy was beginning to respond to the earlier monetary accelaration. And at this time an overshoot in monetary expansion really begins to have a much more potent effect than an overshooting six or nine months ago.

"So the Federal Reserve will adopt a policy. I Believe, of slowing down on the rate of growth of the monetary aggregates, and the risk is that they may become too restrictive and abort the recovery some time in 1984," he said.

"Or, on the other hand, they may not become sufficiently restrictive so as to bring about a slowdown in economic *growth – which could risk* accelerating inflation in 1984.

"The real economy is strengthening now at a rate which baffles many forecasters. It was not supposed to happen. And in fact we may have the beginnings of a boom on our hands.

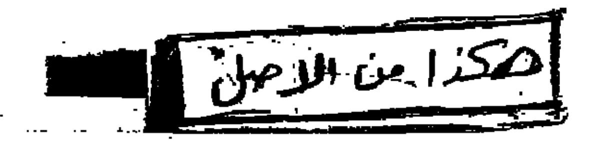
"So the risk lies on the side of an overly expansionary economy reintroducing inflationary expectations – and perhaps at an early date."

Mr Olsen is not alone in concentrating his thinking on the upcoming July meeting of the FOMC.

On June 27, Mr David Hale, chief economist for Chicago's Kempre Financial Services pointed to the delicate timing problem facing the Reagan administration.

An important policy conjuncture has thus arrived. All eyes will be concentrated on the Fed's actions in the money markets in the second half of this month in order to divine whether another major policy change analogous in importance to that of last July (when the current money boom was initiated) has arrived.

Maxwell Newton



This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company") and its subsidiary companies. The directors of the Company ("the Directors") have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary Shares of the Company issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List. Copies of this Offer for Sale, together with the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.



Henderson Administration Group plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1721385)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER
BY
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED

of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at a minimum tender price of 325p per share.

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this Offer for Sale.

Share Capital

Authorised		*Issued and now being issued fully paid*
£3,300,000	in Ordinary Shares of 25p each	£2,586,171.50

The Ordinary Shares now offered for sale rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the ordinary share capital of the Company.

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 10th June, 1983 subsidiaries of the Company had current account overdrafts of £2,003,042 of which £1,868,265 was secured. Save as aforesaid and except for intra-Group transactions, the Group had, at that date, no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unissued, and no outstanding mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors

John Ronald Henderson, M.B.E.† (Chairman)
Benjamin Harold Bourchier-Wrey (Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director)
Jeremy John Cary Edwards (Joint Managing Director)
Raymond Percival St. George Cazalet
The Lord Faringdon†
Robert George Holland-Martin†
David James Browne
Christopher George Clarke
Colin Norman Day
Richard Ian Henderson
Hugh Michael Priestley
Timothy Ashley Peter Walker
all of 26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.
†Non-Executive

Secretary and Registered Office
A. J. Mackechnie, A.C.A. (N.Z.)
26 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DA.

Issuing House
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

Stockbrokers
Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AN.

Auditors and Reporting Accountants
Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4JX.

Solicitors to the Company
Bischoff & Co.,
City Wall House, 79-83 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4TJ.

Solicitors to the Offer
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DB.

Principal Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Registrars and Transfer Office
Williams & Glyn's Registrars Limited,
P.O. Box 27, 34 Fettes Row, Edinburgh EH3 6UT.

Receiving Bankers
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc,
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3DL.

Definitions

The following definitions apply throughout this Offer for Sale:–

"the Company"	Henderson Administration Group plc
"the Group"	The Company and its subsidiaries
"H.A. Holdings"	Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited
"Henderson Administration"	H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries
"Witan"	Witan Investment Company plc
"E.&G."	Electric and General Investment Company plc
"Greenfriar"	Greenfriar Investment Company plc
"Lowland"	Lowland Investment Company plc
"the Four Investment Trusts"	Witan, E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland
"H.B.M."	Henderson Baring Management Limited
"the Directors"	The directors of the Company
"Ordinary Shares"	Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the Company
"Barings"	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

In this Offer for Sale values of non-sterling funds under management have been translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling on the relevant dates.

Key Information

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale.

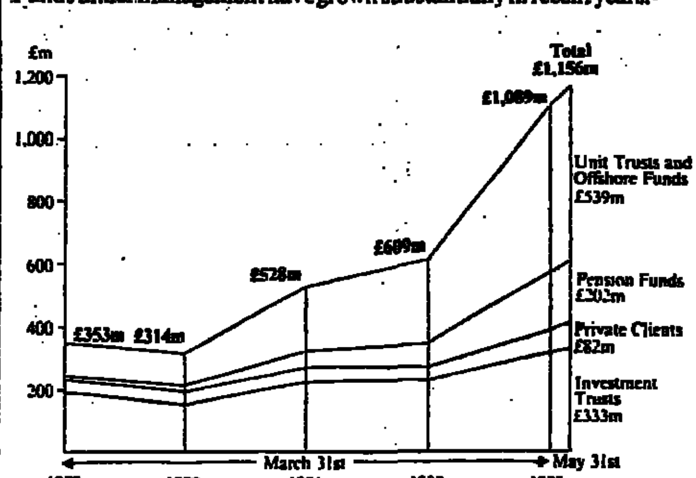
The Business

The business of the Group is international investment management.

Henderson Administration manages 6 investment trusts (4 of which are the principal shareholders of the Company), 30 authorised unit trusts, 4 offshore funds, 30 pension funds, the portfolios of private individuals and other funds.

At 31st May, 1983 Henderson Administration had funds under management of £1,156 million, of which 55 per cent. was invested overseas.

Funds under management have grown substantially in recent years:–



The Company has a 50 per cent. interest in Henderson Baring Management whose funds under management have also grown rapidly in recent years and, at 31st May, 1983, totalled the equivalent of £583 million:–

At 31st March	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
H.B.M. funds under management	£27m	£41m	£159m	£286m	£542m

The above figures for H.B.M exclude funds managed on behalf of Henderson Administration.

The Directors intend that Henderson Administration will continue to specialise in international investment management. They expect that Henderson Administration's long term investment performance record will create further opportunities for additional business and that funds under management will continue to increase.

The Directors consider that the Group is now at an appropriate stage of development for the Ordinary Shares to be listed on The Stock Exchange. This will create a market for the Ordinary Shares and will, the Directors believe, enhance the Group's reputation and promote a greater public awareness of its business.

The Offer for Sale

Until 22nd June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited was the group parent company. In a capital reorganisation on that date the whole of its share capital was acquired by the Company. The Company's Ordinary Shares are the subject of this Offer for Sale.

A total of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares is being offered of which 2,068,954 are existing Ordinary Shares. The remaining 531,046 shares are new shares being issued by the Company producing, after the expenses of this Offer for Sale, new capital funds for the Group of a minimum of £1.2 million.

All shares offered will be sold at the striking price.

Offer for Sale Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price

Minimum tender price	325p	
Market capitalisation of the 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale	£33.6 million	
Earnings per share (calculated by reference to the Ordinary Shares in issue following this Offer for Sale) for the year ended 31st March, 1983		
before transfer to Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve*	17.69p	
after transfer to Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve*		12.57p
Price earnings ratio	18.4 times	25.9 times
Gross dividend yield on each Ordinary Share on the basis of the forecast dividend of 6p per share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984	2.6 per cent	

**See "Financial Results"*

Henderson Administration

History

The Henderson family was active and successful in the late nineteenth century and in the early decades of this century in the financing and co-ordination of engineering projects in South America, the Middle East and Europe.

During the period before the formation of Henderson Administration, certain members of the Henderson family were the principal partners in the stockbroking partnership Greenwood & Co. In 1932 this firm was merged with Cazenove & Akroyds. Since then, the relationship between Cazenove & Co., as the merged partnership came to be called, and Henderson Administration has continued.

In 1934 Henderson Administration was established by Mr. W. W. Brabner, executor of the first Lord Faringdon, to take on the management of the Henderson family's financial affairs and in particular of an investment company, Witan (which had been founded in 1909), in which the family's resources were then concentrated.

From this beginning, Henderson Administration's activities have broadened so as to provide investment management services to investment trusts, unit trusts, pension funds, private individuals and other funds.

Business

Investment Trust Management

From its beginning Henderson Administration has provided investment trust management and secretarial services. Besides managing the portfolios of investment trusts, Henderson Administration is responsible for their day-to-day administration.

Henderson Administration's current involvement in investment trust management is principally with the Four Investment Trusts. Apart from Witan, these are E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland which have been managed by Henderson Administration since 1952, 1965 and 1963 respectively (a summary of the contracts for the management of the Four Investment Trusts is given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below).

The following table sets out the total assets (less current liabilities) at 31st May, 1983 of the Four Investment Trusts:–

	*£m**
Witan	255
E.&G.	44
Greenfriar	16
Lowland	13
	328

**Unaudited figures as supplied to the Association of Investment Trust Companies*

The Association of Investment Trust Companies publishes information, based on the asset value of member trusts, which demonstrates the comparative investment management performance of the trusts. On the basis of this information, the Four Investment Trusts have consistently achieved an above-average investment performance in recent years and, for the five years to 31st March, 1983, each of the Four Investment Trusts stands in the top 25 per cent. of the trusts whose performance is monitored in this manner.

Henderson Administration also manages two smaller investment trusts, English National Investment Company plc and The British Kidney Patient Association Investment Trust plc. These came under Henderson Administration's management in 1974 and 1982 respectively and at 31st May, 1983 their total assets (less current liabilities) together amounted to less than £5 million.

The Directors believe that continuing success in investment trust management is important for the maintenance of Henderson Administration's standing among investors.

Details of the shareholdings of the Four Investment Trusts in the Company are given under "Interests of Directors and Others" below).

Unit Trust Management

Background

The U.K. unit trust industry is subject to overall regulation by the Department of Trade and Industry and the operation of each trust is supervised by a trustee who is independent of the manager.

Although the U.K. unit trust industry has grown rapidly in recent years, sales of units by the industry still account for only a small proportion of total U.K. personal investment. Thus figures published by the Central Statistical Office and the Unit Trust Association show that, in 1982, net sales of units represented approximately 2 per cent. of the additional allocation of funds made by the personal sector to financial assets (i.e. liquid assets, U.K. Government and other securities and life assurance and superannuation funds).

Henderson Administration began its unit trust activities with the launch of two trusts in 1970. These activities were expanded in 1974 with the acquisition of an existing unit trust management company, now named Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited, with funds under management which then totalled £16 million.

Unit trusts managed by Henderson Administration now comprise 30 U.K. authorised trusts including 7 "exempt funds" (i.e. those established for pension funds and charities). It also manages 4 "offshore funds" (i.e. unit trusts and open-ended investment companies established outside the U.K.).

Henderson Administration Group plc

Funds under Management

Henderson Administration's policy is to offer a range of unit trusts providing investors with a wide choice in major stock markets throughout the world and in specialised market sectors.

A list of the U.K. authorised unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration, and comprising total funds of £539 million at 31st May, 1983, is set out below.

Funds specialising in overseas securities are a particular feature of the unit trusts and offshore funds managed by Henderson Administration. At 31st May, 1983 £392 million was accounted for by unit trusts and offshore funds of this type, representing 73 per cent. of the total.

The investment management of certain of the Henderson Administration unit trusts is sub-contracted to H.B.M., whose activities are described in more detail below.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration has achieved an outstanding investment performance record with its unit trusts. Statistics produced by *Planned Savings* for periods to 1st April, 1983 show that, from an analysis of the trusts managed by the eight largest U.K. unit trust groups, Henderson Administration is the best performing group over 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 year periods, performance being measured by reference to total returns with each group's trusts weighted by size.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue from unit trust and offshore fund management arises in three main forms:–

1. The Annual Charge. This is assessed as a percentage annual rate, currently between ¾ and 1¼ per cent., on the value of each unit trust fund. Revenue from this source will vary with the movement in the value of funds under management.
2. The Initial Charge. This is assessed as a percentage of the value of units or shares sold. The current rates of initial charge are at 2-2½ per cent. for exempt funds and 5-5¼ per cent. for substantially all other funds out of which up to 3 per cent. (plus V.A.T. where appropriate) is reallowed to investors' professional advisers. Revenue from this source will vary with the value of new units or shares sold to investors and is likely to be relatively volatile.
3. Surplus on Dealing. Managers meet investors' requirements for the purchase or sale of units not only by creation and cancellation of units but also by dealing, as principals, in repurchased and new units. While not without risk, this activity gives rise to the opportunity for dealing profits particularly at times when demand for units is strong and security markets are rising.

Marketing

Henderson Administration's marketing is directed primarily at investors' professional advisers such as stockbrokers, insurance brokers, banks, accountants and solicitors. Thirteen sales executives operate from London and from branch offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow and Manchester maintaining contact with and servicing a large number of professional advisers. Similarly, the offshore funds of the Group, together with those H.B.M. unit trusts for which Henderson Administration acts as a sales agent, are sold to investors mainly through professional advisers.

This approach to marketing results in a high proportion of the units purchased by investors in Henderson Administration's unit trusts being purchased under the guidance of the investors' personal advisers; it has the added advantage of limiting marketing costs.

The sales executives are remunerated by salary and receive no commission on sales. At present, Henderson Administration's sales executives have an average of over 13 years professional experience in the securities industry.

Apart from using sales executives in the manner described above, Henderson Administration also uses conventional advertising media to publicise its unit trusts, particularly when launching new trusts.

Unit-linked Assurance Business

In October 1980, Henderson Administration launched a range of single premium unit-linked policies in conjunction with the Provincial Life Assurance Company Limited, to which complementary unit-linked products have since been added including a self-employed pension plan.

At 31st May, 1983 the unit-linked funds under management totalled £40 million (of which £36 million consisted of units in Henderson Administration's unit trusts).

Growth of the Unit Trust Business

Henderson Administration made its first significant commitment to unit trusts as recently as 1974. Since that time it has achieved a leading position in the U.K. unit trust industry and now ranks fifth, as measured by funds under management, among unit trust management groups.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid progress has resulted from the combination of successful investment performance over a period of years with an effective marketing strategy. Henderson Administration, with its strength in the management of unit trusts invested overseas, has also benefited from U.K. investors' increasing demand for overseas securities, particularly following the lifting of U.K. exchange controls in 1979.

These factors have contributed to Henderson Administration achieving rapid increases in unit trust funds under management and a very significant increase in market share, as demonstrated by the following table which is based on information published by the Unit Trust Association:–

Unit Trust Funds Under Management (*excluding offshore funds*)

At 31st March	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Henderson Administration (£ million)	108	96	193	260	500
The Industry (£ million)	4,450	4,034	5,518	6,062	9,117
Henderson Administration's market share	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	4.3%	5.5%

Notwithstanding Henderson Administration's achievements to date, the Directors believe that it will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

Pension Fund Management

Growth of the Pension Fund Business

In recent years Henderson Administration has made significant progress in establishing itself as investment manager or adviser to pension funds through a subsidiary, Henderson Pension Fund Management Limited, and its pension management business has increased rapidly as is shown in the following table:–

At 31st March	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Number of funds	6	7	11	14	30
Value of funds	£10m	£18m	£56m	£71m	£184m

By 31st May, 1983 the value of existing pension funds under management had increased to £202 million. Since 31st March, 1983, three further pension funds with an aggregate value of over £65 million have agreed to appoint Henderson Administration as managers. The client base is broadly spread with representation from nationalised industries, local authorities and major U.K. companies.

The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's rapid expansion in pension fund management results mainly from Henderson Administration's:–

— independence as a specialist in investment management
— international investment management expertise
— stability and continuity of management.

Henderson Administration's exempt funds offer an additional service to pension funds by providing an efficient means of access to specialised markets. At 31st May, 1983 over 450 pension funds had holdings in Henderson Administration's exempt funds.

Pension funds now represent a significant part of Henderson Administration's funds under management. Nonetheless, in spite of recent growth, Henderson Administration's share of the pension fund market is small and the Directors believe that further growth will be achieved in an investment market whose funds are estimated to be over £80 billion.

Investment Performance

Henderson Administration can demonstrate above-average performance in pension fund management; the following table compares the performance of Henderson Administration in terms of median total returns with the median fund of an industry sample monitored by Wood, Mackenzie & Co., stockbrokers:–

Annualised Median Rates of Return
Periods to 31st December, 1982

	1 year %	5 years %
Henderson Administration	36.0	19.4
Industry Sample*	30.8	16.6

* *Wood, Mackenzie sample median fund, time-weighted rate of return, including property.*

Private Individuals and Other Funds

The balance of Henderson Administration's investment management business consists primarily of investment advice and management for private individuals, one of its original activities. A discretionary portfolio management service is offered through a subsidiary, Henderson Financial Management Limited, to resident, non-resident and expatriate investors together with advice on taxation and financial planning.

Henderson Administration also provides a Unit Trust Management Service for individuals whereby portfolios, in amounts of £10,000 or more, are invested purely in unit trusts. Unless specially requested not more than 40 per cent. of a client's funds may be invested in either Henderson Administration's unit trusts or those managed by any other management group.

The growth in private client funds under management is shown in the following table:–

At 31st March	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Funds Under Management	£38m*	£44m*	£50m*	£54m	£74m

**Estimated*

At 31st May, 1983 funds under management had increased further to a total of £82 million.

Henderson Baring Management

Henderson Administration was among the first of the U.K. investment management groups to establish a presence in Hong Kong. Having participated in an earlier investment management consortium, Henderson Administration formed its own Hong Kong subsidiary which commenced business in 1975. In 1977 Barings acquired a 50 per cent. interest in the company which changed its name to H.B.M. and became a joint venture providing investment management services mainly in Far Eastern securities. H.B.M. has more recently established branch offices in London and Tokyo. H.B.M. is the subject of an agreement between its shareholders, a summary of which is set out under "Material Contracts" below.

Total funds under H.B.M.'s management have grown rapidly in the last five years, increasing from £60 million at 31st March, 1979 to £824 million at 31st May, 1983, made up as follows:–

	£ *million*
Henderson Baring unit trusts	199
Henderson Administration unit trusts sub-contracted to H.B.M. *(see Note 1)*	194
Other funds *(see Note 2)*	431
	824

Note 1. As shown in the list of unit trusts and offshore funds below, Henderson Administration sub-contracts the investment management of certain unit trusts in whole or in part to H.B.M.

Note 2. Other funds comprise portfolios of Far Eastern securities managed for pension funds, investment trusts, mutual funds and others. These funds emanate from the U.K. and other European countries, North America and the Middle and Far East. Part of these funds is sub-contracted from H.B.M.'s two shareholders, £47 million being sub-contracted from Henderson Administration.

Of the above total, approximately 85 per cent. was invested in Japanese securities.

H.B.M. is one of the relatively few organisations whose primary speciality is the management of investments in Far Eastern markets on behalf of institutional and private investors from a number of countries.

H.B.M. and Barings established Baring International Investment Limited in 1982 as a 50/50 joint venture to market the two shareholders' investment services to pension funds in the U.S.A.

Directors, Staff and Operating Facilities

The overall management and control of the Group lies with the board of the Company. The management of the business on a day-to-day basis takes place at subsidiary board level.

Those Directors marked below with an asterisk form a Chairman's Committee which will be responsible for keeping the Group's strategy under review.

Directors of the Company

John Henderson, M.B.E.* (aged 63) *Chairman.* He has been associated with Henderson Administration since 1947. He was a group director between 1962 and 1971 and rejoined the board as chairman in 1978. He has been a director of Witan since 1962 and was chairman from 1971 to 1980. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. until 1982 and is currently a director of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank International.

Benjamin Wrey* (aged 43) *Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director.* He joined Henderson Administration in 1969, having spent the previous 6 years first with Legal and General Assurance Society and then with Hambros Bank. He became a group director in 1971. He is head of Henderson Administration's investment policy committee and of its investment department and leads the North American investment team. He has specialised in North American investments for the last 14 years. He has been a director of E.&G. since 1977.

Jeremy Edwards* (aged 46) *Joint Managing Director.* He joined Henderson Administration in 1974 with 6 years experience in the unit trust industry, including the last 4 as managing director of Vavasseur Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1975. With primary responsibility for Henderson Administration's marketing he is also managing director of Henderson Unit Trust Management and is a member of the executive committee of the Unit Trust Association.

Raymond Cazalet* (aged 52) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1961 and became a group director in 1964. He is responsible for Henderson Administration's involvement with investment trusts and has been a director of Witan since 1972 and managing director since 1977. He has been a director of Lowland since 1963 and chairman since 1975. He is a deputy chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.

Lord Faringdon* (aged 45) is a non-executive director. He has been a partner in Cazenove & Co. since 1968 and was appointed a group director in 1971. He was appointed a director of Witan in 1976 and became chairman in 1980.

Robin Holland-Martin* (aged 43) is a non-executive director. He was a partner in Cazenove & Co. from 1968 to 1974. He acts as a consultant to Newmarket Company (1981) Limited and he is a director of a number of companies including Paterson Products and Baronsmead Associates.

David Browne (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 after working for the Inland Revenue. He is a member of the Institute of Taxation. He was appointed a group director in 1974 and runs Henderson Administration's personal financial management services division.

Christopher Clarke (aged 38) is a chartered accountant who joined Henderson Administration in 1974 having spent the previous 6 years first with Wm. Brandts and then with Vavasseur Unit Trust Management. He became a group director in 1976 and is head of Henderson Administration's U.K. investment team. His primary investment management responsibility is for pension funds.

Colin Day (aged 36) joined Henderson Administration in 1977 after working in local government. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. He is responsible for developing Henderson Administration's pension fund services and became a group director in 1981.

Richard Henderson (aged 37) joined Henderson Administration in 1968 and became a group director in 1977. He is a specialist in North American investment and is responsible for a substantial proportion of Henderson Administration's funds invested in that market and some international unit trusts.

Hugh Priestley (aged 40) joined Henderson Administration in 1966 and became a group director in 1972. He is a senior portfolio manager specialising in U.K. and European investments. He has been a director and managing director of Lowland since 1975 and he has been a director of Greenfriar and E.&G. since 1978 and 1979 respectively.

Timothy Walker (aged 41) joined Henderson Administration in 1979 having retired from Hambro Life Assurance in 1978 where he was a founder director. He was appointed a group director in 1980. He acts as a consultant to Henderson Administration and has specific responsibility for the development of unit-linked life assurance and of the property funds.

Staff

The staff of Henderson Administration, including executive directors, can be categorised by activity as follows:–

	Executives	*Others*
Investment management and advice	21	17
Marketing	16	21
Administration	7	50
	44	88

Of the total staff of 132, substantially all are employed in London. Due to the international nature of the business, extensive travel is undertaken by the investment managers who have established a network of contacts in financial and commercial centres around the world.

A significant proportion of remuneration of all staff is paid by way of bonus at the discretion of the Directors and at a level depending on Group profit performance (excluding H.B.M.). A Profit Sharing Scheme under the provisions of the Finance Act 1978 is being introduced and will be available to all full-time staff. A newly-introduced Executive Share Option Scheme will enable Henderson Administration to give additional incentives to selected executives. A summary of the rules of these two Schemes is set out under "Share Schemes" below.

The Group has a non-contributory pension and life assurance fund open to executive directors and staff.

H.B.M. operates with a staff totalling 60 in Hong Kong and in its branch offices. It also has a profit sharing scheme for executive directors and the staff participate in a discretionary bonus scheme which is related to the profits of H.B.M.

Operating Facilities

Henderson Administration recently moved from Austin Friars, where it had been based since 1934, to Finsbury Square. The new premises, which are held on a lease expiring in 2008 (at an annual rental of £326,660 with reviews in 1987 and at 5-year intervals thereafter), contain 20,385 (net) square feet of office space of which 4,000 square feet is to be sublet pending further expansion of the Group.

Unit trust administration, including registration and securities movement and records, is undertaken on behalf of Henderson Administration by Premier Unit Trust Administration Limited, a subsidiary of Hambro Life Assurance plc. The current contract, a summary of which appears under "Material Contracts" below, operates until 1987. The administration of other funds under management is carried out by Henderson Administration itself.

H.B.M.'s principal office is in Hong Kong, where it has recently moved into new premises in Edinburgh Tower, in the centre of the financial district. 9,658 (net) square feet of space has been leased until 1988 (at an annual rental of H.K. $3,709,080 with a rent review in 1985). The staff operate from one floor, and there is room for expansion to cover the growth which is expected in the next few years.

Both Henderson Administration and H.B.M. have for many years made considerable use of computer facilities for accounting, administration and portfolio valuations. More recently, significant expenditure has been committed to custom-designed in-house computer systems and software, specifically to enhance portfolio information and control within the investment departments. The effect of this will be to increase the operating capacity of individual investment managers.

Financial Results

The following table, which is based on information extracted from the Accountants' Report, summarises the results of Henderson Administration for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:–

	1979 £'000	*1980 £'000*	*1981 £'000*	*1982 £'000*	*1983 £'000*
Revenue	3,772	2,355	5,573	9,606	14,036
Operating profit	1,074	249	1,230	2,132	3,323
Share of profits of associated companies	132	88	445	862	681
Profit before taxation	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Taxation	(594)	(125)	(824)	(1,256)	(2,173)
Profit after taxation (but before extraordinary items)	612	212	851	1,738	1,831
Transfer (to)/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	(326)	34	(309)	(561)	(530)
Profit after transfer to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	286	246	542	1,177	1,301
Earnings per share based on profit after taxation	5.91p	2.04p	8.22p	16.80p	17.69p
Earnings per share after transfer to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	2.76p	2.37p	5.23p	11.37p	12.57p

Note: The figures for earnings per share have been calculated using the number of shares in issue following this Offer for Sale, namely 10,344,686.

Apart from the year to 31st March, 1980 Henderson Administration's revenue and profit before and after tax have increased in each of its last five financial years. (1980 was a poor year for the U.K. unit trust industry as a whole when net sales of units by the industry fell by 85 per cent. from £190.8 million to £28.7 million.)

The increase in Henderson Administration's revenues over the five years reflects the overall growth in unit trust sales at a time when equity markets, particularly in the U.K. and Japan, have experienced periods of sustained strength.

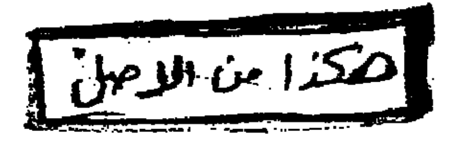
Moreover, Henderson Administration achieved a significant increase in its share of the U.K. unit trust market over the five years. In its last three financial years Henderson Administration has also benefited from the increases it has made (in common with most major unit trust managers) in the rates of annual and initial charges to unitholders.

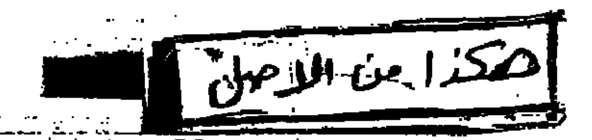
The H.B.M. group are now the only associated companies and during the five year period contributed substantially the whole of the profits of associated companies shown above. H.B.M.'s results for the year to 31st March, 1983 were affected by unfavourable trading conditions in the early part of the year and exceptional items of expenditure.

While the Directors are of the view that it is impracticable to calculate the exact profit contribution of each of Henderson Administration's activities, they consider that unit trust and offshore fund management has accounted for at least 90 per cent. of Henderson Administration's pre-tax profit in each of the last five years.

The charge for taxation for the year ended 31st March, 1983 is abnormally high to the extent of approximately £240,000. This is due to expenditure on new premises which is unlikely to be allowable as a charge against taxation and to the remittance of exceptional dividends by H.B.M.

It is Henderson Administration's policy to use an "Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve" to spread the revenue from initial charges on unit trust sales equally over four years and, thus, to reduce the effect of fluctuations in profit. The Directors will determine the level of the Company's dividends by reference to earnings after the transfer to or from the Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve.





Henderson Administration Group plc

Current Trading and Prospects

The Group's future profitability will continue to rely significantly on the fortunes of its unit trust operations.

During the second half of the year to 31st March, 1983 Henderson Administration benefited from the particularly successful launch of a new unit trust and from trading conditions which were generally favourable. These conditions have persisted in the early months of the current financial year and, in common with the U.K. unit trust industry as a whole, Henderson Administration has experienced a high level of unit trust sales. There can, however, be no certainty that the favourable conditions recently experienced will continue and, in particular, the level of Group profit in the current financial year will depend to a material extent on the level of sales of units for the year as a whole which in turn will be related to price and activity levels on the major stockmarkets.

The Directors' objective is to increase funds under management while maintaining high levels of profitability, investment performance and service to investors.

The existing unit trusts will continue to be promoted and new specialised unit trusts may be added to the range so as to provide a wider service to the unit trust investor and his professional adviser and greater coverage of the market. The ability to identify investors' changing requirements and to continue Henderson Administration's past success in developing products to meet them will be an important factor in future profitability. There is considerable scope for increasing market share of individual life and pensions business through unit-linked products. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration will further increase its share of the U.K. unit trust market.

As already mentioned, opportunities exist for the expansion of the pension fund management operation which has so far made only a small contribution to Group revenue. The results of this business are less sensitive to fluctuations in security markets than unit trust management and its successful development would, over a period, help to reduce the potential volatility of Group profit.

The Directors expect further expansion of private client business and, in particular, of Henderson Administration's Unit Trust Management Service described above.

There is also substantial scope for marketing the Group's services to non-residents of the U.K., a market which Henderson Administration has not yet attempted to develop on any significant scale but which the Directors believe has considerable potential.

The Directors believe that H.B.M. will continue to make a major contribution to the Group's expansion.

Overall, the Group provides services which cover an increasing number of sectors of the investment management market. The funds managed by Henderson Administration in each sector have grown rapidly in recent years: the investment of these funds is diversified among the world's major security markets. The Directors believe that Henderson Administration's past achievements constitute a firm base for future progress.

Proceeds of Issue

In this Offer for Sale 531,046 new Ordinary Shares are being issued by the Company. The issue of these new shares will give rise to proceeds, after the expenses of the Offer for Sale, of a minimum of £1.2 million which will go to increase the Group's working capital. The issue of new shares will also expand the equity base of the Company and will, in the Directors' view, increase the Group's capacity for expansion.

Dividend Forecast

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors intend to recommend dividends totalling 6p per Ordinary Share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 2.6 per cent. on the minimum tender price of 325p per share.

A dividend at the rate of 6p per share in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1983 would have been covered twice by profits after transfer to the Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve.

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned as to approximately one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in January and a final dividend payable in July of each year. The first dividend to be declared by the Company will be an interim dividend payable in January, 1984.

Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants, the auditors and reporting accountants.

P. O. Box 207,
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4JX.
30th June, 1983

The Directors,
Henderson Administration Group plc,
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,

Henderson Administration Group plc

A THE COMPANY

1 Churchwalks Limited was incorporated on 9th May, 1983 with an issued capital of 2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each (subsequently converted into 8 Ordinary Shares of 25p each) fully paid and on 23rd June, 1983 it became a public limited company under the name of Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company").

2 On 22nd June, 1983 the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited ("H.A. Holdings"), formerly Henderson Administration (Group) Limited, in consideration for the allotment of 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares of 25p each credited as fully paid at par.

3 On 28th June, 1983 the Company received a dividend from H.A. Holdings amounting to £1,250,000.

4 On 29th June, 1983 the Company issued 4,906,820 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, credited as fully paid, to the holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalisation of £1,226,705 of the Company's reserves on a 1 for 1 basis.

5 On 29th June, 1983, the Company entered into an agreement to issue 531,046 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid for cash at a price to be determined in relation to the striking price under the Offer for Sale to be dated 30th June, 1983.

6 Following the above issues of shares, the issued share capital of the Company will consist of 10,344,686 Ordinary Shares of 25p each fully paid.

7 The Company has neither prepared accounts for submission to members nor paid a dividend since its incorporation.

Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited

B H.A. HOLDINGS

1 H.A. Holdings was incorporated on 13th October, 1978 as Henderson Administration (Group) Limited and on 18th December, 1978 it acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Henderson Administration Limited by the issue of 500,760 ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid. On 15th June, 1983 Henderson Administration (Group) Limited changed its name to Henderson Administration (Holdings) Limited.

2 We have examined the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and of its subsidiaries and associated companies for the periods relevant to this report.

3 All the subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries of Henderson Administration Limited prior to its acquisition by H.A. Holdings, have been wholly owned, either throughout the relevant periods, or since incorporation or acquisition except for Henderson Management (Guernsey) Limited (formerly Henderson Baring (Guernsey) Limited) in which H.A. Holdings held 50% of the issued share capital from 2nd September, 1979 until 4th March, 1982 when the remaining 50% was acquired from Baring Brothers & Co., Limited for £25,000 in cash.

4 Throughout the relevant periods we have acted as auditors of H.A. Holdings and Henderson Administration Limited and we or our associated firms have acted as auditors of the majority of the subsidiaries, with the principal exceptions of Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited and its subsidiaries and Henderson (Guernsey) Limited, which were audited by other firms.

5 No accounts for submission to members of H.A. Holdings or any of its subsidiaries have been made up in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.

6 The information set out below is based on the audited accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries after making all the adjustments we consider appropriate for the inclusion of our report in the Offer for Sale dated 30th June, 1983 to be issued by Baring Brothers & Co., Limited. The audited accounts have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out below and, for all of the accounting periods dealt with herein, in accordance throughout with standards approved by the accountancy bodies in the United Kingdom in relation to the last financial year. Although H.A. Holdings acquired Henderson Administration Limited on 18th December, 1978, as the acquisition was for shares, the consolidated profit and loss account of H.A. Holdings for the year ended 31st March, 1979 includes the results of Henderson Administration Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended on that date.

7 In our opinion the information set out below gives, for the purpose of the Offer for Sale, a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 and of the state of affairs of those companies at 31st March, 1983.

Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in arriving at the financial information set out in this report and which conform with United Kingdom accounting standards are as follows:-

(a) Basis of preparation
The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and are drawn up in accordance with Sections 149A and 152A of, and Schedule 8A to, the Companies Act 1948. Current cost accounts have not been prepared because the adjustments involved would be immaterial and in the view of the Directors would give no assistance in an appreciation of the affairs of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries.

(b) Basis of consolidation
The accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries are made up to 31st March each year. These accounts include the results and assets and liabilities of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the relevant periods and H.A. Holdings' share of the net assets of associated companies, less discount on acquisition.

H.A. Holdings' share of the profits less losses of associated companies is included in the consolidated profit and loss account.

(c) Goodwill
Goodwill arising on consolidation is written off over a period not exceeding ten years by equal annual instalments.

(d) Foreign currency balances
All foreign currency amounts have been translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date and the differences have been taken to profit and loss account other than those which arise on translation of accounts of overseas companies which have been taken to reserves.

(e) Depreciation
Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on a straight line basis as follows:-

(i) Short leaseholds	— 20 per cent. per annum
(ii) Plant and equipment	— 10 per cent. per annum
(iii) Motor vehicles	— 20 per cent. per annum
(iv) Computer equipment	— 25 per cent. per annum

(f) Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and net realisable value.

(g) Deferred taxation
Provision is made for deferred taxation at the rate applicable at the balance sheet date on timing differences unless there is reasonable probability that the liability will not arise within three years of the end of the financial year.

(h) Client bank accounts
Since February, 1981 amounts due to clients are accounted for through separately designated client bank and deposit accounts. Such amounts are shown as a footnote to the balance sheet.

(i) Interest and dividends
Interest receivable and payable is dealt with on an accruals basis. Income from investments is included on the date payment is due.

Profit and Loss Accounts

The consolidated profit and loss accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 after making adjustments to the audited accounts are set out below:-

	Notes	Years ended 31st March. 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Revenue arising from:-						
Fees and commissions		1,129	1,257	2,258	4,745	5,420
Initial charges on sales of new units created including rounding-off adjustments but after deducting discounts		1,561	488	1,778	2,805	4,027
Sales of new units		365	(8)	90	691	1,504
Sale or liquidation of repurchased units after deducting discounts and investment income		717	618	1,447	1,365	3,085
		3,772	2,355	5,573	9,606	14,036
Operating profit	(a)	1,074	249	1,230	2,132	3,323
Share of profits of associated companies		132	88	445	862	681
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items		1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Taxation	(b)	594	125	824	1,256	2,173
Profit after taxation		612	212	851	1,738	1,831
Extraordinary items	(c)	(60)	(80)	(97)	(3)	—
Profit attributable to shareholders of H.A. Holdings		552	132	754	1,735	1,831
Transfers (to)/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	(d)	(326)	34	(309)	(561)	(530)
Profit after transfers to/from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve		226	166	445	1,174	1,301
Dividends	(e)	130	108	265	275	504
Balance transferred to reserves		96	58	180	899	797

Notes on profit and loss accounts

(a) Operating profit includes:-

	Years ended 31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Interest receivable on loans and deposits including monies held for clients	284	394	514	666	739
Income from unlisted investments (mainly unit trust units)	151	228	219	308	596
and is after charging:-					
Depreciation of fixed assets	21	33	41	50	91
Interest payable					
Bank	15	12	105	122	298
Other	121	141	190	208	249
Additional funding of Pension Scheme	30	—	120	100	200
Auditors remuneration	20	24	28	33	36
Remuneration of the directors of H. A. Holdings	115	96	140	173	254

(b) Taxation is based on the profits of each year and comprises:-

	Years ended 31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
U.K. corporation tax	501	1	589	1,058	1,813
Credits applicable to franked income	49	67	63	79	114
Foreign taxes	4	18	3	7	34
Deferred tax	15	33	24	(13)	99
Prior year adjustments	13	1	65	(1)	24
Double tax relief	(3)	—	—	—	—
Associated companies—overseas taxation	15	5	80	126	89
	594	125	824	1,256	2,173

The charge for taxation for the year to 31st March, 1983 is abnormally high to the extent of approximately £240,000 mainly due to disallowable expenditure on new premises and exceptional dividends remitted by the overseas associated company.

(c) Extraordinary items consist of:-

	Years ended 31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Goodwill written off	(60)	(60)	(60)	(3)	—
Loss on sale of investments	—	(20)	(37)	—	—
	(60)	(80)	(97)	(3)	—

(d) Transfers are made to or from Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve in order to apportion income arising from initial charges on the creation of unit trust units over a period of four years, so as to reduce fluctuations in profit regarded as available for distribution.

(e) Dividends of H.A. Holdings

	Years ended 31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
On 500,760 Ordinary shares of £1	130	108	—	—	—
On 500,760 Participating Preference Shares of £1	—	—	265	275	418
On 300,350 Ordinary shares of 25p	—	—	—	—	86

On 28th June, 1983, H.A. Holdings paid a special interim dividend to the Company amounting to £1,250,000.

Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries at 31st March, 1983 is set out below:-

	Notes	1983 £'000
Fixed Assets		
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	(a)	330
Investments in associated companies	(b)	1,007
Other investments	(c)	26
		1,363
Current Assets		
Stocks	(d)	1,207
Debtors	(e)	22,517
Due from associated company		333
Short term deposits		767
Bank balances and cash		425
		25,249
Total Assets		26,612
Current Liabilities		
Bank overdraft (secured)	(f)	2,694
Creditors	(g)	15,934
Taxation		2,286
Dividends		443
		21,357
Deferred taxation	(h)	134
Total Liabilities		21,491
Net Assets		5,121
Representing:-		
Share capital	(i)	576
Share premium	(j)	376
Reserves	(k)	4,169
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of H. A. Holdings		5,121

At 31st March, 1983 amounts due to private and pension fund clients and the equivalent amounts held on designated client bank and deposit accounts amounted to £10,779,000 and are not included above.

Notes on balance sheet

	1983 £'000
(a) Plant, equipment and motor vehicles are stated:-	
At cost	527
Less aggregate depreciation	197
	330
(b) Investments in associated companies are unlisted and consist of:-	
Proportion of net assets	1,013
Discount on acquisition	(6)
	1,007
(c) Other investments consist of:-	
U.K. listed investments at cost (market value £25,000)	25
Unlisted investments at cost (Directors' valuation £1,000)	1
	26
(d) Stocks consist of:-	
Stock of unit trust units	1,072
Shares in farm partnership *(see Note)*	135
	1,207

Note: The farm partnership is stated at cost and is treated as a dealing asset.

	1983 £'000
(e) Debtors comprise:-	
Due by investment companies, pension funds and others	1,424
Due by stockbrokers	1,476
Amounts due from trustee for unit trust units liquidated	3,721
Debtors for sale of unit trust units *(see Note)*	13,818
Short-term loans	209
Other debtors and prepayments	1,869
	22,517

Note: The level of debtors for sales of unit trust units fluctuates considerably. It was high at 31st March, 1983 due to the launch of Henderson Japan Special Situations Trust in February, 1983 and the ensuing exceptionally large sales of units. This is also reflected in the level of creditors for amounts due to trustees for unit trust units created, and the bank overdraft.

(f) A subsidiary has an overdraft facility of £7,500,000 and has given a debenture with a fixed and floating charge over its assets to the bankers. The overdraft is repayable on demand.

	1983 £'000
(g) Creditors comprise:-	
Due to stockbrokers	1,337
Due to trustees for unit trust units created	6,369
Creditors for repurchased units	4,039
Due to investment companies, pension funds and other clients	1,803
Other creditors	2,386
	15,934

(h) Deferred taxation has been provided at 52%. There are no other potential liabilities.

(i) The issued and fully paid share capital of H.A. Holdings was:-

	31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	501	501	—	—	—
Ordinary Shares of 25p each	—	—	73	73	75
Participating Preference Shares of £1 each	—	—	501	501	501

H.A. Holdings issued 500,760 shares of £1 each in exchange for the share capital of Henderson Administration Limited on 18th December, 1978.

On 24th April, 1980:-

(i) The 500,760 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were converted into an equal number of Participating Preference Shares of £1 each.
(ii) 166,920 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were allotted as fully paid by way of capitalisation of reserves.
(iii) 125,080 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were issued to executives of H.A. Holdings at a subscription price of 50p per share.

On 11th November, 1982 8,350 Ordinary Shares of 25p each were issued to an executive of H.A. Holdings at a subscription price of £4.25 per share.

(j) Share premium

	31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
At beginning of period	312	312	312	343	343
Arising on issue of Ordinary Shares	—	—	31	—	33
	312	312	343	343	376

(k) Reserves of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries comprise:-

	31st March, 1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000	1982 £'000	1983 £'000
At the beginning of period	424	839	860	1,299	2,787
Surplus/(deficit) on translation of accounts of overseas subsidiaries and associated companies	(7)	(3)	(6)	59	55
Balance from profit and loss accounts	96	58	180	899	797
Profit transfer to/(from) Initial Charges Equalisation Reserve	326	(34)	309	561	530
Deficit on disposal of associated company	—	—	(2)	(31)	—
Applied to capitalisation issue	—	—	(42)	—	—
At the end of period	839	860	1,299	2,787	4,169
Attributable to:-					
H.A. Holdings Revenue Reserve	—	—	—	61	1,250
Subsidiaries:					
Capital Reserve	36	1	—	—	—
Revenue Reserve	228	297	297	693	462
Equalisation Reserve	421	361	550	986	1,474
Associated Companies:					
Capital Reserve	21	19	18	21	105
Revenue Reserve	85	110	247	689	483
Equalisation Reserve	48	72	187	337	395
Total Reserves	839	860	1,299	2,787	4,169

Henderson Administration Group plc

The proportion of reserves, attributable to H.A. Holdings, of subsidiaries and associated companies operating overseas, amounting to £1,066,000 if distributed as dividends, would involve liabilities to additional United Kingdom taxation, as reduced by appropriate double taxation relief.

(l) A subsidiary is committed to capital expenditure for which contracts of £75,000 had been placed at 31st March, 1983.

Statement of Source and Application of Funds

The source and application of funds of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 were as set out below:-

	Years ended 31st March.				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
SOURCE OF FUNDS					
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	1,206	337	1,675	2,994	4,004
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:					
Depreciation	21	33	41	50	91
Retained reserves of associated companies	(106)	(52)	(259)	(567)	118
Total generated from operations	1,121	318	1,457	2,477	4,213
Increase in share capital and share premium	—	—	63	—	35
Net book value of fixed assets sold	8	12	10	213	42
Proceeds of sale of investments	—	—	66	—	—
Asset value of associated company acquired	—	—	—	25	—
Total source of funds	1,129	330	1,596	2,715	4,290
APPLICATION OF FUNDS					
Purchase of fixed assets and investments	14	91	71	93	318
Cost of investment in associated company	—	3	—	25	—
Repayment of loan	125	—	—	—	—
Tax paid	94	336	499	816	948
Dividends paid	108	85	108	265	335
	341	515	678	1,199	1,601
Increase (decrease) in working capital:-					
Increase (decrease) in stocks	444	(740)	1,249	(576)	207
Increase (decrease) in amount due from associated company	287	(368)	441	67	158
Increase (decrease) in debtors	2,683	(2,182)	9,197	(2,327)	11,679
Increase (decrease) in short term investments	10,462	(8,340)	(2,122)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in loans from third parties	(10,462)	8,340	2,120	2	—
Decrease (increase) in creditors	(3,856)	3,847	(11,504)	3,944	(5,614)
	(442)	557	(619)	1,110	6,430
Total application of funds	(101)	1,072	59	2,309	8,031
MOVEMENT OF NET LIQUID FUNDS					
Increase (decrease) in short term deposits	1,123	(506)	(177)	1,128	(407)
Increase (decrease) in bank balances and cash	107	(236)	1,714	(127)	(1,235)
Decrease (increase) in bank overdraft	—	—	—	(595)	(2,099)
	1,230	(742)	1,537	406	(3,741)

Note: From February 1981, uninvested cash held on behalf of private clients has been kept in designated client bank and deposit accounts. These amounts and the equivalent amounts owing to private clients are not included in the consolidated balance sheet but are shown in a footnote thereto. It has not been practicable to adjust the above statement to exclude these funds for the years 1979 to 1981 in this respect.

Yours faithfully,
Deloitte Haskins & Sells,
Chartered Accountants

Unit Trusts and Offshore Funds

Henderson Administration

	Value of Funds at or about 31st May, 1983 (see Note) £m	
U.K. authorised unit trusts		
*Japan Trust	71.3	
North American Trust	45.7	
High Income Trust	33.5	
American Smaller Companies Trust	32.7	
†Global Technology Trust	30.6	
*Japan Special Situations Trust	29.4	
Capital Growth Trust	20.7	
*Australian Trust	17.9	
Extra Income Trust	17.2	
International Trust	11.3	
Income and Growth Trust	9.8	
Fixed Interest Trust	9.2	
Oil and Natural Resources Trust	8.7	
Income and Assets Trust	8.6	
American Recovery Trust	8.5	
Smaller Companies Dividend Trust	7.9	
Special Situations Trust	7.7	
*Pacific Smaller Companies Trust	5.9	
Gilt Trust	5.2	
Preference and Gilt Trust	5.1	
European Trust	3.8	
Recovery Trust	2.4	
Financial Trust	1.3	
		394.4
U.K. authorised exempt unit trusts		
*Japan Exempt Trust	67.8	
North American Exempt Trust	51.2	
Smaller Companies Exempt Trust	4.9	
†Global Technology Exempt Trust	4.3	
High Income Exempt Trust	1.5	
*Pacific Exempt Trust	1.2	
European Exempt Trust	0.5	
		131.4

** Investment management sub-contracted to H.B.M.*
† Investment management partly sub-contracted to H.B.M.

Offshore funds		
Offshore Gilt Fund Limited	7.1	
American Offshore Fund	5.2	
Prime Residential Property Offshore Fund Limited	0.8	
Natural Resources Offshore Fund	0.4	
		13.5
		539.3

Henderson Baring Management

Unit trusts		
Japan Fund	112.6	
Japan Technology Fund	48.5	
Malaysia and Singapore Fund	13.1	
Pacific Fund	11.8	
Bond Fund	5.5	
Hong Kong Fund	5.2	
Australian Fund	2.1	
		198.8

Note: Some funds are valued at weekly intervals; the values attributable to these funds are as at the valuation dates closest to 31st May, 1983. The value of the Henderson Administration funds is calculated by multiplying the number of units in issue by the manager's offered price. The H.B.M. funds are shown at the net asset value.

Statutory and General Information

Share Capital

The Company was incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 as a private company under the name Churchwalks Limited on 9th May, 1983. The name of the Company was changed to Henderson Administration Group Limited on 15th June, 1983 and the Company was re-registered as a public limited company on 23rd June, 1983.

Prior to 22nd June, 1983 the authorised share capital of the Company was £100 divided into 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of which two were issued and fully paid and were purchased by Barings at par. On 22nd June, 1983 each Ordinary Share was subdivided into four Ordinary Shares of 25p each and the authorised share capital increased to £3,300,000. On the same day and pursuant to material contract (4) below, the Company issued 4,906,812 Ordinary Shares to the shareholders of H.A. Holdings in consideration of the transfer to the Company of the whole of the issued share capital of H.A. Holdings.

On 29th June, 1983 4,906,820 Ordinary Shares were issued credited as fully paid to holders of the existing Ordinary Shares by way of capitalisation of £1,226,705 of the Company's reserves on the basis of one new Ordinary Share for every one existing Ordinary Share.

Pursuant to the Offer for Sale contract referred to below, Barings have agreed to subscribe for 531,046 Ordinary Shares, in addition to the 16 subscribers' shares held by nominees for them.

Without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting:–

(i) no material issue of shares will be made within 12 months from the date hereof (save to shareholders *pro rata* to existing shareholdings); and

(ii) no issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company.

In addition, the Shareholders' Agreement between the Four Investment Trusts described under "Interests of Directors and Others" below provides that the Four Investment Trusts will vote against any proposal for increases in or alterations to the issued share capital of the Company unless a majority of the Four Investment Trusts holding a majority of the shares in the Company held by them so agree.

The Directors are authorised to allot relevant securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to the amount of the existing authorised but unissued share capital and have power to allot equity securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Act) as if Section 17(1) did not apply to such allotment provided that such power is limited to (i) the allotment of equity securities pursuant to this Offer for Sale or in connection with a rights issue in favour of Ordinary Shareholders where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of all Ordinary Shareholders are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of Ordinary Shares held by them and (ii) the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to item (i) above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal value of £165,000. These authorities expire on the date of the first Annual General Meeting of the Company.

At 30th June, 1981 the authorised share capital of H.A. Holdings was £584,010 divided into 333,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each, of which 292,000 were issued and fully paid, and 500,760 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each, all of which were issued and fully paid. On 11th November, 1982 8,350 Ordinary Shares of H.A. Holdings were issued for cash at a price of 425p per share.

Save as disclosed under "Offer for Sale Contract" and "Share Schemes" below no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the two years preceding this Offer for Sale in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of any such company and no unissued share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

Except for the issues of the share capital of the Company and H. A. Holdings set out above, no share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries has been issued (save to other members of the Group) within the two years immediately preceding the date hereof or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash.

Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect:-

(1) Voting

(a) At a General Meeting of the Company, subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every member who is present in person shall have one vote, and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every 25p nominal amount of share capital of which he is the holder. A corporation being a member is deemed to be present in person if represented by proxy or in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1948.

(b) If compliance is not made with any notice given by the Company requiring particulars under the provisions of the Companies Acts of interests in any shares, the Company may disenfranchise those shares until the requirement is complied with to its satisfaction or until such shares are transferred.

(2) Borrowing Powers

The Directors (in this paragraph referred to as "the board") shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries so as to ensure (but as regards subsidiaries only in so far as by the exercise of such rights or powers of control the board can ensure) that the aggregate principal amount from time to time outstanding of all borrowings (as such expression is defined for the purpose in the Articles of Association) by the Group (exclusive of borrowings owing by one member of the Group to another member of the Group) shall not at any time without the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company exceed:–

(a) in the case of borrowings referred to below, an amount equal to 7 times the adjusted total of capital and reserves (as defined for the purpose in the Articles of Association); and

(b) in the case of all other borrowings, an amount equal to 1½ times the adjusted total of capital and reserves.

The borrowings referred to in paragraph (a) above are short-term borrowings made by a member of the Group in the course of its business of managing unit trusts or open-ended investment companies for the purpose of (i) the acquisition or deemed acquisition by that member of the Group of units in unit trusts or shares in open-ended investment companies managed by it as a result of (1) the creation and issue of units or shares to it for offering for sale to third parties or (2) the repurchase by it from third parties of units or shares or (ii) financing the acquisition cost of units or shares which have been sold by it to third parties but the sale price of which remains unpaid. "Short-term borrowings" for the purpose of this sub-paragraph shall mean borrowings which are repayable on demand or at any time upon not more than seven days' notice.

(3) Directors

(a) No shareholding qualification for Directors is required. The Directors are entitled to fees aggregating not more than £50,000 per annum, or such higher sum as may from time to time be determined by Ordinary Resolution of the Company. The Directors are also entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or General Meetings and to be paid all expenses properly and reasonably incurred by them in the conduct of the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors. Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the board go beyond the normal duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration as the board may determine. The Directors may also appoint Executive Directors upon such terms (including remuneration) as the board may determine and such remuneration may be in addition to remuneration as a Director. A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) upon such terms (including extra remuneration) as the board may determine and may also be interested in a company in which the Company is interested.

(b) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) and except (in the case of an office or place of profit with any such other company as aforesaid) where the other company is a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association).

(c) Save as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the board in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is to his knowledge materially interested, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following:-

(i) any contract or arrangement for giving to such Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or obligations undertaken by him for the benefit of the Company;

(ii) any contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company which the Director has himself guaranteed or secured in whole or in part;

(iii) any contract or arrangement by a Director to subscribe for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued or to be issued pursuant to any offer or invitation to members or debenture holders of the Company or any class thereof or to the public or any section thereof, or to underwrite any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company;

(iv) any contract or arrangement in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company or by reason of any other interest in or through the Company;

(v) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company (not being a company in which the Director owns 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association)) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise;

(vi) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which such scheme or fund relates; and

(vii) any arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the Director benefits in a similar manner as the employees and which does not accord to any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to whom such arrangement relates.

(d) Where a company in which a Director holds 1 per cent. or more (as such expression is defined for the purposes of the Articles of Association) is materially interested in a transaction, then that Director shall also be deemed materially interested in such transaction.

(e) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of such sub-paragraphs.

(f) The provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 1948 (relating to the appointment and retirement as Director of persons who are aged 70 or more) shall not apply to the Directors.

Interests of Directors and Others

Immediately following the date hereof the interests of the Directors, all of which are beneficial, in the issued share capital of the Company, as they will appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Acts, will be as follows:–

Director	*Ordinary Shares*
J. R. Henderson	—
B. H. B. Wrey	166,490
J. J. C. Edwards	166,490
R. P. St. G. Cazalet	166,502
The Lord Faringdon	—
R. G. Holland-Martin	—
D. J. Browne	166,490
C. G. Clarke	166,490
C. N. Day	95,164
R. I. Henderson	166,490
H. M. Priestley	166,490
T. A. P. Walker	—

The aggregate emoluments of the executive Directors from Henderson Administration during the year ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to £534,270 (non-executive Directors: nil). It is estimated that the amount payable to the Directors of the Company in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984 will amount to approximately £585,000 (assuming staff bonuses are paid at the same rate as in the previous year).

Save for the shares in H.A. Holdings sold to the Company under material contract (4) below, no Director has or had an interest in any assets which, within two years of the date hereof, have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

No contract or arrangement subsists in which a Director is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole.

No Director has a service contract (other than a contract expiring or determinable by the relevant company without payment of compensation within one year) with the Company or any of its subsidiaries and no such contract is proposed.

Immediately prior to this Offer for Sale the interests in the Company of the Four Investment Trusts were as follows:–

	Ordinary Shares	*Percentage of Ordinary Shares held*
Witan	4,099,996	41.8
E.&G.	2,460,000	25.1
Greenfriar	837,716	8.5
Lowland	738,000	7.5
	8,135,712	82.9

Following this Offer for Sale the Four Investment Trusts will hold interests in the Company as follows:–

	Ordinary Shares	*Percentage of Ordinary Shares held*
Witan	3,860,000	37.3
E.&G.	1,416,220	13.7
Greenfriar	481,860	4.7
Lowland	414,210	4.0
	6,172,290	59.7

By a Shareholders' Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 and made between the Four Investment Trusts, they agreed that, conditionally upon the sale of shares pursuant to this Offer for Sale, they would not sell any shares in the Company remaining registered in their respective names, except to another of them or to one or more persons approved by the others of them, unless such shares have been offered to the others of the Four Investment Trusts at a price (failing agreement) equal to the average middle market price during the previous 15 business days. If one or more persons acting in concert acquire control of any of the Four Investment Trusts or if any of them shall effect a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction or be placed in liquidation, that party shall be deemed to have offered its shares to the other parties.

The Four Investment Trusts have agreed with Barings in the Offer for Sale contract referred to below that they will not dispose of their Ordinary Shares for a period of twelve months following the date of this Offer for Sale without the prior consent of Barings.

Save as disclosed above, on completion of this Offer for Sale it is not expected that there will be any holdings of 5 per cent. or more in the issued share capital of the Company.

The Company has been advised that each of the Vendors named below, H.A. Holdings and Barings are to be regarded as promoters of the Company.

Under four Agreements, dated 26th May, 1978, 5th July, 1978, 5th June, 1978 and 12th June, 1978 and made between Witan, E. & G., Greenfriar and Lowland respectively (1) and Henderson Administration Limited (2), the latter provides investment and financial management and administrative, accounting and company secretarial services for a fee calculated annually in advance by reference to budgeted expenditure on the provision of such services to the relevant investment trust uplifted by 10 per cent. The agreements are for two years, currently ending 31st March, 1984 (Witan: 30th April, 1984), and are automatically renewed unless terminated, *inter alia*, by the investment trust concerned by 6 months' notice expiring at the end of the two year period. In the event of termination by the investment trust by such notice it is required to pay compensation of three times the final year's fee.

The fees charged or chargeable to the Four Investment Trusts by Henderson Administration in each of the undermentioned years to 31st March (Witan: 30th April) pursuant to the above arrangements are as follows:–

	1982 £	1983 £	1984 £
Witan	333,900	392,700	405,600
E.&G.	67,700	80,700	83,300
Greenfriar	19,200	22,900	23,700
Lowland	16,100	19,200	19,800

Dividends received or receivable by Barings as a shareholder in H.B.M. in respect of the two years ended 31st March, 1983 amount to H.K. $8.8 million. During the two years immediately preceding this Offer for Sale Barings has also received from Henderson Administration fees aggregating £15,000 (plus V.A.T.) for advisory services.

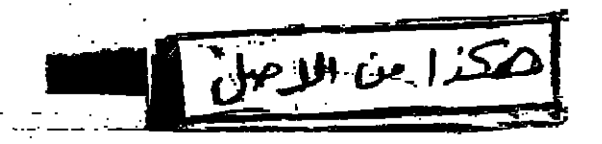
Offer for Sale Contract

By an Agreement dated 30th June, 1983 between Witan, E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland and certain Directors and executives of the Group ("the Vendors") (1) the Company (2) the Directors (3) and Barings (4), Barings agreed, subject to the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting to the Official List by not later than 8th July, 1983 all the Ordinary Shares of the Company in issue and now being issued, to purchase an aggregate of 2,068,938 Ordinary Shares from the Vendors and to subscribe for 531,046 new Ordinary Shares, all for a consideration per share equal to the striking price under this Offer for Sale (less 2 per cent. of the minimum tender price) and to offer such shares, together with the 16 subscribers' shares held by them, to the public at a minimum tender price of 325 pence per Ordinary Share. Under the Agreement warranties were given to Barings by the Directors and the Vendors and a tax indemnity was given to Barings by the Vendors. Barings will pay underwriting commissions at the rate of 1¼ per cent. of the minimum tender price and a fee to the brokers, Cazenove & Co. The Company has agreed to pay all other costs and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale and the application for admission to the Official List of the Ordinary Shares issued and now being issued, including capital duty, a fee of £100,000 to Barings, Barings' legal fees and other expenses, the costs and expenses of the Reporting Accountants and the costs of printing, advertising and circulating this Offer for Sale. The total expenses payable by the Company are estimated to amount to £500,000. The Vendors have also agreed to pay a fee to Barings in respect of this Offer for Sale.

Based on the minimum tender price the amount subscribed for each new Ordinary Share will be 318.5p (including 293.5p per share by way of premium) and the net proceeds of the subscription are estimated at £1.2 million after deduction of the expenses to be borne by the Company. For each 5p by which the striking price exceeds the minimum tender price, the Company will receive a further £26,552.

The Vendors and the number of shares being sold under this Offer for Sale contract are as follows:–

Vendor	*Ordinary Shares*
Witan	239,996
E.&G.	1,043,780
Greenfriar	355,856
Lowland	323,790
B. H. B. Wrey	8,810
J. J. C. Edwards	8,810
R. P. St. G. Cazalet	8,810
D. J. Browne	8,810
C. G. Clarke	8,810
C. N. Day	5,036
R. I. Henderson	8,810
H. M. Priestley	8,810
J. D. Bolsover	30,000
A. J. Mackechnie	8,810
	2,068,938
New shares (including 16 subscribers' shares)	531,062
	2,600,000



Henderson Administration Group plc

Material Contracts

The following contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into since 30th June, 1981 and are or may be material:–

(1) An Agreement dated 29th December, 1982 made between Henderson Unit Trust Management Limited (1) and Premier Unit Trust Administration Limited (2) under which the latter agreed to provide administrative registration and other facilities for fees the rates of which are subject to annual adjustment.

(2) An Underlease dated 2nd February, 1983 made between Finwil Properties Limited (1) and Henderson Administration Limited (2) being the lease described under "Operating Facilities" above.

(3) An Agreement dated 20th June, 1983 made between Henderson Administration Limited (1) and H.B.M. (2) recording the terms on which H.B.M. provides investment management and other services at a remuneration agreed from time to time. The agreement relieves H.B.M. of liability other than for negligence, wilful or reckless misconduct or violation of applicable law. The appointment is terminable without notice.

(4) *An Agreement dated 22nd June, 1983* made between the Company (1) and the then shareholders of H.A. Holdings (2) under which the shareholders agreed to transfer the whole of their shareholdings in H.A. Holdings to the Company in exchange for the issue to them of shares in the Company, the basis for the exchange being 60 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Ordinary Shares of 25p and 62 Ordinary Shares of 25p each in the Company for every 10 Participating Preference Shares of £1 each of H.A. Holdings in issue.

(5) An Agreement dated 29th June 1983 made between Barings (1) Henderson Administration Limited (2) and H.B.M. (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to H.B.M. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. The parties intend that any dealings between H.B.M. and either of its shareholders shall be on an arm's-length basis and that services required by either of them in relation to investment in the Far East or Australasia shall be provided by H.B.M. or one of its subsidiaries. The agreement confers on each shareholder a call option exercisable in the case of the Company's option on, *inter alia*, a change in control of Barings and in the case of Barings' option on, *inter alia*, the acquisition by a third party of shares in the Company conferring more votes than those attaching to all the shares then held by the Four Investment Trusts, and contains pre-emption provisions.

(6) An Agreement dated 29th June, 1983 and made between Witan (1) E&G. (2). Greenfriar (3) and Lowland (4) being the Shareholders' Agreement referred to above under "Interests of Directors and Others".

(7) (a) An Agreement dated 29th January, 1982 between Barings (1) H.B.M. (2) and Baring International Investment Limited ("B.I.I.") (3) under which the parties agreed on terms relating to B.I.I. including the scope of its business, the appointment of directors and matters concerning the conduct of the business which require unanimity. Barings and H.B.M. each owns 50 per cent. of the issued share capital of B.I.I. which was formed by the participants to provide investment management services to pension funds and similar institutions in the U.S.A. The Agreement confers pre-emption rights on each shareholder, which operate, *inter alia*, upon a change of control of either shareholder, and prohibits the acquisition by H.B.M. of any subsidiary which competes with B.I.I. without Barings' consent.

(b) Three Agreements dated as of 30th December, 1982, 24th June, 1983 and as of 30th December, 1982 between B.I.I. (1) and H.B.M., H.B.I.I. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of H.B.M.) and Barings (2) respectively pursuant to the first two of which H.B.M., until 31st December, 1982, and H.B.I.I. Limited, with effect from 1st January, 1983, provide investment advisory services to B.I.I. in relation to securities in the Far East and Australasia and pursuant to the third of which Barings provides investment advisory services to B.I.I. in relation to securities in other parts of the world.

(8) The Offer for Sale contract referred to above.

Share Schemes

The Company has instituted a Profit Sharing Scheme and an Executive Share Option Scheme, the first of which is being submitted to the Inland Revenue for approval under the Finance Act 1978. The Company will make application to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all shares to be issued under these Schemes to be admitted to the Official List. The granting of options under the Executive Share Option Scheme and the allocation of profits to the Profit Sharing Scheme are, subject to the restrictions summarised below, at the discretion of the Directors. No further options may, however, be granted under the Executive Share Option Scheme after 29th June, 1993.

The Directors have the power to amend various provisions of either of the Schemes but the basic structure of both cannot be altered without the approval of the Company in General Meeting. In particular, shareholders' approval is required for any alteration to the class of employees eligible to participate, the numbers of shares available under either of the Schemes, the maximum entitlement of any individual and the subscription price of any new shares issued. The Directors, however, are empowered to make such alterations to the Profit Sharing Scheme as are necessary to obtain Inland Revenue approval.

The Schemes, in addition to the statutory limitations, are subject to the following limits:–

(1) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be issued under the Option Scheme is £129,310 representing approximately 5% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(2) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be acquired by subscription by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme is £260,000 representing approximately 10% of the issued share capital of the Company following this Offer for Sale.

(3) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the Option Scheme and the aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares:–

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years pursuant to the Option Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees, and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 2 years or 10 years under the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of the profits of the Group,

it shall not, in either case, exceed, respectively for such 2 or 10 year period, 3 per cent. and 10 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(4) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares over which options may be granted on any date under the *Option Scheme* is limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares:–

(a) issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted in the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other share option scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees (other than a savings related scheme) and

(b) issued in respect of which interests or rights of acquisition have been granted in the previous 10 years under any scheme approved in General Meeting for Group employees providing for the subscription of Ordinary Shares out of Group profits, other than the Profit Sharing Scheme, (or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act, 1978),

it shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the nominal amount of the ordinary share capital of the Company in issue immediately before such date.

(5) The aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which may be subscribed by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Scheme on any date in a financial year of the Company shall be limited so that, when aggregated with the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares issued under the Profit Sharing Scheme in that financial year, it shall not exceed the lower of:–

(a) 1 per cent. of the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares in issue immediately before such date, and

(b) the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares which could otherwise be issued at the subscription price for shares under the Profit Sharing Scheme for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the consolidated profits of the Company (before tax and extraordinary items) for that financial year which are, in the opinion of the Directors, attributable to the U.K. operations of the Group.

The aggregate nominal amounts of Ordinary Shares referred to in (1) and (2) above will be adjusted by the Directors (subject to the auditors confirming that such adjustment is fair and reasonable) to take account of any capitalisation or rights issue or any capital distribution or any consolidation, sub-division or reduction in capital.

Further particulars of each Scheme are set out below:–

(1) Profit Sharing Scheme

The Scheme is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 29th June, 1983, made between the Company and R. G. Holland-Martin, R. P. St. G. Cazalet, D. J. Browne and A. J. Mackechnie (as Trustees). The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage employees of the Company and participating Group companies to have a closer identity with interests of the Company through ownership of shares in the Company.

Under the Scheme the Company and participating Group companies will provide the Trustees with funds to enable them to subscribe for and/or purchase Ordinary Shares which will then be appropriated to eligible employees who wish to participate in the Scheme. It is expected that the first allocation under the Scheme will be made in or about June, 1984, in respect of the profits for the year ended 31st March, 1984.

All full-time U.K. employees (including Directors) of the Company and participating Group companies who have completed one year's service before the end of any financial year of the Company will be eligible for any grant of participation under the Scheme in respect of such financial year. Each eligible employee will be entitled to apply for an appropriation of Ordinary Shares having a market value equal to such percentage, which shall be the same for all employees, of his earnings as the Directors shall determine but with a maximum of £1,250 or such other amount not exceeding £5,000 as may be the maximum allowed by the Finance Act 1978 (as amended).

Subject to the limitations described above, the Directors may direct the Trustees as to the number of Ordinary Shares to be acquired by subscription on any occasion. The subscription price of an Ordinary Share shall be the higher of (i) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share and (ii) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days immediately following the preliminary announcement of the final results of the Group. Ordinary Shares will be appropriated by no later than sixteen weeks after that announcement. Ordinary Shares subscribed under the Scheme will rank *pari passu* with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save that they will not rank for any dividend or other distribution paid or made in respect of the financial year ended prior to such subscription.

All Ordinary Shares appropriated under the Scheme will be held by the Trustees on behalf of the participants to whom the Ordinary Shares were appropriated. Subject to the usual restrictions and obligations required by the Finance Act 1978 for profit sharing schemes, participants will be able to vote their shares, to participate in dividends, rights issues and capitalisation issues and to deal in their shares in the same way as other ordinary shareholders.

(2) Executive Share Option Scheme

The purpose of this Scheme is to enable selected full-time executives of the Company and its subsidiaries to apply for options to acquire Ordinary Shares in the Company. The first period during which invitations may be made under the Scheme is from 4th July, 1983 to 21st July, 1983. Thereafter invitations may be made once a year during the period between 14 and 42 days following the preliminary announcement of the Company's results for the preceding year. A consideration of £1 will be paid for the grant of options which will be personal to the option holder and not capable of transfer or assignment.

The subscription price at which holders of options granted during the first period for grant of options may acquire Ordinary Shares will be the striking price at which Ordinary Shares are sold under this Offer for Sale.

Thereafter, the subscription price shall be determined by the board before the date of grant of an option but shall not be less than the greater of:–

(a) the nominal value of an Ordinary Share; and

(b) the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary Share, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the three dealing days before the invitation in respect of such option.

On each occasion, an individual's participation in the Scheme will be limited so that the aggregate subscription price payable on the exercise of that option, when aggregated with the subscription price paid or payable by that individual to acquire Ordinary Shares issued or remaining issuable in respect of rights granted within the previous 10 years under the Scheme or any other option scheme for Group employees (other than a savings related option scheme) and to acquire Ordinary Shares by virtue of rights granted within the previous 10 years under any profit sharing scheme for Group employees (other than the Profit Sharing Scheme or any other profit sharing scheme as approved under the Finance Act 1978), shall not exceed four times his annual remuneration (excluding any bonus) at that date.

An option will normally only be exercisable between three and seven years from the date of its grant subject to such other constraints as were imposed at that time by the Directors being satisfied and will normally lapse upon the option holder ceasing to be employed by the Group or the member of the Group employing the option holder ceasing to be a subsidiary of the Company. However the Directors have the discretion to permit the early exercise of an option and the exercise within seven years of the date of its grant of an option which would otherwise have lapsed. Early exercise is also permitted in the event of take-over or reconstruction, or on a voluntary winding-up of the Company.

In the event of a capitalisation or rights issue or any consolidation or subdivision or reduction of capital or a demerger the number, nominal amount and class of Ordinary Shares subject to the Scheme and comprised in each option may be adjusted by the board upon the advice of the Company's auditors but no adjustment may be made which would result in any share subject to any option being issued at a discount to its nominal value.

The shares allotted upon exercise of any option will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the Ordinary Shares then in issue save as regards any rights attaching thereto by reference to a record date prior to the date of such allotment.

General

(1) The Directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

(2) Barings is registered in England (No. 32813) and its registered office is at 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE.

(3) Lord Faringdon, a Director of the Company, is also a partner in Cazenove & Co. who will receive a fee for acting as brokers to the issue.

(4) Henderson Administration Limited is negotiating the sale of its leasehold interest in part of 11, Austin Friars, London EC2. The Directors expect that consideration of £35,000 will be received in July, 1983.

(5) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation or has any claims of material importance threatened against it.

(6) The Directors have been advised that the close company provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 do not apply to the Company.

(7) Deloitte Haskins & Sells have given and not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Offer for Sale with the inclusion of their report and the references thereto in the form and context in which they are included.

(8) The documents attached to the copies of this Offer for Sale delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were copies of the written consent referred to in sub-paragraph (7) above, the statement of Deloitte Haskins & Sells setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in their report (as set out herein) and giving the reasons therefor and copies of the material contracts referred to above.

(9) The financial information concerning the Group contained in this document does not amount to full individual accounts within the meaning of Section 11 of the Companies Act 1981. Full individual accounts relating to each financial year to which the financial information relates have been or will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors of each relevant company have made a report under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967 in respect of each such set of accounts and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1980.

(10) A certificate of exemption has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 39 of the Companies Act 1948.

Documents Available for Inspection

The following documents or copies thereof may be inspected at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London, EC2V 5DB during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and Public Holidays excepted) for a period of fourteen days following the date of publication of this Offer for Sale:–

(1) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(2) the audited consolidated accounts of H.A. Holdings and its subsidiaries for the two financial years ended 31st March, 1982 and 31st March, 1983;

(3) the Material Contracts referred to above;

(4) the Rules and Trust Deed of the Profit Sharing Scheme and the Rules of the Executive Share Option Scheme;

(5) the agreements with Witan, E.&G., Greenfriar and Lowland referred to under "Interests of Directors and Others" above; and

(6) the Accountants' Report, the statement of adjustments relating thereto and the written consent referred to above.

Dated: 30th June, 1983

Procedure for Application

Any application must be for a minimum of 100 shares and thereafter in the following multiples of shares:-

Applications for not more than 1,000 shares	in multiples of 100 shares
Applications for over 1,000 and not more than 5,000 shares	in multiples of 500 shares
Applications for over 5,000 and not more than 10,000 shares	in multiples of 1,000 shares
Applications for over 10,000 shares	in multiples of 5,000 shares

Applications must be made on the application forms provided and forwarded or handed in to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL to arrive not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application form. Cheques or banker's drafts, which must be drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, must be made payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable" and must represent payment in full at the price at which application is made. An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.

Barings reserves the right to present all cheques and banker's drafts for payment on receipt, to retain letters of acceptance and surplus application monies pending the clearance of all cheques and to accept in part only or to reject or scale down applications and, in particular, multiple or suspected multiple applications at any one price. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation and attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect. Applications will be irrevocable until 14th July, 1983.

Subject as aforesaid, applications will be accepted on the following basis:-

(1) All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price ("the striking price"), which will not necessarily be the highest price at which applications (including applications at higher prices) are received for the total number of shares offered under this Offer for Sale. In deciding the striking price and the basis of this allocation, Barings will have regard, *inter alia*, to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares.

(2) Applications for shares at less than the striking price will not be accepted.

(3) If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the striking price will be the minimum tender price of 325p per share.

(4) The striking price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 7th July, 1983.

Preference will be given in respect of a maximum of 10 per cent. of the shares being offered for sale to applications made by employees and pensioners of the Company and its U.K. subsidiaries on the special pink forms provided for this purpose. These will specify the amount of money to be expended, rather than the number of shares applied for and will confer preferential rights for such number of shares per employee as can be purchased with such amount of money at the striking price. In addition, such applicants may specify the maximum price at which they are prepared to apply for shares.

If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned in full and, if any application is accepted for fewer shares than applied for or is made at a price higher than the striking price and accepted, the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest.

Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company to the Official List not later than 8th July, 1983. Monies collected in respect of applications will be returned if such condition is not satisfied by that date; in the meantime, all monies will be retained by Williams & Glyn's Bank plc in a separate account. It is expected that dealings will commence not later than 14th July, 1983.

Renounceable letters of acceptance will be sent to successful applicants by not later *than 13th July, 1983 and will be renounceable up to 26th August, 1983. The shares* now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty and registration fees in the names of the purchasers or persons in whose favour letters of acceptance have been renounced, provided that, in the case of renunciation, letters of acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration on or before 26th August, 1983. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on 23rd September, 1983.

All cheques and documents sent by post will be sent at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

No person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such application form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including obtaining any governmental or other consents which may be required or observing any other formalities needing to be observed in such territory.

Copies of this Offer for Sale are available from:–

Henderson Administration Group plc,
26 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DA

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate,
London, EC2N 4AE

Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London, EC2R 7AN

from the following branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank plc:–

New Issues Department,
P.O. Box 425,
67 Lombard Street,
London, EC3P 3DL

30 East Parade,
Leeds, LS1 5PS

9 Pall Mall,
London, SW1Y 5LX

1 Dale Street,
Liverpool, L2 2PP

11/12 Bennetts Hill,
Birmingham, B2 5RS

P.O. Box 356,
38 Mosley Street,
Manchester, M60 2BE

36/38 Baldwin Street,
Bristol, BS1 1NR

156 High Street,
Southampton, SO9 5TJ

1/4 High Street,
Cardiff, CF1 2PX

and from the following branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc:–

P.O. Box 51,
36 St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh, EH2 2YB

P.O. Box 121,
98 Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, G1 3BA

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 7th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Henderson Administration Group plc

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1721385)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at a minimum tender price of 325p per share.

*Number of Ordinary Shares applied for	**Price per share at which application is made	***Amount of cheque/banker's draft enclosed
	p	£

UNLESS ALL THREE BOXES ABOVE ARE PROPERLY COMPLETED THIS APPLICATION MAY BE TREATED AS INVALID.

*Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares. Applications for not more than 1,000 shares must be in multiples of 100 shares, for over 1,000 shares and not more than 5,000 shares in multiples of 500 shares, for over 5,000 shares and not more than 10,000 shares in multiples of 1,000 shares and for over 10,000 shares in multiples of 5,000 shares.

**The price per share at which application is made must be inserted here and must be 325p or a higher price which is a multiple of 5p.

***The number of shares applied for multiplied by the price per share at which application is made.

To: Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Gentlemen,

I/We enclose a cheque/banker's draft payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" for the above-mentioned sum, being the amount payable on application for the stated number of Ordinary Shares of 25p each of Henderson Administration Group plc ("the Company") at the price per share at which this application is made. I/We irrevocably offer to purchase that number of shares and I/we irrevocably agree to accept the same or any lesser number of shares in respect of which this application may be accepted upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 30th June, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We hereby authorise you to send to me/us a fully paid renounceable letter of acceptance for the number of shares in respect of which this application is accepted, and/or a cheque for any monies returnable, by post at my/our risk to the first address given below. I/We hereby authorise you to procure my/our name(s) to be placed on the register of members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares so purchased by me/us the right to which having not been effectively renounced.

In consideration of your agreeing to accept applications in respect of an aggregate number of 2,600,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the Company on the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer for Sale, I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 14th July, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and you which shall become binding upon the despatch by mail or delivery of this application form duly completed to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc at the address shown below.

I/We understand that due completion and delivery of this application form, accompanied by a cheque/banker's draft, constitutes a representation that such cheque/banker's draft will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that any letter of acceptance and (if appropriate) remittance for any monies returnable may be held pending clearance of any such cheque/banker's draft.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1. Acceptance No:
2. Shares allocated
3. Amount received £
4. Amount payable £
5. Amount returned £
6. Cheque Number

1.. Signature.. Date

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS
Forename(s) in full
____
Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
____
Address (in full)
____
______________________________(Post Code)______________

PLEASE PIN CHEQUE/ DRAFT HERE

ALL JOINT APPLICANTS MUST SIGN AND GIVE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BELOW. The signature on behalf of a corporation should be that of a duly authorised official who should state his representative capacity.

If this form is signed by an attorney, the power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must accompany this form.

No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgement will be forwarded in due course through the post, at the risk of the applicant(s), by fully paid renounceable letter of *acceptance and/or remittance for any application monies returnable.*

2..Signature
Forename(s) (in full)........................ Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)........................
Address (in full)..(Post Code)........................

3..Signature
Forename(s) (in full)........................ Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)........................
Address (in full)..(Post Code)........................

4..Signature
Forename(s) (in full)........................ Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)........................
Address (in full)..(Post Code)........................

INSTRUCTIONS

This form, duly completed, together with a cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) made payable to "Williams & Glyn's Bank plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the application price, should be lodged with Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 425, 67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL, not later than 10 a.m. on 7th July, 1983. A separate cheque/banker's draft must accompany each application. An application cannot be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. All cheques/banker's drafts are liable to be presented for payment. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

Applicants by post are advised to use first class post and to allow at least two days for delivery.

WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, July 15. § Contango Day, July 18. Settlement Day, July 25.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
4,800,000	FMC	48	-4	..	..	..
40.7m	Fairview Est	121	+1	7.3	6.1	5.1
3,181,000	Farmer S.W.	126	..	13.9	11.1	5.8

I—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

THE WEEK AHEAD

Is GEC's trading doing as well as its savings?

General Electric dominates the week, reporting its finals on Thursday. The company has become more famous for its cash mountain – the last reported figure was £1,117m, earning it around £120m in interest each year. Some disappointment was expressed by analysts that trading profits were not performing as well as the cash, particularly at the half-way stage.

But a respectable 15 per cent improvement was forecast ranging from £660m for the full year, against £584.3m the year before.

The difficulty analysts face is that GEC usually revalues its cash and gilt holdings every six months. At March 31, sterling stood at $1.48, presaging a considerable revaluation of the cash mountain, particularly as most of the foreign holding is in dollars. On the trading side much of the profit derives from equally massive turnkey projects which generate cash over two or three years. For instance, there is the £550m Castle Peak power station in Hongkong, another power project worth more than £300m for South Africa, and defence contracts which include a new torpedo being built for Britain. GEC is still keeping its fingers crossed that the Sizewell PWR inquiry will get the go-ahead.

GEC has already signed a design contract and the manufacturing contracts would run into billions.

Perhaps the Government's most controversial sell-off, **Amersham International** reports its final today. The worldwide recession has done much to tarnish the glamour image of the radio-active materials seller. Sir John Hill, chairman, forecast consistent growth and on that basis around £11.5m pretax (against £8.7m last time) is expected.

Once agian, currency movements play a large part in the analysts' guessing game but finance director Mr William Ellaby likes to cover overseas business by forward trading. Sensible, as more than 80 per cent of earnings stem from exports or foreign subsidiaries.

Some bears have been making negative noises about Amersham's dependence on medical diagnostics and the growing alternatives to radio-active methods. This may prove a red herring as the chemical and biotechnical methods are nowhere near as accurate and are nowhere near as advanced.

But public fears necessitate Home Office approval and expensive safety equipment, which makes the systems suitable only for large hospitals, which are going out of fashion. But Amersham is the first to point to its own research programme into alternative methods and dismiss the dangers of the drugs companies' increasing involvement in medical diagnosis.

Food group **Fitch Lovell** looks the safest bet of the week when its finals are released on Thursday. A forecast of £14m pre-tax (compared with £10.3m the year before) was made during the takeover battle for its Key Markets subsidiary by Safeway and Linfood.

The main point now is whether the group will be able to use the £41m cash it received to generate sufficient profits before interest, to replace the £5.7m that Key Markets contributed. The final dividend is being upped 46 per cent to 8p a share.

The management has rid itself of the loss-making poultry and agricultural side and at 160p the shares are strong, indicating to some analysts that a predator may be prowling the Fitch Lovell rump.

Perhaps the least loved company in the food sector is the mighty milkman **Unigate**, also due on Thursday. Brokers go for an uninspiring growth from £39m to £41.5m for the full year.

ECONOMIC VIEW

All eyes on money supply

Interest this week is expected to centre on the June provisional money supply figures, which are released by the Bank of England tomorrow.

Analysts are expecting a rise in £m3, the broad money measure, of between 0.75 and 1 per cent, not in itself alarming but still leaving money supply growth well above its 7 to 11 per cent target range.

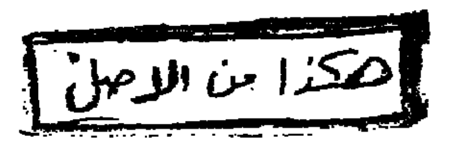
Government borrowing has been the main expansionary force behind money growth in the first few months of the financial year. Although much of this is due to local authorities and state industries borrowing from central government and repaying debt to private lenders, which does not affect borrowing overall, there are some signs–admitted by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in a radio interview last week–that spending too is running above target.

The authorities are most unlikely to try to raise interest rates to choke off money growth in these circumstance, particularly with economic recovery still fragile. Instead, they may try to toughen fiscal policy in the autumnif the overspending still appears to be continuing.

But their room for manoeuvre is very constrained on the spending side, since plans cannot be easily altered in mid-stream. Raising indirect taxes, the only quick option on the revenue side, would be as unwelcome to the Government as it would be to the public.

At the same time, rapid money growth is likely to dissuade the authorities from pushing interest rates down further, unless there is a substantial strenghening of the pound.

Other economic indicators out this week include June official resrves, final May retail sales and credit business and May housing starts, all released today, and May advance energy statistics on Wednesday.







COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Trust offer: By agreement, the offer by Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust for Young Companies Investment Trust is to be revised. Young shareholders accepting the revised offer will receive additional consideration of 4p cash for every Young ordinary share.

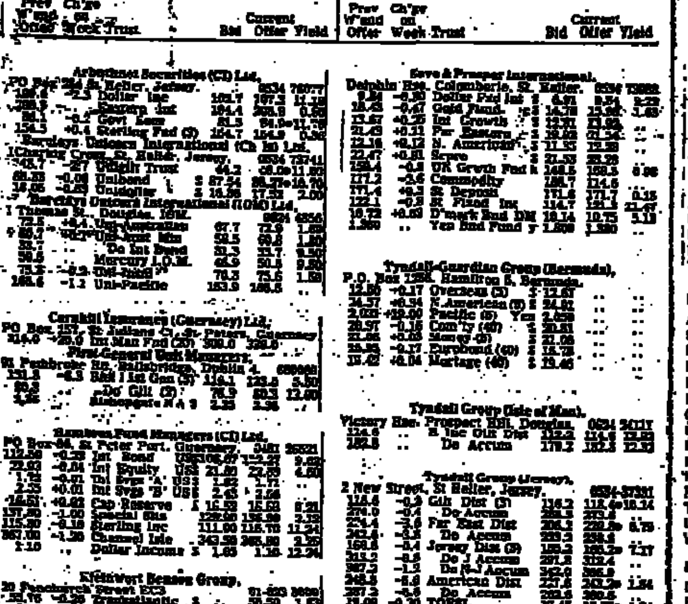
Oakwood Group
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £98,000 (£243,000).
Stated earnings, 4.3p (6.4p).
Turnover, £5.66m (£5.54m).
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

Greene, King & Sons
Year to 1.5.83.
Pretax profit, £8.01m (£7.19m).
Stated earnings, 12.6p (12.1p, adjusted).
Turnover, £68.2m (£62.77m).
Net dividend, 3.95p (3.55p, adjusted).

Downs Surgical
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax loss, £242,000 (loss, £42,000).
Stated earnings (loss), 1.84p (loss, 1.17p).
Turnover, £19.2m (£17.34m).
Net dividend, 0.3p (0.3p).

London & Manchester Securities
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £220,000 (loss, £143,000).
Stated earnings, 1.48p (loss, 1.85p).
Turnover, £1.27m (£1.27m).

Offshore and International Funds



[illegible]

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	7¼	88/93	78¾	9.46	11.12
Bass	8½	87/92	83½	10.10	11.53
BICC	7¾	80/85	75¾	10.21	11.41
Blue Circle	9	92/97	86¾	10.77	11.40
Courtaulds	7	82/87	87¼	8.18	11.91
Delta Gp	10¼	95/99	94	11.62	11.77
Eng Prop	9¾	97/02	88¼	11.22	11.41
Euston Cen	10¼	92/97	90¾	11.42	11.69
F.F.I.(UK)	7¼	89/92	78	9.27	11.01
Land Secs	9	96/01	84¼	10.92	11.29
MEPC	12	17	109¾	11.57	11.56
Trusthse	10¼	91/96	95¼	11.18	11.39
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	74¼	10.69	11.61
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	128	12.68	12.39
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	77	11.44	12.52
Imp Brew	10½	90/95	90¾	11.51	11.89
Distillers	7¼	88/93	75	9.78	11.76
Distillers	10½	93/98	95	11.24	11.54
Guard Roy	7	86/91	75	9.34	11.77
Imp Chem	7¾	86/91	78¼	9.53	12.02
Imp Group	10¼	90/95	89¼	11.45	11.79
Midl Bank	14	02/07	112¼	12.56	12.41
Nat West	12½	04	102¾	12.19	12.16
Reed Inter	7¾	96/01	69¼	11.02	11.85
Tilling	9¼	89/94	78¼	10.98	12.23
Unilever	7¾	91/06	69¼	11.17	11.58
Whitbread	7¼	95/99	69¼	10.89	11.71
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	99	13.09	13.08
Elect de F	12¾	08	104¼	12.45	12.44
Hydro-Queb	12¾	15	102¼	12.87	12.86
Nova Scot	16½	11	131¼	12.97	12.80
CNA	16	08	125¼	12.75	12.55
TransCan	16½	07	128¼	13.64	13.52
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	120¼	12.58	12.44
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					Pre Dk
BOC Group	9	91/96	163*	5.397	-1.4
Bell (A)	9¼	9/01	214	4.552	3.1
B.H.S.	9	92	145*	6.039	4.4
Habitat M	9¼	96/01	201*	4.692	-1.5
Hanson Tst	9½	01/06	231	4.171	-2.8
Imp Group	8	85/90	96	8.253	-0.9
Midl Bk	7¼	83/93	79¼	9.258	-94.1
Rio Tinto	9¼	95/00	123	7.533	9.5
Thorn EMI	7	92/99	145	6.728	6.8
Land Secs	10	90/95	224	4.412	-1.9

* Ex Dividend
Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

RUGBY UNION

Lions a toothless force in a cage without a key

From Don Cameron, Dunedin

New Zealand 15
British Lions 8

In fifteen fateful minutes, the British Lions were demolished by the powerful All Black forwards at Carisbrook on Saturday. The All Blacks won the international 15-8, the series 3-0, but at the very least, the Lions went down with a hearty growl, and certainly not a tired whimper.

The Lions struck shattering blows at the All Blacks in the opening minutes of both halves. The first came when John Rutherford and Steve Bainbridge hacked the ball through a scattered defence and little Roger Baird made a brilliant diving one-point landing on the ball just before it slithered over the muddy turf and into touch.

The second was unfolded with regal splendour in the second minute of the seconf half, by which time the All Blacks had trumped Bairds's ace with two well-taken penalty goals by Allan Hewson.

Jim Calder broke from his own country on the right flank; the Lions won the ruck; the backs fled to the left; Baird had the overlap and as he was taken by Stu Wilson's tackle, he found Gwyn Evans inside. Evans glided through a gap while Rutherford had the inpass and the try. Even if he looked suspiciously as he made a double-movement before he touched down over the line, the try was awarded.

So, at 8–6, since Ollie Campbell was short with his first conversion and just wide with his second, the Lions were ahead, and obviously confident. They were winniing their lineouts and scrums with more comfort than before.

But on this difficult field, like some huge emerald sponge with rain and wind which numbed the fingers, the Lions were slowly ut remorselessly enfolded by the vast black blanket.

Their scrum started to sag, Roy Laidlaw began to be hustled and bustled at the lineout and too often for comfort Campbell was like a tired and nervous fox, cornered by the baying hounds of the All Black back row.

Wittingly or not, the All Blacks aimed for the left-hand corner of the field, where huge water puddles trapped the ball and made cool defence impossible. The Lions were trapped by the black wave, and they just could not escape.

Suddenly, the All Blacks managed a thrust to the right, Dave Loveridge ran towards the posts and with exquisite timing for such an impromptu move, Wilson slashed across Loveridge's stern, took the inpass and cut back across the flow of the attack. Three Lions could only wave a desperate hand at him as Wilson plunged over for the try which, with Hewsons conversion, gave New Zealand a 12-6 lead.

Hewson then gathered by his posts and with a huge punt, sent the ball soaring and then slithering back into touch inside the Lions 22, and back again at that fateful left corner.

So, for the last 20 minutes, the Lions were agonizingly pinned down, their forwards holding on more by spirit than organized control, their backs unable to wriggle clear. Hewson applied the *coup de grâce* with an easy penalty goal three minutes before the end.

The Lions' of Rutherford at inside centre and Evans at full back had given the occasional hint of a more potent backline. They played with a noble and admirable spirit. Yet in sub arctic conditions, they had been into a corner and pinned there by these remorseless All Blacks.

The Loins worked well in sections, at scrum, lineout and specially in the fearless work of Calder and Winterbottom in the loose. But the All Blacks, whether tight or loose forward, committed themselves more to the urgent charge ahead.

They were always together, always hammering at the Lions pack, always waiting for the chink to appear in the armour. They were sodden, half-frozen, utterly determined – and quite magnificent.

Behind them, Loveridge played with cunning and poise, always varying his play. The rest of the All Black line were jerky, certainly not with the force that Rutherford had in midfield, and put further out of joint by a groin injury to Wayne Smith just before halftime.

This brought Steven Pokere in to five-eights and Arthur Stone introduced at centre. For a time, these offered the prospect of cardiac arrest for the 28,000 spectators as they tried some dry-weather Maori tricks in midfield.

Andy Dalton, the captain who led from the front, sent out a stern warning and from that point on Pokere teased the Lions with tactical punts. And finally, the Lions were undone by Hewson, the man whom the lions and a substantial part of New Zealand regarded as the weak part of the All Black chain. Two years ago, Hewson had been taken from the same Siberian field suffering from exposure. Yet in this international Hewson played without fear or fault.

Now the Lions have a fortnight to endure matches against Hawkes Bay counties and Waikato before the fourth international.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, S Pokere, W Taylor, B Fraser; W Smith (rep, A Stone), D Loveridge; M Mexted, M Shaw, A Haden, G Whetton, J Hobbs, G Knight, A Dalton (captain), J Ashworth.
BRITISH LIONS: G Evans; J Carleton, M Kiernan, J Rutherford, R Baird; O Campbell, R Laidlaw: I Paxton, J Calder, M Colclough, S Bainbridge, P Winterbottom, G Price, C Fitzgerald (captain), S Jones.
Referee: R Byres (Australia).

● Nigel Melville, Lions scrum half, has resumed training after tearing neck ligaments a week ago. Melville is hoping to play against Hawkes Bay on Wednesday and will then come into the reckoning for the fourth and final international.

ATHLETICS

McFarlane

Sprinter hobbles to a halt

By Pat Butcher

Mike McFarlane, the Commonwealth Games 200 metres champion, suffered more injury trouble on Saturday in a match in the British League, sponsored by GRE, at Birmingham. But his Haringey colleague Claude Moseley had his second 400 metres win in two days on the same track. McFarlane pulled up just before the end of the 100 metres sprint with severe pain behind the hip. It was not, he thought, muscular, perhaps a burst blood vessel.

McFarlane withdrew from yesterday's Dewhurst Games in Spalding, which would have been his third race in three days, and he was due to see a phyiotherapist today; he competed for England on Friday evening at the same track, Alexander Stadium. In the match Austria, Belgium and Poland, McFarlane had finished third in the 100 metres in his best time of the season of 10.42 sec.

McFarlane still hopes to compete in Oslo next Saturday, in the city's second permit meeting this season. He has only three weeks to prove himself fit for the world championships in Helsinki. McFarlane missed last season's European championships with sciatica before coming back to share in a piece of athletics history, when he was involved in the dead-heat with Allan Wells for the Commonwealth 200 metres gold medal.

Several more international athletes stayed on in Birmingham to compete for their clubs in the division one league match, and Moseley's victory surely leaves him needing only a world championship qualifying time of 45.85 secs to be selected at 400 metres for Helsinki.

Moseley began his athletic career as a high-jumper and was AAA youth champion five years ago. He turned to sprinting, but his efforts to get in last year's Commonwealth team were thwarted by a knife attack which left him with a punctured lung and a large scar on his left cheek. The lung healed, the scar is still there, and after beating Phil Brown in the international match on Friday in 46.16 sec for a personal best, and then following up with a 46.5 sec win on Saturday, Moseley is heading for Helsinki selection

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

Record in 200m freestyle

Edmonton (Reuter) – Lawrence Hayes, who is among the United States' big hopes for a clutch of Olympic swimming medals next year, convincingly won the 200 metres freestyle title at the World Student Games here on Saturday. Hayes, aged 20, from California, beat class opposition in Alex Bauman from Canada and the Soviet competitor Alexei Filonov in a games record of 1 min 51.19 sec.

Hayes surged past Bauman, the 200 metres medlay world record holder, and the pace-setting Filonov over the last 50 metres. His time was 1.43 seconds inside the previous Games best set in Bucharest two years ago.

Hayes said: "I was surprised to win because I have concentrated on 400 and 1,500 metres freestyle in the past. It was my first big international 200 metres race, but I thought I had a chance if I was still in contention after 100 metres." Filonov was second in 1 min 51.90 sec and Bauman had to settle for the bronze with 1 min 51.97 sec.

Shigehiro Takahashi, of Japan, followed up his Games record of 1min 03.95sec set in the heats by winning the men's 100 metres breaststroke title in a slower but equally comfortable 1min 04.13sec. Uriy Kis, of the Soviet Union, who also improved the Games' best in his heat, took the silver medal with 1min 04.21sec.

Swimming
MEN: 200m freestyle: 1, L Hayes (US) 1 min 51.19sec (Games record); 2, A Filonov (USSR) 1:51.90; 3, A Baumann (Can) 1:51.97. 100m breaststroke: 1, S Takahashi (Jap) 1:04.13; 2, U Kis (USSR) 1:04.21; 3, P Evans (Aus) 1:04.32.
WOMEN: 100m freestyle: 1, I Laricheva (USSR) 58.15sec; 2, A Kraus (Neth) 58.27; 3, T Thomas (US) 58.45. 400m individual medley: 1, I Gerasimova (USSR) 4 min 52.27 (Games record); 2, S Savi (Italy) 4:55.77; 3, C Woolger (US) 4:58.70.

Gymnastics
Individual: 1, Y Korolev (USSR) 58.30 pts; 2, V Artimov (USSR) 58.10. British placings: 34, T Bartlett, 55.40; 39, K Langley, 55.0; 52, A Dransfield, 52.50; 54, V Walduck, 51.25
TEAM: 1, Soviet Union, 174.80; 2, China, 173.20; 3, United States; 172.60. 12, Britain, 163.05.

Volleyball
MEN: Pool A: Canada 3, Rwanda 0; China 3, Mexico 0. Pool B: United States 3, Libya 0; Belgium 3, Paraguay 0; Cuba 3, France 1. Pool C: Italy 3, Kuwait 0

WOMEN: Pool A: China 3, Guatemala 0; United States 3, France 1. Pool B: Mexico 3, Italy 1; Japan 3, Lebanon 0

Basketball
MEN: Second round: Pool A: Angola 70, Jordan 55. Pool B: United States 134, Peru 25; Lebanon 104, Peru 87. Pool C: Senegal WO Hongkong. Pool D: Egypt WO Rwanda. Pool E: Israel WO Greece. Pool F: Australia 88, Japan 66. Pool G: Ivory Coast WO Cameroon. Pool H: Britain WO Nigeria

WOMEN: First round: Pool A: Canada 108, Japan 66. Pool B: United States 134, Hongkong 23. Pool C: Romania 82, W. Germany 69. Pool D: China 91, Britain 35

Diving
WOMENS' SPRINGBOARD: 1, S Bernier (Can) 492.69 pts; 2, Y Peng (China) 484.95; 3, M Shi (China) 482.40

Water Polo
RESULTS: Netherlands WO Mexico; United States 8, Cuba 6; Canada 14, Australia 5

EQUESTRIANISM

Preparing for Royal shake-ups

By Jenny MacArthur

The Royal Show, the most important in the show hunter's year, starts today at Stoneleigh with the HIS national show for ridden hunters, and continues until Thursday. Chub Castle has the difficult task of judging today's weight classes. Despite its preeminence among hunter shows, or possibly because of it, there is often a shake-up in form at the Royal. The sense of occasion which the show creates, with the big, main ring and large crowds, produces surprising changes in the line-up.

The big question today is whether South Essex Insurance Broker's middleweight, Elite, produced by Vin Toulson, can continue his triumphant season by taking this coveted championship. Elite has won six championships this season, the most recent being at last week's Royal Norfolk. He has been beaten only twice, at Lieicester, his first time out, and at the South of England show, where he stood reserve champion and to Mr and Mrs J. Croft's six-year-old lightweight Periglen.

Periglen is favourite to head the lightweight class. Robert Oliver has not yet decided whether to ride R. A. Shuck's Providence of Gems Signet Bloodstock's Brewster, who was reserve champion to Elite at the Three Counties this year.

Davi Taplow has to decide between F. W. Eastwood's Dargle and N. Trevithick and Mrs Wood's The Senator, a winner at the South of England, as his choice for the heavyweight class. Dargle, who won this class at the Three Counties, seems the most likely bet.

The led classes will be particularly interesting because although Mrs Hindle and Miss Riddiough's Bright and Fair was the champion young hunter at last week's Hunter Show at Shrewsbury, it is rare for the same horse to stand at the top of the line there and at the Royal. One of the few who have is Mrs E. Taylor's Zacharoff, who won his class last year as a two-year-old at both shows. Last week he stood reserve to Bright and Fair at Shrewsbury.

FOOTBALL

Italians place a ban on signing of Zico

The Brazilian club Flamengo have declared open war with Italian football. Not only did they tumble to defeat against Juventus of Turin in the Mundialito tournament on Saturday, but the Italian authorities have now banned the $4million transfer of their player Zico to the first division team Udinese.



Zico: latest victim

Carlos Alberto, the Flamengo coach, blamed the referee for their 2-1 defeat which forced them to take second place in the tournament behind Juventus. "It was a scandal, a real theft", said Alberto. "He did not award us a penalty kick when Junior was fouled and he didn't stop Boniek who was offside when her scored Juventus's second goal." And after the Italian Fotball Federation had stopped the Brazilian Zico playing for first division team Udinese, a Flamengo official said: "He has been bitterly disappointed and the psychological damage being caused to Zico is our major worry at the moment." The Federation have also put a block on the signing of another Brazilian, Toninho Cerezo, by the Italian champions Roma. The trouble surrounds Zico's contract which was concluded not directly with Flamengo, but with an intermediary company based in London. Zerezo's move has been stopped because the deal was finished after the new transfer deadline of June 13.

Real Madrid, the Spanish club, have now emerged as the favourites to capture Zico's signature. The Brazilians claim that Zico is now their property once again and provided they receive a similar bid, he will be allowed to go elsewhere in Europe.

The Federation have, however, given AC Milan the go-ahead on their signing of the Watford forward Luther Blissett..

Best shows old flair

Brisbane (Reuter) – The former Manchester United and Northern Ireland forward, George Best inspired Brisbane Lions to a 2-1 victory over Sydney Olympic, coached by Tommy Docherty, the former Unied manager, in an Australian national league match yesterday.

After a slow start Best, aged 37, showed the full range of skills which made him a legend, repeatedly beating his direct opponent and making a succession of pin-point passes. Best, who is contracted to play three games for the Lions, said afterwards he was pleased with his performance: "I didn't want to go out there and dominate play but merely help the boys get three good wins which is what they need".

● Gary Gilliespie, the central defender of Coventry City, aged 22, has signed for Liverpool for a fee of £325,000.

Gillespie, also wanted by Arsenal, said: "With no disrespect to Arsenal, I don't think any young player with ambition could do better than to join the champions. After five years at Coventry, I felt I needed a new challenge and Anfield will provide it."

● The Stoke manager, Ritche Barker, plans to talk with the Coventry central defender, Paul Dyson. Barker needs the 6ft 2in defender, who has refused new terms with Coventry, as a replacement for the former England international, Dave Watson, who left to join Vancouver Whitecaps

AMERICA'S CUP

Victory '83 given easy path

Rhode Island (Agencies) – Victory '83, Britain's entry in the America's Cup qualifying races, had an unexpectedly easy day on Saturday, winning her two races by default. Challenge 12, the Australian boat, dropped out after four legs when trailing by 38 seconds; France III failed to race after mast problems Victory '83 has a record of 10 wins and four defeats.

Australia II, The leading challenger, continued her winning run by defeating Canada I by 59 seconds in her first race and then another Australian boat, Advance, by three minutes and 57 seconds in her second. Australia II's record is 13-1.

The potential challengers had the waters off the Rhode Island coast to themselves and, despite foggy weather, each completed two races over a 12-mile Olympic course in south-westerly winds of 12 to 16 knots. The American trials to determine the defender of the America's Cup resume on July 16.

After dropping out against Victory '83, Challenge 12 raced with a new boom against Canada I and lost by 26 seconds. This was the best race of the series, with the Canadian yacht leading by only a boat length after the first seven and a half miles. The Canadians opened up their lead to more than a minute on the fourth leg but the Australians came back strongly and were only four lengths behind at the finish.

The Italian yacht Azzurra improved her record to 6-7 with a victory over France III. The Italians made a poor start, trailing by more than a minute at the first turning mark but they recovered when the French crew had trouble hoisting a headsail at the start of the fourth leg. Canada I's record is 5-9, France III's 4-10 and Advance's 0-13.

BADMINTON: Darrell Hall, aged 17, of Britain, yesterday became the youngest winner of the Auckland Tournament, beating Graeme Robson of New Zealand 17-15, 15-11. Gillian Clark won an all-British women's final 11-4, 11-3 against Gillian Gowers in just 18 minutes,

IN BRIEF

Dokes to defend against Coetzee



Marsh: Thomson's choice

Michael Dokes defends his WBA heavyweight crown against Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa in September. Dokes, aged 24, took the title from Mike Weaver with a sensational first-round knock out last December and held onto it in a rematch in May.

● Hector "Macho" Camacho, of Puerto Rico fights Rafael "Bazooka" Limon of Mexico for the vacant WBC junior lightweight title on August 7, at Las Vegas or San Juan. Bobby Chacon was stripped of the title last week after he failed to sign a contract binding him to a world championship fight with the unbeaten Camacho.

CRICKET: Jeff Thomson, the Australian fast bowler, feels that Rod Marsh should have captained the World Cup side. "Marsh was disappointed when he wasn't made captain and I certainly would have liked to see him there", he said. Under Kim Hughes, Australia failed to make the semi-finals.

GOLF: Heavy overnight rain has washed out the second round of the $400,000 (£266,600) western open golf tournament for the second successive day, with Tom Watson of the US in the lead after his opening 67. The schedule calls for the final two rounds to be completed today.

RUGBY UNION: The US eagles are confident they can win next Saturday's test against Australia, following their narrow 14-10 defeat by a strong Queensland side yesterday. According to Ken Wood their manager: "the squad has improved 100 per cent since we arrived in Australia three weeks ago and we have proved to ourselves we can play rugby at this level." The Eagles have won three and lost two of their state games so far.

ATHLETICS: The first world athletics championships in Helsinki from August 7 to 14, is far from a sell-out, with 30 per cent of tickets still unsold. Organizers have 52,000 standing places and 43,000 seats left for all days except the final.

● Buster Watson won the 200 metres at the British League division two meeting at Edinburgh in 20.68 sec, just outside Allan Wells's record of 20.5.

Birchfield Harriers scored their second successive win in the first division of the British League meeting at Birmingham yesterday

CRICKET: RANDALL NUDGES SELECTORS WITH 107 AS SEVEN BATSMEN SCORE CENTURIES

A battle of the big hitters as Essex reach new milestone

By Alan Ross

TRENT BRIDGE: Essex (4pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 89 runs.

Essex, by way of a second wicket partnership of 273 between Gooch and McEwan that is a John Player League record for any wicket, fairly slaughtered Nottinghamshire on a boiling afternoon. Their total of 306 was one run short of the record in these matches and if Nottinghamshire were to make any kind of match of it, it needed performances of rare virtuosity from Rice and Randall. These unfortunately were not forthcoming and Nottinghamshire slid unprotestingly to a huge defeat.

Essex lost Lilley at 25, after which Gooch and McEwan competed with each other in seeing who could hit some tame bowling the furthest and highest. Without Hadlee and Hendrick, Nottinghamshire were fair game for this kind of thing. After 20 overs the score was 99, after 30, it was 197. Gooch was the quicker to 50 by one ball, but thereafter it was a one-horse race.

While Gooch was making unavailing attempts to imitate Botham's reverse sweep, McEwan unleashed a series of thrilling pulls and drives. He deposited Futch twice in succession for six over long-on and then did it again a couple of overs later, the second of these taking him to his 100.

Gooch, unaccustomedly reduced to a sleeping partner, surfaced to hit Illingworth for two consecutive sixes himself, McEwan responding with two successive sixes off Hassan.

In due course Gooch reached his hundred and shortly afterwards departed. McEwan, meanwhile, had raced to 150, spraying boundaries all round the ground and stinging the fingers of anyone who got in the way.

Nottinghamshire, languishing at the foot of the table, made a demoralising start. At 25 Robinson was brilliantly thrown out by Pringle, who hit the stumps at the bowler's end sideways on from 30 yards. Eight runs later Rice was unlucky to find his first aggressive stroke landing in the lap of McEwan on the ropes at deep cover.

Most of the runs at this stage came from wides and no-balls from Phillip, but he bowled Birch at 41, and at 55 the patient Hassan was leg before to East. With half their overs gone, Nottinghamshire had managed only 71 and they had lost five wickets.

On a beautiful evening Randall and Hemmings produced some belligerent strokes, but in the circumstances it was only puppetry.

● Yorkshire's county championship game against Kent will go ahead at Abbeydale, Sheffield, starting on July 16, despite worries over the quality of the pitch



Gooch: assisted in the slaughter.

Scorecard

ESSEX:
G A Gooch c Hassan b Cooper 118
A W Lilley b Saxelby 13
K S McEwan not out 162
N Phillip not out 2
Extras (b 2, lb 9, w 1, nb 1) 13
Total (2 wkts 40 overs) 306
*K W R Fletcher, K R Pont, D R Pringle, S Turner, †D E East, R E East and N A Foster did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-298.
BOWLING: Cooper, 8-0-45-1; Saxelby, 8-0-48-1; Hemmings, 8-0-41-0; Such, 7-0-68-0; Illingworth, 7-0-65-0; Hassan, 2-0-28-0.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
B Hassan lbw b R E East 33
R T Robinson run out 6
*C E B Rice c McEwan b Turner 2
D W Randall c Pringle 107
J D Birch b Phillip 1
†B N French c D E East b Pringle 6
E E Hemmings c Gooch b Turner 34
K Saxelby run out 5
N J B Illingworth st D E East b Lilley 2
K E Cooper not out 0
P M Such not out 0
Extras (b 2, lb 8, w 6, nb 5) 21
Total (9 wkts, 40 overs) 217
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-33, 3-41, 4-55, 5-72, 6-163, 7-180, 8-190, 9-217.
BOWLING: Phillip 6-0-19-1; Foster, 4-0-9-0; Turner, 8-0-50-2; R E East, 5-0-10-1; Pringle, 5-0-20-1; Pont, 8-0-43-0; Lilley, 2-0-19-1; Fletcher, 1-0-26-0; Gooch, 1-1-0-1.
Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

Somerset in battle to stop capsizing

By Richard Streeton

TAUNTON: Somerset, with five first innings wickets in hand, are 339 runs behind New Zealanders.

There was evidence here yesterday that the New Zealand bowling against England in the forthcoming Test matches must be considered more doubtful than their batting strength. Facing an awesome 544 for nine declared, Somerset owed much to a determined stay by the left-handed Jeremy Lloyds on a friendly pitch that they kept their heads, to a degree, above water.

Lloyds should have been caught in the slips early on against Cairn's slower ball, but came through a worrying patch before he edged a catch behind off the spinner, Bracewell, five minutes from the close. Rose, returning after a back injury, played soundly before he was bowled by Cairns, who also caused Denning to mishook to mid wicket.

Slocome, surviving an early chance to third slip, stayed 43 overs before he missed an ambitious on-drive. Gard's dismissal in the last over was an argument against the use of nightwatchmen.

In conditions which approached the nearest to a heat-wave that this country reaches, the attendance was good rather than packed. The touring side only have fixtures with Gloucestershire and Middlesex to come before they are into the first Test match, an itinerary which played its part in their decision to prolong their first innings. Since Christmas, the New Zealanders have played two Test matches with Sri Lanka, but otherwise, virtually an endless sequence of one-day games and they felt the need for batting practice in a three-day match.

On Saturday, all their players took the chance to make runs except Franklin; yesterday they carried on and finished with the highest total ammassed by a New Zealand team against a county since 1937. The declaration yesterday finally came five minutes before lunch, when Cairns swished and swivelled fatally and was caught behind. He had lashed 60 from 29 balls as 80 came in eight overs for the ninth wicket.

By then, the New Zealanders, if they are to keep faith with the English public, had committed themselves to spending the rest of the game in the field and to bowling out Somerset twice. Even more thought-provoking to some of us was Somerset's team selection. Missing was Botham, with a groin strain, who has no more cricket available to him before England's first Test side is picked.

Also absent was Roebuck, who, apparently, was due for a rest; Richards, who has a cold cum hayfever; and Dredge, who in the past few days, has become a father again.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings
T Franklin, c Garner b Wilson 0
B A Edgar, lbw b Marks 34
J G Wright, c Wyatt b Wilson 85
*G P Howarth, c Gard b Lloyds 88
J Crowe, c Gard b Davis 27
E J Gray, lbw b Garner 72
R J Hadlee, c Gard b Wilson 82
J G Bracewell, c and b Davies 38
†W K Lees, not out 42
B L Cairns, c Gard b Wilson 60
Extras (b 1, lb 12, w 1, nb 2) 16
Total (9 wkts dec) 544
M C Snedden did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-100, 3-143, 4-237, 5-243, 6-338, 7-399, 8-464.
BOWLING: Garner, 15-6-32-1; Wilson, 29-6-109-4; Davis, 25-2-123-2; Popplewell, 7-1-50-0; Marks, 35-10-125-1; Lloyds, 16-2-88-1.

SOMERSET: First innings
J W Lloyds c Lees b Bracewell 84
*B C Rose b Cairns 34
P W Denning c Bracewell b Cairns 0
P A Slocombe b Bracewell 66
†T Gard c Wright b Bracewell 5
M R Davis not out 0
Extras (b 7, lb 6, w 1, nb 2) 16
Total (5 wkts) 205
J Wyatt, M F M Popplewell, V J Marks, J Garner and P H L Wilson to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-57, 2-67, 3-193, 4-198, 5-205.
Umpires: B J Meyer and D J Constant.

Never listen to rumours

OLD TRAFFORD: Hampshire (4pts) beat Lancashire by 58 runs.

Rumour has it that Gordon Greenidge is no longer the batsman he was. That may be so, but it would be hard to convince the Lancashire bowlers yesterday, as he followed Saturday's century at Liverpool by amassing 162 not out, the highest score ever made against Lancashire in the John Player League and only one short of his own best-ever performance in the competition.

Initially, he looked out slightly out of sorts, beaten three times in Allott's opening over and contributing only three of the first 26 runs on the board. There was little sign then of the onslaught to come, but by the time Smith departed, after an opening partnership of 57, Greenidge was moving into his stride. He dominated stands of 127 with Terry and 71 with Nicholas, the latter in 4.4 overs.

Greenidge's first 50 took 25 overs, coming when he used his feet to hit Folley through mid-wicket. From then on line and length became almost an irrelevance as he hit the ball where he willed.

Watkinson was hit off the front foot behind square-leg for 16. O'Shaughnessy was hit for two sixes in successive balls later in the innings, the second last seen heading out of the ground towards Warwick Road station. Simmonds, who also went for sixes over long-off and long-on, watched helplessly as Greenidge made room to hit him through the covers three times in one over; fielders altering position were as powerless as the bowler to prevent the resulting boundaries.

Had Clive Lloyd not been one of several injured Lancashire batsmen, the large crowd basking in the Manchester sun might have enjoyed an equal treat after tea. As it was 269 looked a long way off, even before Jesty took three early wickets in the course of two eventful overs, the second also producing four wides.

For a time Lancashire stayed in contention, being slightly ahead of Hampshire's equivalent running total until the twenty-sixth over. That, however, was the stage when Greenidge began to cut loose, and matching him was beyond even Abrahams.

HAMPSHIRE:
C G Greenidge not out 162
C L Smith run out 31
T E Jesty lbw b O'Shaughnessy 4
V P Terry c Simmons b O'Shaughnessy 34
M C J Nicholas run out 24
*N E J Pocock not out 0
Extras (b 1, lb 7, w 3, nb 2) 13
Total (4 wkts, 40 overs) 268
N G Cowley, M D Marshall, T M Tremlett, R J Parks and S J Malone did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-57, 2-69, 3-196, 4-264.
BOWLING: Allott, 8-1-51-0; Jefferies, 8-0-34-0; Watkinson, 8-1-62-0; O'Shaughnessy, 8-0-53-2; Folley, 3-0-20-0; Simmons, 5-0-45-0.

LANCASHIRE:
G Fowler b Jesty 22
I Cockbain b Jesty 7
D P Hughes c Parks b Jesty 0
*J Abrahams c Nicholas b Malone 65
S T Jefferies c Marshall b Tremlett 17
J Simmons c Parks b Jesty 13
†C Maynard b Marshall 22
S J O'Shaughnessy c Terry b Malone 3
M Watkinson not out 27
P J W Allott lbw Jesty 3
I Folley not out 6
Extras (lb 7, w 18) 25
Total (9 wkts 40 overs) 210
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-35, 2-35, 3-40, 4-93, 5-126, 6-155, 7-161, 8-172, 9-180.
BOWLING: Malone 8-0-38-2; Marshall, 8-0-22-1; Tremlett, 8-0-33-1; Jesty, 8-0-33-1; Cowley, 8-0-19-0.
Umpires: M J Kitchen and B Leadbeater.

Yorkshire mounting serious challenge

By Keith Macklin

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire (4pts) beat Leicestershire by seven wickets.

Yorkshire folk love their cricket, and 8,000 of them, the largest Yorkshire crowd of the season, came to see their team take over second place in the league.

Leicestershire seemed set for a handsome total around 250 when Gower and Butcher took 49 runs off the Yorkshire pace attack, Gower hitting the first and third balls from Dennis to the boundary. However the arrival of the spin bowlers, Illingworth and Carrick, put a sharp brake on proceedings as they found bite and spin in the wicket.

Gower mistimed Illingworth and was already walking to the pavilion when Hartley took the catch at mid-on. Leicestershire began to struggle on a wicket normally kind to batsmen but yesterday favouring the bowlers.

Carrick lured Briers forward, and Bairstow swept off the bails; Butcher and Davison got in a tangle looking for a second run and Butcher made the sacrifice. Davison lauched into the attack with a boundary against each of his tormentors, but was losing partners rapidly. Tolchard was plumb in front to Illingworth, and when Sidebottom was recalled Clift was also adjudged leg-before, and made angry gestures at his dismissal.

Davison, having hit five fours in 35, charged at Sidebottom and was superbly caught behind the wicket. Steele was bowled off his pads next ball, and Leicestershire were 118 for seven, but Garnham led a good rearguard action and Leicestershire reached 160 for eight in their 40 overs.

Boycott and Athey began slowly in Yorkshire's pursuit of the runs, but the Yorkshire openers reached 75 as Athey took chances.

At 124 for two there came a diversion in the form of a male streaker wearing nothing but a scarf round his neck. The youth was apprehended and led away. Sharp fell leg-before to Clift but Hartley and Love steered Yorkshire comfortably to victory.

LEICESTERSHIRE:
D I Gower c Hartley b Illingworth 24
I P Butcher run out 24
N E Briers st Bairstow b Carrick 4
B F Davison c Bairstow b Sidebottom 35
*R W Tolchard lbw b Illingworth 5
P B Clift lbw b Sidebottom 3
†M A Garnham not out 29
J S Steel b Sidebottom 0
G J Parsons c Carrick b Stevenson 13
L B Taylor not out 8
Extras (lb 7, w 5, nb 3) 15
Total (8 wkts, 40 overs) 160
G Ferris did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-49, 2-56, 3-60, 4-93, 5-99, 6-118, 7-118, 8-141.
BOWLING: Dennis, 8-1-32-0; Stevenson, 8-0-33-1; Illingworth, 8-1-24-2; Carrick, 8-0-23-1; Sidebottom, 8-0-33-3.

YORKSHIRE: G Boycott b Taylor 31
C W J Athey c Gower b Taylor 39
K Sharp lbw b Clift 24
S N Hartley not out 33
J D Love not out 12
Extras (b 1, lb 17, w 3, nb 1) 22
Total (3 wkts, 37.1 overs) 161
D L Bairstow, P Carrick, A Sidebottom, G B Stevenson, *R Illingworth and S J Dennis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-75, 2-91, 3-142.
BOWLING: Ferris, 8-0-23-0; Parsons, 6.1-0-14-0; Steele, 8-1-29-0; Clift, 8-1-29-0; Clift, 8-0-35-1; Taylor, 7-0-38-4.
Umpires: D O Oslear and J van Geloven.

Ending in an old school tie

By George Chesterton

LORD'S: Eton drew with Harrow.

Harrow won the toss and Pettifer, well supported by Luke, constantly beat the bat in the opening overs. Raper was caught behind off Pettifer with the score on 18. This was the scalp Eton most wanted to capture. Peel-Yates and Ford consolidated in worsening light and a steady drizzle.

There was a delay of 35 minutes but as the skies cleared the fair sprinkling of toppers, the popping of champagne corks and a few snatches of Harrow songs made the afternoon enjoyable. Once in their stride again, Peel-Yates and Ford batted soundly, if without great urgency, although they ran well between the wickets.

There was the feeling with Ford that he was getting A levels out of his system as his batting improved. The Eton bowlers stuck well to their task. Try as they might, the Harrovians found it difficult to accelerate and wickets fell in their attempting to do so. Lloyd-Jones created a different tempo, hitting a sweet, straight six, and did much to bring about a declaration at 4.10 after 71 overs.

Eton started comfortably and it came almost as a shock when Peel-Yates dived full length at cover to take a magnificent two-handed catch off Fox to dispose of Watson. Forty-two for one at tea looked a useful launching pad; but like the opposition earlier in the day steady, accurate medium-pace bowling allowed of no liberties.

Six o'clock arrived and as the 20 overs begun Nirmalalingam at last was brought into the attack. He caught and bowled Berry and two overs later bowled Russell round his legs. After only four overs he was off.

Eton were thus denied a remote chance of victory: but so also were Harrow, although Booth and Raper found a little extra to take two more wickets.

HARROW:
*J W S Raper c Inkin b Pettifer 8
W D Peel-Yates b Redmayne 45
J M H Ford c Greenwood b Berry 73
D J Nirmalalingam lbw b Pettifer 16
S A James c Russel b Redmayne 3
A T C Lloyd-Jones not out 32
R G Robinson run out 0
J D Prior not out 12
Extras 25
Total (6 wkts dec) 214
J E J Booth, D B M Cox and C A S Swan did not bat
BOWLING: Pettifer, 9-3-65-2; Luke, 11-4-17-0; Buckland, 6-1-17-0; Greenwood, 8-1-23-0; Berry, 8-1-19-1; Redmayne, 9-3-28-2.

ETON
F P E Marshall b Fox 48
R V Watson c Peel-Yates b Fox 9
M H Brooks b Raper 24
J P Berry c and b Nirmalalingham 29
*W A B Russell b Nirmalalingham 2
C G M Redmayne c James b Raper 14
C E Pettifer not out 0
S H Greenwood c Robinson b Booth 2
P A D Inkin not out 0
Extras 21
Total (7 wkts) 150
R J F Luke and W L C Buckland did not bat.
BOWLING: Fox, 12-4-31-2; Raper, 12-3-31-2; Booth, 9-3-21-1; Swan, 4-2-4-0; James 4-0-8-0; Nirmalalingham, 5-0-32-2.

Zaheer is the hero

Middlesex, dismissed for 78 at Edgbaston on Saturday, suffered another setback at Lord's yesterday. Their total of 270 for five seemed beyond Gloucestershire, but a magnificent century from Zaheer won the match by six wickets with four balls to go.

Gatting, the Middlesex captain, scored 85 before Butcher took over and reached 100 with six sixes and six fours in 75 minutes. He punished Doughty for 26 in an over, including four sixes.

Gloucester began with a stand of 53 by Stovold and Romaines before Zaheer set about the attack in a stand of 113 with Hignell. Shepherd came out to hit just as hard as Zaheer, and they scored the last 50 required in 3.2 overs. Zaheer hit a six and nine fours in his 106 not out.

HASTINGS: Paul Parker hit a superb, unbeaten 121 as the league champions Sussex beat Northamptonshire by 88 runs to record their fifth successive win and go second in the table behind Somerset. Set to score 232, Northants never recovered from losing their first five wickets for 62.

Parker's century was his second in the competition this season. He hit elenen fours and two sixes in 130 minutes, and took part in a lively third wicket stand of 112 with Imran Khan, who also hit two sixes in his 49. Williams scored an unbeaten 45 for Northants, but Pigott (three for 23) and le Roux and Barclay who claimed two wickets each, restricted them to 143 for eight.

DERBY: Derbyshire, labouring towards defeat at 102 for five, staged a splendid recovery to beat Worcestershire by four wickets with ten balls to spare. Weston laid the foundation of Worcester's 225 for seven with a brisk 64, and Neale and D'Oliveira produced more aggressive batting.

Fowler launched Derby's recovery with two sixes and three fours in a rapid 37.

Gloucs v Middlesex

AT LORD'S

Gloucestershire beat Middlesex by six wickets

MIDDLESEX:
K P Tomlins c Russell b Shepherd 0
G P Ellis c Stovold b Shepherd 9
C T Radley c and b Childs 18
*M W Gatting lbw b Shepherd 85
R O Butcher b Sainsbury 100
J E Emburey not out 38
†P R Downton not out 7
Extras (b 1, lb 10, w 2) 13
Total (5 wkts, 40 overs) 270
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-12, 3-64, 4-140, 5-249.
P H Edmonds, N F Williams, N G Cowans and K D James did not bat.
BOWLING: Shepherd 8-1-17-3; Sainsbury 8-1-36-1; Childs 8-1-38-1; Doughty 7-0-69-0; Bainbridge 4-0-54-0; Graveney 5-0-45-0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE First innings
A W Stovold b Edmonds 37
P W Romaines c Downton b Williams 30
Zaheer Abbas not out 106
A J Hignell c Cowans b Emburey 47
P Bainbridge c Butcher b James 4
J M Shepherd not out 34
Extras (b2, lb8, w4) 14
Total (4wkts, 39.2 overs) 272
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-55, 2-87, 3-200, 4-208.
BOWLING: James, 8-0-68-1; Cowans, 8-1-30-0; Williams, 8-0-46-1; Gatting, 1-0-13-0; Emburey, 6.2-0-49-1.
Umpires: D G L Evans and R A White.

WORCESTERSHIRE
M J Weston c Barnett b Oldham 64
M S Scott b Mortensen 9
D N Patel b Finney 23
*P A Neale c Barnett b Oldham 47
D B d'Oliveira b Mortensen 31
B A Banks lbw b Mortensen 11
J D Inchmore not out 7
A E Warner run out 14
R K Illingworth not out 0
Extras (b 4, lb 7, w 5, nb 3) 19
Total (7 wkts, 40 overs) 225
†P Moores and A P Pridgeon did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-42, 3-134, 4-188, 5-199, 6-207, 7-225.
BOWLING: Finney 8-0-35-1; Mortensen 8-0-40-3; Miller 6-1-27-0; Tunnicliffe 8-0-38-0; Oldham 8-0-68-2.

DERBYSHIRE
I S Anderson b Illingworth 39
*K J Barnett b Inchmore 14
A Hill b d'Oliveira 30
G Miller b d'Oliveira 2
J L Morris st Moores b D'Oliveira 1
R J Finney run out 45
W P Fowler run out 37
C J Tunnicliffe not out 32
Extras (b 8, lb 10, w 8, nb 5) 22
Total (6 wkts, 38.3 overs) 229
†R W Taylor, S Oldham and O H Mortensen did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-90, 3-90, 4-101, 5-108, 6-182.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 8-0-30-0; Warner, 7.2-1-37-0; Patel 7-0-38-1; Inchmore, 7-0-38-1; d'Oliveira, 5-2-23-3; Illingworth, 6-1-34-1.
Umpires: J W Holder and P B Wight.

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Somerset (9)	7	5	0	2	24
Sussex (1)	7	5	1	1	22
Yorkshire (16)	8	5	2	1	22
Kent (4)	7	4	1	2	20
Hampshire (5)	8	4	3	1	18
Derbyshire (12)	7	3	2	2	16
Glamorgan (10)	7	3	2	2	16
Northants	9	4	5	0	16
Essex (5)	8	2	3	3	14
Lancashire (10)	8	2	3	3	14
Leicestershire (3)	8	2	3	3	14
Middlesex (2)	8	2	4	2	12
Surrey (12)	7	1	2	4	12
Gloucester (14)	7	1	3	3	10
Warwickshire (15)	7	1	4	2	8
Worcestrshire (15)	6	1	3	2	8
Nottinghamshire (5)	7	1	5	1	6

(1982 positions in brackets)

SUSSEX
G D Mendis c Williams b Mallender 11
P W G Parker not out 121
C M Wells c Cook b Griffiths 42
Imran Khan c T M Lamb b Griffiths 49
G D le Roux not out 1
Extras (lb 5, w 1, nb 1) 7
Total (3 wkts, 40 overs) 231
A P Wells, I J Gould, C P Phillipson, R T Barclay, D A Reeve, and A C S Pigott did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-115, 3-227.
BOWLING: Carse, 8-0-45-0; Mallender, 8-1-34-1; T M Lamb, 8-0-30-0; Willey, 8-1-35-0; Griffiths, 8-0-80-2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
R J Bailey run out 36
W Larkins lbw b le Roux 3
P Willey lbw b le Roux 2
A J Lamb c le Roux b Barclay 12
*G Cook b Barclay 2
R G Williams not out 45
†G Sharp b Pigott 29
N A Mallender b Pigott 2
T A Lamb lbw b Pigott 0
J A Carse not out 4
Extras (b 1, lb 6, w 1) 8
Total (8 wkts, 40 overs) 143
B J Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-16, 3-44, 4-50, 5-62, 6-122, 7-130, 8-130.
BOWLING: Wells, 8-1-28-0; le Roux, 8-0-38-2; Barclay, 8-0-22-2; Reeve, 8-1-26-0; Pigott, 8-1-23-3.
Umpires: R Julian and R Palmer

MINOR COUNTIES

St Albans: Bedfordshire 85 (D S Surridge 6-31) and 243-8 dec (A S Pearson 50, K V Jones 50, D S Surridge 4-53); Hertfordshire 151-8 dec (B G Evans 47, N P G Wright 40) and 178-4 (B G Evans 60, F E Collyer 58 not out). Hertfordshire (10pts) beat Bedfordshire (0pts) by six wickets.

Slough: Buckinghamshire 220-6 dec (R E Hayward 84 not out, M E Gear 57, D S de Silva 5-82) and 23-0; Shropshire 163 (M E Milton 4-38).

Morris Motors (Oxford): Cheshire 118 (G Hobbins 6-50) and 41-0 Oxfordshire 180-6 dec (P J Garner 54).

Financial bar to S Africa

The Test and County Cricket Board yesterday confirmed that they have instructed lawyers to work out a financial formula to deter English Test players from defecting to South Africa.

Peter Lush, a TCCB spokesman, said: "We have been talking to lawyers for several months, but it is a very complicated subject and no firm recommendations have yet been arrived at." They hope to issue 12-month contracts to leading English players in order to tie them to this country.

SATURDAY'S SCORES

THE OVAL: Gloucestershire 117 (D J Thomas 4 for 22); Surrey 128 for 3 (D M Smith 53).
HOVE: Northamptonshire 300 (W Larkins 93, G Cook 58; C Wells 4 for 69, D Reeve 4 for 80); Sussex 23 for no wkt.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire 113 (P H Edmonds 5 for 28) and 17 for 3; Middlesex 78 (A M Ferreira 5 for 18).
HARROGATE: Leicestershire 362 for 7 dec (N E Briers 97, B F Davison 81, I. P Butcher 66); Yorkshire 15 for no wkt.
DERBY: Derbyshire 344 for 8 dec (A Hill 137 not out, W P Fowler 63; A E Warner 4 for 72); Worcestershire 10 for 1.
CANTERBURY: Glamorgan 285 (A Jones 83; G R Dilley 4 for 52) v Kent.
LIVERPOOL: Hampshire 328 for 6 (C L Smith 118, C G Greenidge 104) v Lancashire.
TRENT BRIDGE: Essex 211; Nottinghamshire 39 for 2.

Ashville College 133, *Durham School 134-2 (M A Roseberry 103 no). Rossall 107 and 208-2 dec, (N V Salvi 100 no, R I Kanhai 77 no). Old Rossallians 96-5 dec, and 158.

Boycott is back in business

By Ivo Tennant

For Geoffrey Boycott, it has been a fairly uneventful season until recently: no runs, no rows and – ultimate horror – no publicity. Then a week ago he carried his bat through an innings on a pitch which apparently resembled a Port Stanley runway. By that we assumed the TCCB Inspector of Pitches would be called in, although more of him later. Back to the metaphors, for next we read that Boycott was forced to "crash land", having smashed his car up and then been out for a duck in his next innings.

On Saturday he achieved another landmark in his illustrious career. Batting for Yorkshire against Leicestershire, he passed Cowdrey's career aggregate of 42,719 runs to become the tenth highest scorer in cricket history. Only one living batsman is ahead of him, Graveney. Hobbs leads the field with 61,237. Even Boycott, aged 42, will be hard pressed to beat that, although with tinted contact lenses he doubtless views the world through rose coloured spectacles.

About 7,000 runs behind Boycott is Alan Jones of Glamorgan, who took 93 off Kent. He is 44. Otherwise only Amiss, of English batsmen, comes close to catching Boycott. Although he made merely 25 for Warwickshire

The groundsman who prepared the Edgbaston pitch was none other than the Inspector of Pitches, Bernard Flack. He expects to be carpeted for not watering it enough. Warwickshire, who have stealthily climbed the table in recent weeks, will not mind should they defeat Middlesex, who slumped to 78 all out.

At Liverpool two Hampshire men recorded centuries, Greenidge and Chris Smith. Last month, Smith, South African born but now qualified to play for England, scored 837 runs. One wonders who will make a better Test cricketer, he or his brother, Robin, whom, incidentally, Greenidge states is the best white batsman he has ever seen. One must not forget that for several years his opening partner was Barry Richards, so this is praise indeed.

Hill, of Derbyshire, scored a century against Worcestershire; Larkins made 93 for Northamptonshire at Hove. At the Oval and Trent Bridge, seam was the order of the day. It proved too much for Gloucestershire and Essex, respectively.

ROWING

The fox and the wolf provide a final fable for a fine four days

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta this year certainly proved that old soldiers never die – not quite.

Tim Crooks of Kingston, now aged 34, brought his Henley tally to seven trophies when he helped his club to win the Queen Mother Cup and he nearly brought off a sensational ploy in the Diamond Sculls, giving Steve Redgrave of Marlow the fright of his young life. And Chris Baillieu of Leander, now aged 33, with his new partner, Jon Spencer-Jones, cruised on to win the Double Sculls. It was Baillieu's eighth trophy at Henley.

But overall it was a British Henley. Overseas crews only captured the Stewards' and the Ladies' Challenge Cups.

The Diamonds was the race of the day. Crooks, conceding 20lbs in weight and 13 years in age, looked easy game for Redgrave, a brilliant youngster with two major Henley trophies and a world junior silver medal already to his credit. But Redgrave could never clear Crooks down the course.

Then 100 metres from the finish, Crooks appeared to crack. He leaned dejectedly over his sculls and Redgrave dropped his rate almost as a token of mercy. Suddenly Crooks came to life again. Redgrave was almost in danger winding himself back up, but, before the finish, Crooks's life had finally ebbed away to leave Redgrave with a two-and two-third-length victory. Sculling really is the game of young and lone wolves, but beware of old foxes.

The Grand produced a predictable victory for the British squad eight – London RC and London University – against Cambridge University. Although the national squad had only seven training outings before Henley, their experience, measured in terms of Olympic and world medals, was too much for Cambridge.

Cambridge went off fast and smooth and led by half a length at the Barrier, but almost immediately the strain and inexperience began to show. There was only a canvas between the two crews two signals later. Then the Oxford University stroke, John Bland, took over and the squad progressively moved away. By the end Cambridge were almost listing and certainly veering. The squad romped to a four-length victory.

Cambridge University – four of their Grand crew – stood no chance against the Swiss world champions in the Stewards', who won easily. The most diappointing performance of the day came from Whitwell and Knight, who were beaten from the first stroke by the London University students, Field and Hill, in the Silver Goblets.

It has been a fine Henley. The Lea club from Hackney will celebrate their fours victories in the Britannia and Wyfold. London University were prominent throughtout the regatta and claimed by the end of Sunday at least a part share in the Grand and full measure in the Silver Goblets, Thames and Visitors'.

Eton have cause to celebrate, too. They rowed down and finally broke the spirit of St Andrew's School from Deleware in the Princess Elizabeth. There are some talented youngsters in this crew.

Kingston scored a double in the Queen Mother Cup and the Prince Philip. They had a tough fight yesterday against the Universities of London and Oxford which will no doubt be renewed at Lucerne next weekend over 2,000 metres. The students led initially but the crews were level at the Barrier. There was only two feet at Fawley but a fine push by Kingston after the three-quarter-mile signal gave them the momentum to move out to one length. The London-Oxford combination mounted a spirited final attack but it was too late. The exhausted crews crossed the line with Kingston victors by half a length.

FINAL RESULTS FROM HENLEY

Grand Challenge Cup
FINAL: London RC and London University bt Cambridge University, 4l, 6min 26sec.

Ladies' Plate
SEMI-FINALS: Isis A bt Princeton University (US), 1 ½l, 6min 48sec. Harvard University (US) bt Imperial College, London, 1l, 6min 39sec.
FINAL: Harvard University bt Isis, 2 ½l, 6min 35sec.

Thames Cup
SEMI-FINALS: London University bt Molesey RC, 2l, 6min 49sec. KR Sport Gent (Bel) bt London RC, ½l, 6min 44sec.
FINAL: London University bt KR Sport Gent, 3 ½l, 6min 38sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup
FINAL: Eton College bt St Andrew's School (US), 2l, 6min 52sec.

Stewards' Cup
FINAL: RC Schaffhausen and RC Thalwil (Switz) bt Cambrige University, easily, 7min 2sec.

Prince Philip Cup
FINAL: Kingston RC bt London University and Oxford University, ½l, 7min 3sec.

Queen Mother Cup
FINAL: Kingston RC bt Hamburger and Germania RC (WG) 1½l, 7min 9sec.

Visitors' Cup
FINAL: London University by Imperial College, London A, easily 7min 17sec.

Wyfold Cup
FINAL: Lea RC A bt London RC A, 2l, 7min 14sec.

Silver Goblets
FINAL: M Field and G Hill (Tyrian BC) bt A Whitwell and M Knight (Nottinghamshire County RA), easily, 7min 46sec.

Double Sculls
FINAL: J Spencer-Jones and C Baillieu (Bewdley RC and Leander Club) bt P Johnson and N Staite (Tees RC and Evesham RC) 3l, 7mins 27sec.

Diamond Sculls
FINAL: S Redgrave (Marlow) bt T Crooks (Kingston RC), 2⅔l, 8mins 23secs.

Schools' Special
FINAL: St Edward's School bt Shrewsbury School, 1l, 4min 32sec.

Britannia Cup
FINAL: Lea RC bt London University 3⅔l, 7min 26sec.

Saturday's results

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP: Preliminary round: London RC and London University bt Nottinghamshire County RA, 3½l, 6min 28sec.
LADIES' PLATE: Quarter-finals: Imperial College (London) bt Brentwood College School (Can), 3½l, 7min 7sec. Princeton University (US) bt University College, Dublin (Ire) ½l, 6min 44sec. Isis A bt Hanover University (WG), 1½l, 6min 43sec. Harvard University (US) bt Reading University, 1l, 6min 59sec.
THAMES CUP: Quarter-finals: London RC A bt Staines BC A, 2½l, 6min 58sec. KR Sport Gent (Bel) bt City of Oxford RC, 3½l, 6min 50sec. Molesey BC bt Eyre Club, ½l, 6min 51sec. London University bt Thames Tradesmen A, 3l 6min 38sec.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH CUP: Semi-final: Eton College bt Salisbury School (US) ½l, 6min 48sec. St Andrew's School (US) bt Hampton School, ½l, 6min 50sec.
STEWARDS' CUP: Semi-final: R Schaffhausen and R Thalwil (Switz) bt Nottinghamshire County RA, 2½l, 7min 17sec.
PRINCE PHILIP CUP: Semi-final: Kingston RC bt St Paul's School (US), easily, 7min 32sec.
QUEEN MOTHER CUP: Semi-finals: Hamburger and Germania RC (WA) bt Hollingworth Lake RC and Trafford RC, 1½l, 7min 23sec. Kingston RC bt Maidenhead RC, 1½l, 6min 58sec.
VISITORS' CUP: Semi-finals: London University bt Harvard University (US), 1½l, 7min 14sec. Imperial College, London A bt Goldie BC, 4ft, 7min 19sec.
WYFOLD CUP: Quarter-finals: Lea A bt Nautilus Lightweight B, 1½l, 7min 33sec. Thames Tradesmen's RC bt Leander Club, 1½l, 7min 43sec. Lady Elizabeth BC bt Quintin BC A, 3½l, 7min 41sec. London RC A bt City of Cambridge RC, 2l, 7min 27sec. Semi-finals: London RC A bt Lady Elizabeth BC (Ire) ½l, 7min 3sec. Lea RC A bt Thames Tradesmen's RC, 2½l, 7min 11sec.
BRITANNIA CUP: Semi-finals: Lea RC bt Neptune RC (Ire), 2½l, 7min 34sec. London University bt Tideway Scullers' School, 1½l, 7min 24sec.
SILVER GOBLETS: Semi-finals: A Whitwell and M Knight (Nottinghamshire County RA) bt I Shergold and C Purchase (Henley RC and Wallingford RC), 2½l, 8min 17sec. M Field and G Hill (Tyrian BC) bt L Robertson and E Sims (London RC and Maidenhead RC), easily, 7min 51sec.
DOUBLE SCULLS: Semi-finals: J Spencer-Jones and C Baillieu (Bewdley RC and Leander Club) bt J Dwan and F Burwood (Poplar, Blackwall and District RC), easily, 7min 34sec. P Johnson and N Staite (Tees RC and Evesham RC) bt R Luke and D Luke (Llandaff RC), easily, 7min 42sec.
DIAMOND SCULLS: Semi-finals: T Crooks (Kingston RC) bt A Moss (Thames RC), 4l, 8min 32sec. S Redgrave (Marlow RC) bt P Saborowsky (Hamburger and Germania RC), easily, 8min 12sec.

GOLF

Overnight Ryder

Sam Torrance scored a final round of 70 in the Scandinavian Open yesterday, which served the double purpose of winning the ournament from Craig Stadler, and securing a place in the British Isles team for the Ryder Cup match against the United States in Florida in October. John Hennessy writes.

From twenty-fourth in the money list, on £8,072, Torrance has soared to sixth place on £22,500. The first 12 form the team for the Ryder Cup and, for the moment at least, Ronan Rafferty drops down to fourteent, overtaken also by Michael King. Rafferty had a final round of 80 to finish 14 strokes behind Torrance's total of 280, eight under par.

Stadler, last year's Masters champion, but never a winner outside his native United States, was one stroke behind Torrance, with a final round of 72, followed by Corey Pavin, an American of the younger school, on 283 (68 yesterday). Two of the favourites, Severiano Ballesteros and Nick Faldo, unished well back: Ballesteros on 287 (70) and Faldo on 291 (74).

From being a stroke behind overnight, Torrance went into the lead with an outward half of 34.

With three holes to play, the American was now one stroke ahead, but the Scot proved stronger over the Ullna course's testing finish. Stadler underclubbed at the short 16th and secured his four at the 17th, only by way of a recovery shot through the trees.

Thus they came to the last all square. Torrance was short of the green in two and Stadler through into the rough. The American fluffed his chip, the Scot putted up dead and Stadler missed from 15 feet.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 280: S Torrance (GB) 73, 69, 68, 70; 281: C Stadler (US) 70, 69, 70, 72; 283: C Pavin (US) 72, 73, 70, 68; 284: M King, 70, 70, 74, 70; W Grady (Aus) 69, 72, 74, 69; 285: I Woosnam, 75, 69, 70, 71; 286: C Mason 70, 74, 73, 69; C O'Connor Jnr, 71, 70, 74, 71; M Ferguson (Aus) 73, 71, 69, 73; P Hoad, 74, 67, 71, 74; J Morgan 74, 76, 63, 73. Other British scores: 289: M McLean 74, 68, 72, 75, J O'Leary (Ire) 72, 70, 72, 75, G Brand snr 77, 67, 69, 76; 290: T Charnley 80, 67, 74, 69; 291: N Faldo 77, 67, 73, 74; 292: H Clark 73, 74, 72, 73; E Polland 74, 74, 69, 75; 293: D J Russell 77, 70, 73, 73; R Boxall 74, 70, 73, 76; 294: R Drummond 73, 76, 75, 70, G Brand jnr 78, 70, 72, 74, P Harrison 73, 70, 76, 75, G Turner 70, 73, 75, 76, B Marchbank 73, 71, 73, 77, R Rafferty 69, 72, 73, 80; 295: A Russell 76, 73, 71, 75, E Darcy (Ire) 72, 72, 73, 78, M James 77, 72, 73, 74, A Stubbs 78, 70, 75, 73, E Murray 75, 70, 72, 78; 297: T Powell 75, 73, 75, 74, J Hay 72, 77, 74, 74.

MOTOR CYCLING

Roberts in command

Francorchamps (Reuter) – The United States' Kenny Roberts stepped up his challenge for the world 500cc championship yesterday with a fine win in the Belgian Grand Prix. Roberts surged round the modified Francorchamps circuit on his factory Yamaha at a record-breaking average of 162.234 kph to push the championship leader and his compatriot Freddie Spencer into second place.

The victory left Roberts, whose growing confidence won him last week's Dutch Grand Prix as Assen, only five points behind Spencer in the 500cc championship. Spencer, on a Honda, held the lead for the first 13 laps of the 20-lap race before Roberts took over. Another American, Randy Mamola, finished third on his Suzuki to remain third in the overall standings. But with 31 points separating him from Roberts, the championship seems beyond his reach.

In the 250cc event the Belgian Didier de Radigues delighted the partisan crowd by coming first on his Chevallier.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Friday: Seattle Mariners 11, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Baltimore Orioles 9, Detroit Tigers 5; Milwaukee Brewers 11, Cleveland Indians 10; New York Yankees 12, Boston Red Sox 8; Minnesota Twins 6, Chicago White Sox 3; California Angels 7, Kansas City Royals 6; Texas Rangers 8, Oakland Athletic 5. Saturday: Boston Red Sox 10, New York Yankees 4; Baltimore Orioles 7, Detroit Tigers 2; Toronto Blue Jays 7, Seattle Mariners 6; Texas Rangers 13, Oakland Athletic 3; Milwaukee Brewers 6, Cleveland Twins 2; Kansas City Royals 5, California Angels 3.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: Chicago Cubs 7, Montreal Expos 5; Philadelphia Phillies 5, New York Mets 1; Atlanta Braves 5, Cincinnati Reds 2; St Louis Cardinals 13, Houston Astros 2 (10 innings); San Francisco Giants 4, San Diego Padres 3. Saturday: Philadelphia Phillies 6, New York Mets 5 and 3-4; Chicago Cubs 5, Montreal Expos 2; Pittsburgh Pirates 3, St Louis Cardinals 1; Atlanta Braves 4, Cincinnati Reds 2; Houston Astros 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; San Diego Padres 5, San Francisco Giants 4.

GOLF

MONTREAL: LPGA tournament: Third round (US unless stated): 209: M J Smith (NZ), 65, 71, 72. 209: H Stacy, 68, 68, 73; S Spuzich, 70, 68, 73; D White, 68, 68, 73; J Stephenson (Aus), 68, 71, 70. 211: P Bradley, 67, 74, 70; P Sheehan, 69, 70, 72; R Jones, 69, 71, 71. 212: V Tabor, 69, 72, 71.
MARLBORO Massachusetts: Marlboro Senior Classic: Third round: 208: M Barber, 70, 67, 71; G Brewer, 69, 70, 69. 209: D January, 69, 72, 68. 213: P Thompson, 69, 71, 73; W Collins, 71, 70, 72; A Palmer, 71, 73, 69; R Rosburg, 74, 70, 69; G Wolstenholme, 74, 72, 67.

RUGBY UNION

BRISBANE: Tour match: Queensland 14, United States 10.
HARARE: Tour match: Zimbabwe 21, Moscow Slava 9.

VOLLEY BALL

TOKYO: Women's International: Japan 3, United States 2 (Japan won series 4-1).

TABLE TENNIS

GLOUCESTER: Schools International championships: Boys: Senior: M Hammond bt G Lambert, 12-21, 21-18, 21-12. Intermediate: A Syed bt R Thomas, 21-18, 21-15. Junior: M Syed bt J Ellis, 21-17, 21-18. Girls: Senior: C Peacock bt F Elliott, 18-21, 21-14, 21-10. Intermediate: S Collier bt A Hegarty, 21-17, 17-21, 26-23. Junior: D Soothill bt L Souter, 21-17, 23-21. Teams: 1, England A; 2, England B; 3, Ireland; 4, Scotland; 5, Norway.

CROQUET

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: Coleman Cup: Draw, final: D H Moorcraft bt B G Perry, +26. Process, final: Mrs W R D Wiggins bt F L Shergold, +14. Play-off: Mrs Wiggins bt Moorcraft, +13. Longman Cup: Final: R Tribe bt P J Shepard, +24. Stone Cup: Final: P K L Danks bt Mrs B G Perry, +19. Oliver Bowl: Final: D Gunasekera (½) bt P Stoker (4), +19. Le Mesurier Cups: Final: Dr W R D Wiggins and P K L Danks (10½) bt N Hyne and R Tribe (7), +20.

SPEEDWAY

HALIFAX: Second International: England 65, Denmark 43 (1-1 in best-of-three series).

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

BISLEY: Women's All-England Championship: 1, N Wills, 284 out of 300; 2, A Smith, 268; 3, B Mead, 259. Open Sheet: High gun: B Freeman, 297. Class Double A: D Kaye, A Whiting and K Atwood, all 295. Class A: W Logan, 297. Class B: A Duffield, 292. Class C: M Fuller, 282. Juniors: A Lowe, 238.

ATHLETICS

BRITISH LEAGUE: First division (at Birmingham): 1, Birchfield Harriers, 265pts; 2, Haringey, 247; 3, Wolverhampton and Bilston, 228; 4, Shaftesbury, 197; 5, Sale, 181; 6, Liverpool, 135. Positions (after three matches): 1, Birchfield, 18 league pts (748 match points); 2, Haringey, 16 (731); 3, Shaftesbury, 12 (676); Wolverhampton and Bilston, 9 (641); 5, Sale 7 (538); 6 Liverpool 3 (428). Second division (at Meadowbank): 1, Blackheath, 265; 2, Thames Valley, 228½; 3, Essex Beagles, 218½; 4, Edinburgh AC, 198; 5, Epsom, 174; 6, Cardiff, 173. Third division (at Southampton): 1, Edinburgh Southern, 248; 2, Leeds, 227½; 3, Southampton, 227; 4, Luton, 195½; 5, Aldershot, 192; 6, Enfield, 169. Fourth division (at Brighton): 1, Brighton, 243; 2, Sheffield, 236; 3, Woodford Green, 220; 4, Polytechnic, 200; 5, Herne Hill, 198; 6, Sparkhill, 166. Fifth division (at Colindale): 1, Hillingdon, 302; 2, Windsor, 287; 3, Belgrave, 285; 4, Bristol, 248; 5, Cannock, 203; 6, Metropolitan Police, 189; 7, Stretford, 180.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division: At Chelmsford: 1, Old Gaytonians, 140; 2, South London, 119; 3, Chelmsford, 118; 4, Elliott, 108; 5, Varies 38. At Ipswich: 1, Ipswich, 125; 2, Hercules/Wimbledon, 114; 3, Woking 107; 4, Croydon, 104; 5, Shaftesbury 82. At Lakenham: 1, Norfolk, 128; 2, Haringey, 112; 3, Ilford, 107; 4, Bedford, 101; 5, Bexley, 89. At Redhill: 1, North London, 148; 2, Portsmouth, 131½; 3, Crawley, 110½; 4, Reading, 108. At Yeovil: 1, Cambridge H, 128; 2, Yeovil, 107; 3, Hounslow, 104, Oxford, 103; 5, Highgate, 98.

CANOEING

SPITTAL (Austria): European Youth championships: Slalom: British placings: Women's Kayak: 1, C Pallett; 3, V Mortlock. Men's Kayak: 1, R Wright; 3, R Welsh. Team event: Men's Kayak: 1, GB A; 3, GB B.

MOTOR RACING

SUZUKA (Japan): Formula two: Suzuka Golden Trophy (108 miles): 1, G Lees (GB), Honda, 1hr 1min 4.38sec (106.692mph); 2, K Hoshino (Jap), March BMW, 1:1:58; 3, K Takahashi (Jap), March BMW, 1:1:16.45.

MOTOR CYCLING

SPA FRANCORCHAMPS: Belgium Grand Prix: 125cc (90.337 km, 13 laps): 1, E Lazzarini (It), Garelli, 36min 59.75sec. Overall: 1, A Nieto (Sp), 87pts. 250cc (18 laps): 1, D De Radigues (Bel), Chevallier, 13.23.29. Overall: 1, C Lavado (Ven), 82pts. 500cc (20 laps, 138.98 km): 1, K Roberts (US), Yamaha, 50min 20.88sec; 2, F Spencer (US), Honda, 51:34.78; 3, R Mamola (US), Suzuki, 51:58.01; 4, T Katayama (Jap), Honda, 51:58.50; 5, E Lawson (US), Yamaha, 52:06.38. Overall: 1, Spencer, 105pts; 2, Roberts, 100; 3, Mamola, 69; 4, Katayama, 61; 5, Lawson, 54. Sidecars (17 laps): 1, R Biland and K Waltisperg (Switz), Krauser, 41min 03.21sec. Overall: 1, Biland, 60pts.

YACHTING

SOLENT POINTS RACE (Royal Naval and Royal Albert YC): Class 1: 1, Container (H Schultz, Germany); 2, Panda (P Whipp); 3, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher). Classic: 1, Creamcracker (D Hopkins); 2, Framboise (G Thompson); 3, Raisin (M Lowson and B Farris). Class III: 1, Scenario Act II (M Fitton); 2, Fruit Cake (G Dunlop); 3, Savage (J Kay). Class IV: 1, Hebe (T Harrison); 2, Scorpio (J Roberts); 3, Clarionet (C Campbell). Class V: 1, Hannah (H Sellent); 2, Baby Sitter (J Devonshire); 3, Starborn (P Dickson).

SWIMMING

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ: Eight-nation tournament: Overall standings (before final session): 1, Spain, 131pts; 2, Switzerland, 113; 3, Scotland, 112; 4, Norway, 109; 5, Israel, 75; 6, Wales, 67; 7, Finland, 64; 8, Belgium 51.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago Sting 5, New York Cosmos 2; Seattle Sounders 6, Tampa Bay Rowdies 0.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCHES: *Abingdon 123-8 dec, High Wycombe RGS 125-4; Bedford 144, *Bedford Modern 145-1; Bootham 65, *St Peter's, York 68-0; Canford 217-9 dec, *Bryanston 160-7; Charterhouse 161, *Bradfield 162-2 (J M Tremellen 103 no); Cheltenham 273-6 dec, *Clifton 256-9; *Christ, Brecon 139, Llandovery 70; Cranleigh 123, *Christ's Hospital 124-2; Duke of York's RMS 191-8 dec, *Woolverstone Hall 128; *Dulwich 228-4 dec, St Paul's 100-7; *Eastbourne 166, Lancing 167-2; Emanuel 125, *Hampton 126-2; *Enfield GS 160-7; Watford GS 110-9; *Ermysted's GS 175-9 dec (Kendrew 100), Hipperholme 47.

Framlingham 182-5 dec, *Bishop's Stortford 177-8; *Harvey GS 172-8 dec, Sir Roger Manwood's 116-5; Incogniti 182, *King's, Canterbury 183-7; *John Roan 105, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 107-6; Kimbolton 216-7 dec, *Perse 200-7; *King Edward's, Birmingham 221-4 dec (M Hughes 116 no) Worcester RGS 93; SKCS, Wimbledon 216-6 dec, Trinity, Croydon 158-5; *Leeds GS 186-9 dec, Kent College 93; Marlborough 173, *Radley 120-7; *Marling 109, Bristol Cathedral 110-8; Magdalen CS 183, Bloxham 182-7; *Merchant Taylors', Northwood 174-8 dec, Romany 94-7; *Mill Hill 176, Haileybury 180-2 (M R Venning 124 no); MCC 191-5 dec, *Lord Williams's, Thame 176.

MCC 227-5 dec, *St John's, Leatherhead 208-7; MCC 181-7 dec, *Stowe 129-4; *Newcastle RGS 123, Durham 125-3; *Pangbourne 104, Bearwood 105-5; *Portsmouth GS 155-3 dec (J R Ayling 111 no), Bishop Wordsworth, Salisbury 48; *Queen's, Taunton 161-6 dec, Bristol GS 164-3; *Ratcliffe 178-8 dec, Bristol GS 164-3; *175-8 dec, President's XI 150-9; *Reed's 185-8 dec, City of London Freeman's 112-7; *Rutlish 86, Guildford RGS 89-4; St Dunstan's 148-7 dec, *Judd 97; St George's, Weybridge 209, Whitgift 119; *Seaford 189-8 dec (I P Glynn-Jones 101 no), King Edward VI, Southampton 101-4.

*Sedbergh 256-3 dec (J Coulthard 100 no), William Hulme's 60; *Sherborne 132, Blundell's 169-7; *Skinners' 89, Dartford 93-4; Sussex Martlets 175-4 dec, *Hurstpierpoint 177-6; *Taunton 252-5 dec, Monmouth 207-7; Uppingham 150, *Oundle 154-4; Wellington (Berks) 207-9 dec, *Tonbridge 210-6; Wellsway 157-5 dec, Exeter 90; *Wolverhampton GS 169-5 dec, Solihull 162-9; Worksop 64, *Nottingham HS 65-0.

Today's fixtures

Cricket

Tour match
TAUNTON: Somerset v New Zealanders (11.30 to 6.30)

County Championship
DERBY: Derbyshire v Worcestershire.
CANTERBURY: Kent v Glamorgan.
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire v Hampshire.
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Essex.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Gloucestershire.
HOVE: Sussex v Northamptonshire.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Middlesex.
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Leicestershire.
Minor counties championship: Oxford (Morris Motors): Oxfordshire v Cheshire; Slough: Buckinghamshire v Shropshire.

OTHER SPORTS

GOLF: Open championship regional Qualifying tournaments (at Beau Desert, Cannock, Lanark; Camberley Heath; Moortown GC, Leeds; Pleasington GC, Blackburn; South Herts, Totteridge; Wilderness GC, Sevenoaks); Scottish Seniors' Open Amateur Stroke-play championship (Royal Burgess GC, Edinburgh).

هكذا من الأصل

Wimbledon: The last day of a fortnight worth savouring for years

Harry Kerr/Chris Cole





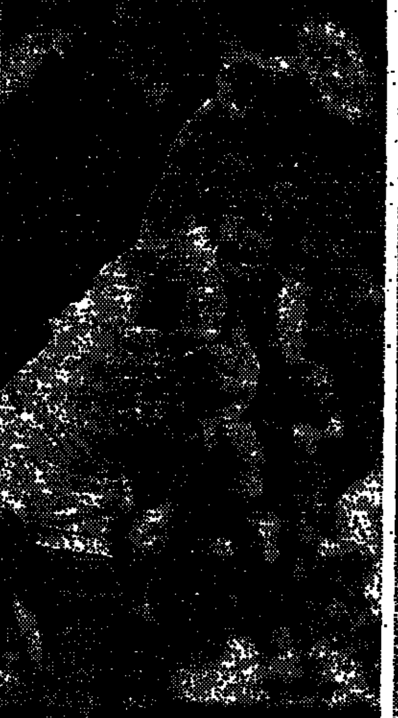
Cliff-hanging: Miss Wade.



Heart-winning: Nduka Odizor.



Over-dressing: Trey Waltke.



Big-serving: Kevin Curren.



Never-aging: Miss King.

Fairy-tales with sudden, violent endings

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe, two left-handers born in Europe, won £71,550 and £79,914 respectively from the Wimbledon championships, which ende yesterday. The case with which they did it was remarkable. Miss Navratilova did not lose a set in singles, conceding one game fewer than Chris Lloyd did two years ago, and she and Pamela Shriver lost only one set in doubles. McEnroe conceded only one set in singles and with Peter Fleming, one in doubles.

This was McEnroe's fourth consecutive Wimbledon singles final and the second he has won. He beat Chris Lewis 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 yesterday in an hour and 25 minutes. In terms of games there has been no more one-sided final since John Newcombe beat Wilhelm Bungert 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 in 1967. Lewis was the first unseeded player to reach the final since Bugert did so. All fairy tales have to end some time: the pity is that they tend to end abruptly. There is no mercy in Wimbledon finals.

Lewis worked hard on his preparation and had the kind of tournament he had probably not even dreamt could happen. He beat Steve Denton and Kevin Curren, seeded ninth and twelfth, had the luck to avoid Jimmy Connors (who was in the same half of the draw), and became the first New Zealander to reach the final since 1914. But eventually there was nothing his fitness, agility and fighting heart could do for him. McEnroe was in a different class. This was a mild and bitter day for Lewis. His tennis was mild, his disappointment bitter.

McEnroe was in one of his sunnier moods. Having shaken hands with Lewis, he then shook hands with a British journalist – a Yorkshire sports editor in the umpire's chair. "I was glad I was able to win the way people want me to win", McEnroe said later. He thought Lewis might have played better if the Curren match had not taken so much out of the New Zealander. "And I knew he would be nervous. I remember my own first final: I kept all over him, and made him work for everything."

The crowd mostly maintained a sympathetic silence, which was punctuated by encouraging roars for Lewis's sporadic winners. The afternoon was brightly warm. For some reason, McEnroe seemed to cast the longer shadow. He conceded only nine points in his 12 service games, which left Lewis in a hopeless position. Lewis simply could not read McEnroe's services.

Nor, for that matter, could he read the rest of McEnroe's game. Consequently Lewis repeatedly had to lunge for the ball a split second too late, which meant that even if he managed to return it he was out of position for the next shot. Lewis was always hurried.

By contrast, McEnroe's anticipations and reactions were so fast, his control of the racket head so assured, that he usually had plenty of time to put the ball where he wanted. This was particularly evident whenever Lewis challenged him to a duel in the forecourt. McEnroe had an uncanny knack of creating both time and space. A contributory factor in all this was McEnroe's greater weight of shot, a disparity perhaps most obvious when one or the other was playing a first volley.

Bandana and wristlet included, Lewis played the match in what looked like four scattered bandages – like a casualty anticipating an accident. The accident happened. But he received £33,872 in damages (singles and doubles included) and, just as important, came out of the tournament with an awareness that he is a better player than he thought he was.

Fleming once said that the best doubles team in the world was "McEnroe and anybody." In the last 20 years or so there have been better singles players than McEnroe but no better doubles player – and probably none as good. Fleming's virtue should not be overlooked. At 6ft 5in he often looks ungainly but he is a smart and accomplished doubles player.

On Saturday they beat the Gullikson twins, Tim and Tom, to win the Wimbledon title for the third time in five years. The Gulliksons had reached the final at the expense of the second seeds, Curren and Denton.

Miss Navratilova won the women's singles championship for the fourth time in six years by beating Andrea Jaeger 6–0, 6–3 in 54 minutes. This was the most one-sided final since Billie Jean King beat Evonne Cawley 6–0, 6–1 in 1975. Miss Navratilova can sometimes be emotionally vunerable on big occasions but on Saturday her skirt came unwrapped in the first game and the shared laughter instantly settled her nerves.

After that Miss Navratilova was so strong and athletic, so impressive in her range of shots and persistent aggression, that Miss Jaeger looked out of her class. Miss Jaeger found Miss Navratilova difficult to pass and impossible to lob. Like Lewis, Miss Jaeger had to play tennis in too much of a hurry. But she is only 18 and in the second set this unaffected extrovert – precocious in her powers of anticipation – confirmed previous evidence that she is advancing fast.

Miss Navratilova wants a prominent place in the history of the game and at 26 has time to challenge a comparison with anyone – if she can only banish her hoodoo at the United States championships in which (like Bjorn Borg) she has competed 10 times without success. She is just as good at doubles. With Pam Shriver she has now won at Wimbledon for three consecutive years, and they also hold the Australian championship.

For the first time since 1936 an Englishman has a piece of a Wimbledon championship. John Lloyd, runner-up for the Australian singles title at the end of 1977, won the French mixed doubles championship with Wendy Turnbull last year. They were also runners-up at Wimbledon. Yesterday they beat Mrs King and Denton 6-7, 7-6, 7-5 in the best final of the tournament – as the mixed doubles often is.

"We were lucky today, because we had two gentlemen out there on court," Miss Turnbull said later. She has previously gone on record as saying that she had been looking for a partner who would take mixed doubles seriously – and liked playing with Lloyd anyway,because he had "nice legs". These Australians are irrepressible.

What a glorious Wimbledon this has been. The sun has shone for us, and there has been a revival of the conventions we used to take for granted. Even McEnroe caught the mood of the occasion. The boring matches, inevitable on grass, can be forgotten. But we shall remember as Gerulaitis v Krisnan, Curren v Mayotte, "Unconscious" v "Lewry" (otherwise known as Curren and Lewis), Mrs King v Beth Herr, and Carling Bassett v Andrea Temesvari.

We shall remember Virgina Wade's cliffhanging exploits and Mrs King's astonishing achievement, less than five months short of her fortieth birthday, in reacing the semifinal round of the singles and the final of the mixed event. We shall remember Trey Waltke, with his cricket flannels supported by a tie. And we shall remember the *Boston Globe's* comment on Curren's joyous, but merciless match with Tim Mayotte: "The way these guys are behaving, they are going to spoil things for everybody. They're trying to give tennis a good name."

Where the money went

Men's singles: Winner: J McEnroe (US), £66,600; runner-up C Lewis (NZ), £33,300; semi-finalists: I Lendl (Cz) and K Curren (SA), £16,650 each; Quarter-finalists: T Mayotte (US), M Purcell (US), R Tanner (US) and A Mayer (US), £8,450 each.

Women's singles: Winner: M Navratilova (US), £60,000; Runner-up: A Jaeger (US), £30,000; Semi-finalists: Y Vermaak (SA) and L W King (US), £14,585 each; Quarter-finalists: J Mundel (SA), S V Wade (GB), B Potter (US) and K Jordan (US) £7,123 each.

Men's doubles: Winners: McEnroe and P Fleming (US), £26,628 a pair; Runners-up: Tim and Tom Gullikson (US), £13,314; Semi-finalists: A Jarryd and H Simonsson (Swe), Curren and S Denton (US), £6,656.

Women's doubles: Winners: Navratilova and P Shriver (US), £23,100 a pair; Runners-up: R Casals (US) and W Turnbull (Aus), £11,550; Semi-finalists: J Durie and A Hobbs (GB), B Potter and S Walsh (US), £5,324.

Wimbledon results

MEN'S SINGLES

Final

J. P. MCENROE (USA) bt C. J. LEWIS (NZ) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Final

P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) bt T E GULLIKSON and T R GULLIKSON (US) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

BOYS' SINGLES

Final

S EDBERG (Swe) bt J Frawley (Aust) 6-3, 7-6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Final

M NAVRATILOVA and P H SHRIVER (US) bt R CASALS (US) and W M TURNBULL (Aus). 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Final

J. LLOYD (GB) and W. M. TURNBULL (Aus) bt S. DENTON and L. W. KING (US) 6-7, 7-6, 7-5

McEnroe too good for the good of the final

By David Miller

After all the talk of illicit guarantees paid to prominent tennis players to turn up at tournaments, highlighted last week by BB2, perhaps Wimbledon will have to start paying Martina Navratilova and John McEnroe to stay away just to give the others a chance.

After Saturday's slaughter of Andrea Jaeger, the crushing yesterday of Jack-in-the-box Chris Lewis was less predictable and emphatic, and the slightly dazed New Zealander freely admitted that "my speed about the court was useless". The enduring memory of the 1983 men's singles will be one of Lewis tumbling around like a circus acrobat, stunnungly successful against Kevin Curren, yet then without a hope faced with the clinical dissection of his game by McEnroe.

"I just lost to a player in another class," Lewis said after a match in which the applause was consistently louder, in support of one or other player, beaten games rather than during them. McEnroe was once again a model of restrained behaviour, both his game and manner without blemish as it had been against Ivan Lendl.

He said: "I'd like to do it *(behave well)* as much and as frequently as possible. I'll play better still if I can harness it completely." Hear, hear.

McEnroe is such a master on grass that it is difficult to see who might beat him in the forseeable future. Lewis ruefully reflects on the fact that he never knew where his opponent's service was coming next. "He hits wide to both sides, down the middle, and varies both the pace and the spin. He's not only very quick but he has extraordinarily good anticipation, so that you always feel rushed," Lewis said.

After the torrent of brilliant rallies and breathtaking winners by both men in Lewis's evenmatched final with Curren, he agreed that yesterday he probably only hit a single shot against service which put McEnroe under severe pressure: when, leading 1-0 in the third set, he hit a fierce low, backhand return from which McEnroe's volley caught the net. So rare was the incident that McEnroe stood there momentarily with eyebrows raised as if the opponent at the other end had suddenly been changed.

Yet flawless though McEnroe's performance may have been, it was all somehow rather flat. He did not have to respond to great shots – as Lew Hoad memorably did in defeating Ashley Cooper the next year's champion, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2 in 51 minutes in 1957. McEnroe merely had to consistently put the ball past an opponent who kept arriving at the net like a man sprinting for the barrier at King's Cross only to see the tail of the train disappearing.

In an hour and 25 minutes the unfortunate Lewis missed about 50 trains. The result, and the contest, proved that in the long term no sport benefits from the upsurge of outsiders, who create temporary glory for themselves and a story which dies almost as quickly as it arose. This final simply joins those such as Laver-Mulligan and Newcombe-Bungert as a statistic, not a significant event. Tennis, just like any other game, thrives on the confrontation of the great players. McEnroe politely tried to point out that this is so, saying that he was playing well enough to have been optimistic about beating anyone; was glad to have beaten Lendl at least in the semis.

"You want to meet the best guys", he said.

Wimbledon, in fact, is fortunate to have enjoyed a succession of six excellent men's singles finals since 1977 and was overdue for an average match. That this was one was in no way the fault of the winner. Sitting watching in the stands was Manuel Santana, that wonderfully artistic champion of 1966. He must have admired a man with an almost equal ability to put the ball anywhere he wants with a sensitive touch yet who also has the power to match almost any of the big hitters.

Doyle top seed

Matt Doyle, an Irish-American trying for his fourth successive Irish Open tennis title, is top-seeded in the singles at Fitzwilliam Club, Dublin. Richard Lewis, of Britain is seeded second. Kate Lahan and Sheila McInerney, of the US, are top women's seeds.



Making a good fist of gentlemanliness, McEnroe salutes his victory.

CYCLING

Cognac's Gauthier matures early

From John Wilcockson, Fontaine-au-Piré

Just how open is the Tour de France without Bernard Hinault was emphasized yesterday when Joop Zoetmelk's team won the second stage team time trial to lift all 10 of their men into the top 10 places on overall time.

The new yellow jersey, taking over from the admirable Eric Vanderaerden, is Jean-Louis Gauthier, an unassuming French rider who has finished five Tours de France, with a best placing of only 50th. Gauthier, from the Cognac region but now living in Provence, is best known as a sprinter. He won the sixth stage of the 1980 Tour at Beauvais, and he was second to Frits Pirard of the Netherlands in the hectic first stage of this Tour.

The main surprise on a day of hot sunshine and little wind was the first defeat for TI Raleigh in the six years that team trials have been included in modern Tours de France. At the final checkpoint, 25 kilometres from the finish, the Dutch team were leading Coop-Mercier by 22 seconds, with the Peugeot team of the Australian Phil Anderson in third place, and Vanderaerden's team fourth.

It was then, as the ceaselessly undulation route snaked between wheatfields and crowd-choked villages, that the Raleigh effort fell apart.

Four of their best men were dropped, including the experienced Lubberding and Van Vliet, while their best hope to win this Tour, Peter Winnen, had to be nursed along by the remaining five. They lost more than a minute to the Mercier, who finished with all 10 riders, 17 seconds ahead of the Peugeot and Hoonved teams.

By the iniquitous system of time bonuses for these tests, the Peugeot men each received smaller bonuses than the winners (45 seconds' worth) while Vanderaerden's Hoonved men, who were timed in only four-tenths of a second behind the Peugeots, lost 75 seconds. All this means that, behind the 10 Merciers, Anderson has moved in front of Vanderaerden, with Stephen Roche 13th, and Robert Millar 18th.

A study of the present overall classification shows that Anderson is now 37 seconds behind the danger man Zoetemelk, Roche 49 seconds, and the other Irish hope, Sean Kelly, 1min 40sec behind.

Kelly had a weekend of mixed fortunes. On Saturday he won two intermediate sprint bonuses to move him up to second place overall, but he was boxed in at the stage finish, in which he came an unexpected 20th. Yesterday he missed the chance of gaining one of the first three bonuses when his team was delayed for almost a minute in the opening 200 metres of the team time trial.

His team's most experienced man, Agostinho, of Portugal, took the first left hand turn too quickly, crashed and brought down one of the team's five French riders.

Today the third stage takes the 140 riders on a route of 150 kilometres between Valenciennes and Roubaix, including 20 choice sections of cottage loaf-sized cobblestones that should enable Zoetemelk, Anderson, Roche, Kelly and the other favourites to establish a more permament looking hierarchy.

FIRST STAGE: 1, F Pirard (Neth), 3hr 49min 38sec; 2, J L Gauthier (Fr); 3, P Jules (Fr); 4, P Bonnet (Fr); 5, B Van Brabant (Bel); 6, E de Wilde (Bel); 8, G Gallopin (Fr); 9, J Van De Cruijf (Bel; 12, J Raas (Neth), all at the same time 45, S Roche (Ire); 62, R Millar (GB); 68, G Jones (GB), all at same time as winner. 74, G Millar (GB) 1min 2sec behind; 103, G Jones; 1:11. SECOND STAGE: 1, Coop (Fr) 2hr 18min 59sec; 2, Peugeot (Fr) 2:19:16; 3, Aernoudt (Bel), 2:19:16; 4, TI-Raleigh (Neth), 2:19:16; 5, Wolber (Fr), 2:21:15,6, Sem (Fr), 2:21:15; 7, Renault (Fr), 2:21:24; 8, La Redoute (Fr), 2:23; 9, Cilo (Switz), 2:23:23; 10, Reynolds (Sp), 2:24:49. Overall: 1, Gauthier 3hr 52min 58sec; 2, J Zoetemelk (Neth), 2sec behind; 3, P Le Bigaut (Fr), 4; 4, K Andersen (Den); 6; 5, R Clere (Fr), 6; 6, J Michaud (Fr), 8; 7, C Moreau (Fr), 16; 8, M Laurent (Fr), 19; 9, P Bazzo (Fr) both 25; 11, P Anderson (Aus), 35; 12, E Vanderaerden (Bel) 38; 13, S Roche (Ire) 47.

YACHTING

Panda joins in confusion

By John Nicholls

The two final trials for places in Britain's Admiral's Cup team served only to further confuse matters. Far from helping the selectors to make up their minds, the races introduced a new boat into the reckoning, while previous contenders looked anything but convincing. The Peter Whipp entry, Panda, was the highest placed contender in the Solent points race on Saturday and won over an Olympic course in Christchurch Bay by an overwhelming margin yesterday.

Her best results in the previous five trials were fifth and sixth but, as a new boat, she needed time to develop into a viable proposition. What the selectors now have to decide is whether her form this weekend can be maintained.

Jade (Larry Woodell), the only other boat to have won two races, had a mixed weekend. She was third on Saturday and eighth yesterday, after being recalled for a premature start. Earlier favourites for selection, Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher), Indulgence (Graham Walker) and Whirlwind (Noel Lister) were also inconsistent, with Yeoman and Whirlwind placed second and fourth on Saturday, and Indulgence only ninth.

Yesterday Yeoman trailed the Panda, the race leader, after an indifferent start, with Whirlwind among the back markers and Indulgence returning to favour with a second place.

FINAL TRIAL: 1, Panda (P Whipp); 2, Indulgence (G Walker); 3, Marionette (C Dunning); 4, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher); 5, Ultimatum (L Seal); 6, Dragon (B Saltory Cooper).

POLO

Cowdray recover

By John Watson

After their comprehensive defeat by Centaurs in the British open championship, sponsored by Texaco, last Thursday, Cowdray Park integrated to much better effect on Saturday when they beat Southfield by 8-7. In particular, the Cowdray veteran Paul Withers, who has scored seven goals was in better form at number three.

Play moved from Lord Cowdray's Ambersham to his Lawns Ground yesterday, where the intimate quartet of David Jamison, of Centaurs, met Les Diables Guy Wildenstein in a British open match which was also for the Midhurst Town Cup.

Few would have been surprised to see Centaurs lead all the way, and indeed Les Diables did remarkably well to avoid defeat by no more than 7-9. In addition to aggregating the top 22-goal handicap of the tournament, they suffered other handicaps. Horsell only recently started playing again after a gall bladder operation; Prince Charles has just returned from Canada; Yeoman is substituting for the injured Wildenstein; and the pivot, Hipwood, who has scored nine goals, received a blow on his stick arm in the fourth chukka.

For Centaurs, the devastating interplay of Kent and Armour was seen at its best. They are stongly tipped to win the tournament.

COWDRAY PARK: 1, C Pearson (2); 2, C Forsyth (6); 3, P Withers (7); Back, P Churchward (5).

SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (2); 2, Lord C Beresford (6); 3, J Walker (7); Back: C Boswick (6).

CENTAURS: 1, B Toda (4); 2, A Kent (7); 3, L Armour (8); Back: D Jamison (3).

LES DIABLES BLUES: 1, D Yeoman (3); 2, J Horswell (6); 3, J Hopwood (9); Back: Prince Charles (4).

SHOOTING

Jones leads the Army

More then 1,000 Servicemen are shooting at Bisley this week in the Combined Services Rifle Meeting. Two comparative newcomers, Guardsman L Jo1es (Welsh Guards) and Private A Baybutt (Queen's Lancashire Regiment) led the first stage of the Army Championship.

RESULTS: Royal Navy: CPO M Reed (Air), 97/15; NRA Silver Medal: A E M D Cameron (Air), 79/3; Bisley Cup: MEM Hunter (Portsmouth), 95; Service Pistol (Stage 1): PO P Hobson (Portsmouth), 98. Queen Mary Competition: P Hobson, 171. Army: Army Championship (Stage 1): 1, Guardsman L Jones (Welsh Guards), 528; 2, Pte A Baybutt (Queen's Lancashire Regt), 521; 3, Cpl B Limbur (2nd Gurkha), 521; 4, Maj A P Donelson (Royal Anglian Regt), 519. Northamptonshire Cup: 2nd/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 389. Western Comman Cup: Depot POW Division, 1835. Roupell Cup: LtCol D Richmond (Third Parachute Regt), 163/140. Whitehead Cup: Cpl G Simmonds (First Stafford), 160/148/24. Association Cup: Cpl P R Heyward (Third Parachute Regt), 186. Royal Air Force: Service Rifle Championship, stage 2: 1, Cpl K Nicholson (Lossiemouth), 169; 2, Flt-Lt D Calvert (Wattisham), 166; 3, Flt-Lt P R Williams (Stanmore), 160. Weston Challenge Cup (non tyro target rifle): Flt-Lt D R Nisbett (Hereford), 94. Karachi Challenge Cup (tyro target rifle): Flt-Lt A M Fox (Bailey), 89. British Commonwealth Meeting: Australia Trophy (900 yards): J Buchanan (Australia), 74. New Zealand Trophy (1,000 yards) D G M Coleman (Surrey), 71. Ceylon Aggregate (Long Range): Colemen, 143. West Indies Trophy (300 yards): R H Gompertz (London and Middlesex), 50. India Trophy (500 yards): W H ompson (Worcester), 50. Africa Trophy (500 yards): M Martel Guernsey), 50.

RACING: £90,000 FRENCH PRIZE FALLS TO ENGLISH CHALLENGER

Solford raises the Northern Dancer banner in Eclipse

By Michael Seely

Solford's victory in the Coral-Eclipse Stakes on Saturday came as a timely advertisement for the forthcoming American yearling sales. If Ted Bassett, president of the Keeneland Sales Association, had trailed a banner across the Sandown sky carrying a slogan reading "Northern Dancer and Nijinsky" he would not have been as well served as he was by the sight of Pat Eddery and Solford storming up the hill to give the remarkable Vincent O'Brien his fourth triumph in the Eclipse.

Apart from Eddery on the winner and Greville Starkey on Tolomeo our other top jockeys did not excel. But the fact remains that Solford won a shade cleverly and it was the Nijinsky colt's ability to quicken early in the straight that won Robert Sangster the first prize of £63,185. Solford was only hammering home the point made by Shareef Dancer in the Curragh the previous Saturday that colts sired by Northern Dancer and his progeny possess that surge of power which will draw the wealthy and their agents to Keeneland on July 19.

The huge crowd at Sandown certainly had their money's worth. It was a marvellous spectacle and had the punters shouting their heads off with excitement. However, muddling affairs such as this provide no pointers to the future. Slowly run races are the downfall of backers and destroyers of the form book.

Muscatite was unlucky. Lester Piggott had to pull the 2,000 Guineas third away from the rails to find a clear run and the Budweiser Million bound three-year-old finished fastest of all. "The nine furlongs of the Arlington race will suit Muscatite down to the ground," Jeremy Hindley said, "and he won't spoil his chance by running in another big race beforehand."

Stanerra was another sufferer in the early crawl. It was sometime before Brian Rouse was able to manoeuvre the 11-4 favourite into a challenging position. The heroine of Ascot then stayed on to finish a close fourth. "It was no good at all," the jockey said. "And if I tried to go earlier I might have hit the front too soon."

"Stanerra could well come back to England for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes", her trainer, Frank Dunne, said. "But the moment she tells me she has had enough, I'll pack her in."

A similar question mark hangs over Time Charter. Billy Newnes yielded the rear to no one as he tracked the field into the straight. Like Stanerra, last year's winner of the Oaks and Champion Stakes then appeared to be given every chance of winning, but she was trying to attack horses who had stolen first run. Judgement must be reserved for the time being and Time Charter will be given a chance of restoring her reputation in the King George IV and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

However, to say that racing is about winning is trite but true. Nothing must be allowed to detract from the solid merit of Solford's victory. The $1.3m Keeneland purchase was a muscular testiment to his incredible trainer's skill in the paddock beforehand and in the last furlong showed courage and stamina to match his earlier decisive burst of speed. Solford, Caerleon and Salmon Leap make a formidable trio from which O'Brien has to choose as the Ballydoyle maestro contemplates the possibility of a record fourth training triumph in the Diamond Stakes.

The excitement mounts as we move towards Ascot and the climax of the first half of the season. Dick Hern has already won our most important all-aged race twice with Troy and Ela-Mana-Mou and there is still a chance that Sun Princess may be re-routed from the Curragh to Ascot. On balance Hern would prefer to go for the easier target of the Irish Guinness Oaks and then prepare Sir Michael Sobell's 12-length Epsom winner for an autumn campaign at a time when nature and the weather should have made those fillies are capable of surpassing themselves.

Jim Bolger showed at Haydock the same afternoon that O'Brien does not hold a monopoly of Irish training skills. Give Thanks, already the winner of the Lingfield Oaks trial and York's Musidora Stakes this season, added the Lancashire Oaks to her tally with a decisive defeat of Sid Sailing and Acclimatise. The trainer now has to choose between her pretty Polly Stakes winner, Flame of Tara, and Give Thanks for the Irish Oaks.

So we move on to the delights of Newmarket's three-day July meeting which can only be slightly tempered by the muggy heat and hordes of voracious flies. Henry Cecil said yesterday that Diesis would not make his reappearance

Grand Prix for Diamond Shoal

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

Diamond Shoal completed a remarkable double when he won the £91,491 Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud yesterday. His trainer, Ian Balding, had saddled his full brother, Glint of Gold, to collect the prize last year. Coincidentally, both colts beat the same, but somewhat luckless, Lancastrian – Glint of Gold by a head and now Diamond Shoal by three-quarters of a length.

The race was run at a fast gallop throughout, with last year's American Eclipse award winner, Lemhi Gold, building up a five-lengths advantage by the time the field had covered the first half mile. Diamond shoal was, in the words of his jockey, Steve Cauthen, "always in the right place" as he tracked Lemhi Gold with the Lester Piggott-partnered Esprit du Nord third and Electric close up behind.

Lemi Gold was still at the head of affairs as the field started the turn for home with some three furlongs to run, but by now Diamond Shoal had taken closer order with All Along. However, Electric was already under strong driving from Walter Swinburn.

Diamond Shoal quickened up well to strike the front one and a half furlongs from home, and stayed on well to hold Lancastrian and Zalatia, both of whom finished well, having filled the last two places on the same day.

A delighted Ian Balding said of his winner: "He is an amazing horse who seems to do better when travelling abroad. He now deserves a crack at the King George." The first three home and the fourth horse Lemhi Gold may all meet again in Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

The disappointment of the race was Electric, who faded from prominence in the home straight to finish last of all. Connexions of Lemhi Gold were delighted with this improved European performance. His trainer, Oliver Douieb, commented: "Now we know how to race him it should be a fantastic season."

On Saturday at Evry the Vincent O'Brien's Glenstal ran out a bead winner of the Prix Daphnis under a masterful ride from Yves Saint-Martin. The 14 times French champion jockey made all the running and caught out some of his opponents when quickening up with about three furlongs to run.

This race signals the end of the career of last year's top French juvenile, Saint Cyrien. He never looked like getting to terms with the leaders on Saturday and will now be retired to stand at Alec Head's stud.

Danzatore retired after finishing last

In one of the biggest surprises of the Irish season so far the hitherto unbeaten Danzatore failed to bring off the final leg of an international big-race treble for Vincent O'Brien on Saturday. *Our Irish Correspondent writes*.

Solford in the Eclipse Stakes and Glenstal in the Prix Daphnis at Evry collected in good fashion, but Danzatorelooked a beaten horse even before the start of the Guinness Golden Fleece Stakes at the Phoenix Park. The son of Northern Dancer got very worked up in the parade ring and whereas he had never previously been headed in any race in public, he was led from the start and before halfway his rider, George McGrath, realized that Danzatore was not going to figure in the finish. He trailed in last of five and after the race O'Brien announced that he would never run again.

This five-runner £30,000 race produced an exciting finish with Lord Iveagh's Burslem just holding on by a short head from John Dunlop's Montekin. Noalcoholic took third place and Princes Gate fourth while the other English runner, was a well beaten fourth with only Danzatore behind him.

This is the second time in a week that Burslem has won an important prize and his trainer, Kevin Prendergast, is full of optimism that Burslem will go on to even better things. Predergast believes his best distance will prove to be from 10 to 12 furlongs. That theory could be put to the test at Goodwood later in the month when Burslem is a likely contender for the Gordon Stakes.

The Danzatore flop was all the harder to comprehend when one looked back to his last encounter with Burslem over a mile at the Curragh last autumn. There Danzatore, without ever coming off the bit, beat Burslem by half a dozen lengths. It was appropriate however that Burslem, should win the first running of this event as his owner is the chairman of the sponsoring firm.

On an afternoon when the prize money exceeded the amount betted on the Tote, Lady Clague's Welsh Dancer achieved compensation for an abortive journey to Royal Ascot when she won the Goffs Silver Flash

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Sandown Park

1.45 1, Natsuka (2-1 fav); 2, Fleur de Lyphard (5-1); 3, Stats Anna (25-1). 11 ran. NR: Daring Display.

2.15 1, Thorndown (11-4); 2, Wiveton (2-1 fav); 3, Midsonia (12-1). 6 ran.

2.50 1, Solford (3-1); 2, Muscatite (11-1); 3, Tolomeo (9-2). Stunerra (11-4 fav). 9 ran.

3.30 1, Gold Of The Sea (10-1); 2, Opening Bars (16-1); 3, Adam's Peak (2-1 fav). 14 ran. NR: House Hunter.

4.0 1, Morgan's Choice (evens fav); 2, Camacho (33-1); 3, Popsi's Joy (4-1). 6 ran.

4.30 1, Young Daniel (4-1); 2, Bold Rowley (7-1); 3, Emmanuelle (6-1). Sherriff Muir (7-2 fav). 10 ran. NR: Hello Sunshine.

Haydock Park

1.30 1, Hoyer (4-6 fav); 2, Mellow Dance (14-1); 3, Spey Bridge (11-2). 6 ran.

2.0 1, Major Don (6-1); 2, Onaizah (20-1); 3, Moores Metal (20-1). Amazon Prince (5-2 fav). 11 ran.

2.30 1, Regal Steel (14-1); 2, Voracity (4-1); 3, Knight Hunt (100-30 fav). 9 ran.

3.0 1, Give Thanks (4-1 jt-fav); 2, Sid Sailing (4-1 jt-fav); 3, Acclimatize (11-2). Jolly Bay (4-1 jt-fav). 8 ran.

3.35 1, The Hayton Girls (7-2); 2, Mel's Choice (11-4 fav); 3, Sparkling Form (12-1). 8 ran.

4.5 1, Beledi (20-1); 2, Miss A Bid (20-1); 3, Kayus (11-2). African Connections (5-2 fav). 12 ran.

Beverly

2.15 1, Highford Lad (3-1); 2, Torski (100-30); 3, Viva Lucia (4-1). Springtime Double (6-4 fav).

2.45 1, Lucky Ivor (7-2); 2, The Irish Rhine (5-2); 3, Tarport (7-4 fav). 6 ran. Nr Quadrillon.

3.15 1, Comedy Fair (20-1); 2, Welsh Glory (6-4 fav); 3, Light Show (4-1). 14 ran.

3.45 1, Apple Wine (11-2); 2, Winterreise (7-1); 3, Orwarda (6-1). Warflight (5-4 fav). 8 ran.

4.15 1, Ring Halo (6-4 fav); 2, Foggy Buoy (33-1); 3, Cool Decision (7-4). 16 ran.

4.45 1, Meadal (1-4 fav); 2, Rievaux Rave (3-1).

5.15 1, Godolphin (9-2); 2, Nordan Centre (3-1 fav); 3, Tennis Tune (10-1). 12 ran.

Nottingham

7.0 1, Westview (5-2); 2, Savonita (6-5 fav); 3, China Pearl (4-1). 15 ran.

7.30 1, Chrome Mag (7-2); 2, Facing (8-1); 3, Knightall (8-1). 12 ran. Dizzy Heights (100-30 fav).

8.0 1, Teeley (8-1); 2, Clewiston (12-1); 3, Peralta Trooper (9-1). 10 ran. Ring Bidder (7-4 fav). nr Private, Hiya Judge, Villajoyosa.

8.30 1, Memoria In Eterna (3-1 fav); 2, [illegible]; 3, Qui Son (4-1). 11 ran. nr. [illegible]

9.0 1, Wild Side (14-1); 2, Lala (14-1); 3, Hello [illegible]. 14 ran. Martial Oak (5-2 fav).

9.30 1, Goldilocks Centenary (9-2); 2, Jameston [illegible]; 3, Captivate (10-1). 24 ran. Quilting (11-4 fav). nr. Scarper, Bardsey.

Bath

2.00 1, Fast Service (14-1); 2, Webbs Jewel (7-2); 3, Impeccable Lady (11-1). Mel Mira (6-4 fav). 15 ran. nr Foxy Queen, Moreigra.

2.30 1 Gas only (11-1); 2, Charmed Life Too (11-1); 3, Shabnam (9-2). Heckley Hinny (5-2 fav). 12 ran.

3.00 1, Reggae (11-10 fav); 2, Broken Habit (3-1); 3, Mzusi (11-2) 4 ran.

3.30 1, Pacific King (4-7 fav); 2, Hok Row (7-2); 3, Sing Galvo Sing (6-1). 5 ran.

4.00 1, Hossam (2-1 fav); 2, Rikki Tavi (9-4); 3, Gallic Wit (9-2). 6 ran.

4.30 1, Tang Dancer (14-1); 2, Orchard Road (4-1); 3, Record Supreme (9-4 fav). 8 ran.

5.00 1, Glidoran (evens fav); 2, Americk (3-1) 3, Nestor (3-1). 7 ran.

PRIX DAPHNIS (Group III: £13,724: 3-y-o: colts: £13,724: 1m 1f)

GLENSTAL b c by Northern Dancer–Cloonlara (R Sangster) 9-2	Y Saint-Martin	1
LUDERIC	H Samani	2
REDMEAD	C Asmussen	3

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, Places: £2.50, £4.10. Straight forecast 59.70. V O'Brien in Ireland. Sh hd, 2½l. Ice Hot 4th. 7 ran. 1m 59.4sec.

GRAND PRIX DE SAINT-CLOUD (Group I: £91,491: 1m 4f 110yd)

DIAMOND SHOAL b c by Mill Reef – Crown Treasure (Paul Mellon) 4-8-8	S Cauthen	1
Lancastrian	Y Saint-Martin	2
Zalatai	G Dubroeucq	3

PARI-MUTUEL Win £10.60. Places: £3.00, £1.40, £2.70. DF: £13.30. I Balding at Kingsclere. ¾l, ¾l. Lemi Gold 4th. 9 ran.

STATE OF GOING: Edinburgh: straight, good to firm, round course firm. Pontefract: Good to firm. Windsor: Good to firm. Wolverhampton: Firm. Tomorrow. Newmarket: Good. Chepstow: Firm.

BLINKERS – FIRST TIME: Edinburgh: 4.00 Express Miss. 4.30 Cash Or Carry, Victorian Prince. Wolverhampton: 7.10 Dragonara's Pet. Pontefract: 2.45 Freeflow, Solva, Nimble Imp, 4.15 Saratina. Windsor: 7.10 Lady En Douce, 7.35 Light And Shade, 8.35 Rumz.

● Lester Piggott akes a rare visit to Ayr on Saturday to ride the Henry Cecil's Sabre Dance in the £12,000 Land of the Burns Stakes.

● Latest riding plans for the £15,000 July Stakes at Newmarket on Wednesday are Captain Singleton (Greville Starkey), Kalim (Steve Cauthen), King of Clubs (Pat Eddery), Superlative (T Ives), Chief Singer (R Cochrane), Running Bull (L Piggott).

Racing programmes page 28

RACING

Runners and riders for today's four programmes

Pontefract

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.45 SPINDRIFTER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,750: 6f) (8 runners)

2 019 FREEFLOW (DB) S Norton 9-3 .... J Lowe 4
4 140 MONSWART M H Easterby 9-3 .... M Birch 2
5 10 PAGEANTIC R Houghton 9-3 .... R Fox 1
7 1220 DECCAN QUEEN E Eldin 9-0 .... E Guest 3
9 214 OYSTON'S PROPWEEKLY J Berry 9-0 .... K Darley 7
10 0100 SOLVA (B) Mrs C Reavey 9-0 .... T Rogers 5
13 0 NIMBLE IMP (B) P Asquith 8-11 .... S Webster 6
15 040 LABOOSHA J Gilbert 8-8 .... P Young 8

15-8 Pageantic, 3 Oyston's Propweekly, 11-2 Deccan Queen, 7 Monswart, 12 Freeflow, 20 others.

3.15 SMEATON HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £658: 1m 4f) (12)

2 0200 SEL-BY-OYSTON (B) J Berry 9-7 .... K Darley 10
3 4093 NYPUS D Wilson 9-1 .... W Newnes 4
5 0400 TOMMY TUDOR (B) J Douglas-Home 8-10 .... I Johnson 12
6 0-904 JUST GUNNER (B) S Norton 8-10 .... J Lowe 8
7 40-32 FRUITBERRY P Rohan 8-8 .... Pat Eddery 11
8 0320 YASU NAFTI D Sasse 8-7 .... D McKay 1
9 30-90 SHADES OF RED (B) D Morley 8-6 .... P D'Arcy 3
10 003 BOBSINETTE D Chapman 8-6 .... G Kelly 7
11 00-60 BARBRANCER G Richards 8-3 .... M Birch 2
12 00-00 RAGTIME BLUES A Potts 8-2 .... P Young 9
14 00-0 KUSHSHOON S Wiles 8-2 .... M Wood 6
15 0000 TEA BISCUIT J Townson 8-1 .... R Fox 5

5-2 Fruitberry, 4 Nypus, 11-2 Just Gunner, 8 Yasu Nafti, 10 Tommy Tudor, 14 others.

3.45 LIN PAC HANDICAP (£4,214: 6f) (15)

2 0-100 MASTER CAWSTON (DB) G Wragg 4-9-11 .... Pat Eddery 9
3 00-00 PREVAIL (D) W Elsey 4-9-9 .... B Taylor 7
4 01/04- SAMMY WATERS (C) C Booth 4-8-13 .... G Oldroyd 3
5 000-0 DENMORE (D) R Peacock 7-8-13 .... M Birch 12
7 2440 CAPTAIN TEMPEST (D) T Barron 3-8-9 .... S Webster 11
9 0312 OYSTON ESTATES (D) J S Wilson 7-8-6 (7 ex) .... S Cauthen 5
10 40-40 EXPRESSLY YOURS (D) P Asquith 4-8-5 .... G Kelly 7
11 0023 MARY MAGUIRE (CD) Mrs M Nesbitt 6-8-4 .... M Birch 2
12 4001 ROYAL DUTY (CD) E Weymes 5-8-4 .... Paul Eddery 3 6
14 0130 TOP O'TH' LANE W Haigh 6-8-2 .... R Fox 15
15 03-20 WITCH'S POINT M H Easterby 4-8-2 .... K Hodgson 4
16 01-31 OPEN THE BOX (B) G Balding 4-7-13 .... W Higgins 14
20 000-0 TREE FELLA (CD) C Crossley 6-7-9 .... – 1
21 0-203 APRIL LUCKY (CD) C Crossley 10-7-8 .... D McKay 2
22 0-000 WELSH NOBLE (D) A Balding 5-7-7 .... J Lowe 8

7-2 Open The Box, 5 Master Cawston, 7 Expressly Yours, 8 Oyston Estates, 10 Mary Maguire, 12 Top O'Th' Lane, 16 Captain Tempest, Witches Point, 20 others.

4.15 PONTEFRACT MILE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,155: 1m) (12)

2 03 CHILD'S GAME J Hindley 9-0 .... B Taylor 6
5 20-00 FAST TORPIDO M Albina 9-0 .... A Murray 1
6 0000- HARBOUR MUSIC R Whitaker 9-0 .... S Perks 9
7 8 HELP L Cumani 9-0 .... – 16
8 0222 HENRY GEARY STEELS Denys Smith 9-0 .... J Lowe 7
9 3302 HIGH FANDANGO B Hills 9-0 .... S Cauthen 11
10 0-00 LISAILY Thomson Jones 9-0 .... T Rogers 12
12 20-00 ROMANTIC KNIGHT M H Easterby 9-0 .... M Birch 3
14 0-000 SARATINO (B) I Balding 9-0 .... Pat Eddery 6
18 0240 THE GREY BUCK T Barron 9-0 .... S Webster 5
21 0 HSIAN G Wragg 8-11 .... R Fox 4
22 4-002 MELOWEN D Plant 8-11 .... – 2

13-8 High Fandango, 3 Henry Geary Steels, 13-2 Melowen.

4.45 HOUGHTON HANDICAP (£1,926: 1m 2f) (11)

1 0-002 REEF GLADE P Haslam 4-9-10 .... Pat Eddery 5
8 240-0 RHINESTONE COWBOY A Madwar 4-8-6 .... P D'Arcy 2
10 300-0 ALDERSHAWE HALL R Hollinshead 4-8-3 .... Paul Eddery 3 1
13 4-001 MINUS MAN (D) W Holden 5-7-13 .... A Nesbitt 3 6
14 2-020 ANVIL INN (CD) T Craig 5-7-13 .... S Webster 7
15 3021 PRINCE OF LIGHT (CD) Denys Smith 11-7-12 .... J Lowe 3
17 0040 CASSIO LIL D Morley 4-7-11 .... M Birch 4
18 0002 ROGER NICHOLAS H Wharton 4-7-8 .... K Darley 11
19 0000 ACUSHLA MACREE (B) R Houghton 6-7-8 .... – 10
20 0040 QUALITAIR PRINCE M Ryan 4-7-8 .... R Hills 3 9
22 0-000 DOROTHY BREWIS G Richards 4-7-8 .... W Ryan 5 8

6-4 Reef Glade, 100-30 Prince Of Light, 6 Minus Man, 8 Roger Nicholas, 12 Rhinestone Cowboy, 16 others.

5.15 WRAGBY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 5f) (11)

2 2 COLOSSAL B Hanbury 8-11 .... P Young 7
5 DANCING ORANGE B Hanbury 8-11 .... – 4
6 GREY CHARM D Plant 8-11 .... C Storey 10
7 4 INDIAN DAWN S Norton 8-11 .... J Lowe 2
8 001 JESTERS PET R Whitaker 8-11 .... K Darley 3
10 MAKING HAY K Brassey 8-11 .... A Murray 6
12 003 OAK POOL N Tinkler 8-11 .... K Hodgson 1
13 4 PIMMS PALACE A Stewart 8-11 .... M Birch 8
15 20 REFLECTION I Balding 8-11 .... Pat Eddery 5
17 0 SHOWTIME R Whitaker 8-11 .... D Gibson 9
18 0 SORREL LADY T Kersey 8-11 .... S Webster 11

2 Reflection, 4 Colossal, 11 Indian Dawn, 8 Pimm's Palace.

Pontefract selections

2.45 Pageantic. 3.15 Nypus. 3.45 Prevail. 4.15 Child's Game. 4.45 Reef Glade. 5.15 Reflection.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Deccan Queen. 3.45 Master Cawston. 4.15 Child's Game. 4.45 Minus Man. 5.15 Pinns Palace.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.0 LEVY BOARD STAKES (apprentices: 3yo: £816: 5f) (9 runners)

1 0131 OFF YOUR MARK J McNaughton 8-12 .... C Steers 8
3 0001 TRADESMAN (CD) J Haldane 8-12 .... B Wardrops 9
8 5-230 RED NORTH (D) D Garraton 8-7 .... S Donkin 7
11 00 TOBACCO T Craig 8-7 .... M Hindley 5
12 CAWSTON'S KID Mrs A Bell 8-4 .... S Horsefal 2
13 330 DEBAYO S Norton 8-4 .... D Bardsley 5 6
14 4-020 HARLEYFORD MAID Denys Smith 8-4 .... D Leadbitter 3
15 20-30 PAMELA'S JET R Hollinshead 8-4 .... Geraldine Thorpe 5 1
16 030- PROVANNILL GIRL T Taylor 8-4 .... S Griffiths 4

2 Off Your Mark, 11-4 Tradesman, 9-2 Red North, 7 Harleyford Maid, 10 Debayo, 12 Pamela's Jet, 14 others.

2.30 LE GARCON D'OR HANDICAP (£878: 5f) (7)

1 00-0 DAWN ditty (D) (B) J W Watts 4-9-10 .... E Hide 3
2 0590 BOLD FORT (D) R Hollishead 4-9-0 .... G Duffield 4
3 10-09 KAIMLAW (D) C Bell 9-8-13 .... N Carlisle 3 7
5 3100 PERGODA (CD) (B) I Vickers 5-8-7 .... M Hindley 7 2
6 000-0 KABOUR (D) D Chapman 5-8-2 .... D Nicholls 6
11 0200 FRENCH TOUCH (CD) I Balding 6-7-9 .... A Mackay 3 5
14 0400 MELBA TOAST (CD) (B) T Taylor 9-7-7 .... S Griffiths 1

13-8 Pergoda, 11-4 Kaimlaw, 4 Dawn Ditty, 11-2 French Touch, 7

3.0 SEALED UNIT STAKES (2yo: £796: 5f) (4)

2 01 FLORIDA FALLS (D) C Thornton 9-4 .... J Bleasdale 2
6 21 MISS PLASI (D) M Prescott 9-1 .... G Duffield 4
7 010 LA MERCURIEL (D) M Lambert 9-1 .... L Charnock 1
23 2403 YOU LOVE ME R Hollinshead 8-8 .... E Hide 3

4-6 Miss Plasi, 5-2 Florida Falls, 6 You Love Me, 8 La Mercuriel.

3.30 EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING HANDICAP (£835: 1m 7f) (7)

2 0012 BEAN BOY (CD) Denys Smith 5-9-7 .... M Fry 3 5
4 340-0 HASTY GODDESS W A Stephenson 4-9-6 .... E Hide 2
5 0004 BURLLARS WALK R Stubbs 3-9-5 .... G Duffield 7
6 00-09 ARETENISTIS (B) S Leadbetter 4-9-3 .... O Gray 1
7 0-041 TROCADERO C Thornton 4-9-3 .... J Bleasdale 3
9 4-009 MORSTONS MAID (B) E Alston 4-8-10 .... D Nicholls 4
10 02/00 HALLO CHEEKY W Storey 7-8-5 .... A Mackay 3 6

13-8 Bean Boy, 7-2 Burglars walk, 9-2 Hasty Goddess, 6 Trocadero.

4.0 PATIO DOOR HANDICAP (Selling: £670: 7f) (16)

1 0004- LICHEN GREEN Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 5-9-10 2
4 0/000 GIBBON N Bycroft 7-9-7 .... S Donkin 7 7
6 0133 WHITEWALLS D Garraton 3-9-5 12
7 000-0 EXPRESS MISS (B) D Garraton 3-9-5 .... R Elliott 15
9 040-0 MISS OLDHAM J FitzGerald 3-9-3 .... G Brown 7 11
11 4-444 AMANDA MARY R Stubbs 5-9-1 .... G Duffield 16
12 0003 ULTRASONIC D Chapman 4-9-1 .... D Nicholls 1
14 40-00 BELROSE S Norton 4-9-0 .... C Ollivier 5 6
15 00-30 SUNDHOPE LYNN (B) C Bell 4-9-0 .... N Carlisle 3 10
16 00-00 VIOLINO FANDANGO H O'Neill 5-9-0 .... D Dineley 14
17 00-00 GRAND ALLIANCE E Alston 6-8-13 .... E Alston 7 8
18 0000 OCHIL HILLS STAR (CD) Mrs A Bell 10-8-13 .... L Charnock 5
20 000-0 HER EXCELLENCY R Morris 6-8-13 .... J Bleasdale 4
21 0000 IRENE'S PRIDE A Bailey 3-8-7 9
22 40-00 HAPPY ALWAYS I Jordan 3-8-7 .... O Gray 3
23 0040 CHAMPAGNE MANDY R Hollinshead 3-8-6 .... E Hide 13

5-2 Whitewalls, 7-2 Ultrasonic, 9-2 Miss Oldham, 6 Champagne Mandy, Amanda Mary, 8 Sundhope Lynn, 12 others.

4.30 SOLAR PLUS STAKES (3yo maidens: £734: 1m) (12)

1 0 BIONDONI J McNaughton 9-0 .... L Charnock 6
2 0034 BOCCACCIO (B) S Norton 9-0 .... C Ollivier 5 1
3 00-04 CASH OR CARRY (B) B Hanbury 9-0 .... P Hamblett 9
5 0003- HOLLOWELL M Prescott 9-0 .... G Duffield 7
6 0 JUSTICE LEA T Craig 9-0 .... D Gray 5
7 4000 MIGHTY STEEL T Craig 9-0 .... M Hindley 7 10
9 00-00 MONS LAD H O'Neill 9-0 .... D Dineley 4
10 0000 TACHYROS M Ryan 9-0 .... A Mackay 3 12
11 00 THATCH CABIN J W Watts 9-0 .... E Hide 8
12 0-000 VICTORIAN PRINCE (B) C Bell 9-0 .... N Carlisle 3 3
14 400-0 MISS FLASH W A Stephenson 8-11 .... D Nicholls 2
16 4-300 SOVEREIGN LACE R Hollinshead 8-11 .... M Fry 3 11

5-2 Boccaccio, 7-2 Cash Or Carry, 9-2 Hollowell, 5 Sovereign Lace, 7 Biondoni, 12 Tachyros, 14 others.

5.0 REPLACEMENT WINDOW HANDICAP (3yo: £862: 1m 3f) (6)

1 0040 LATIN FORT R Hollinshead 9-7 .... E Hide 3
3 0-314 RHYTHMIC PASTIMES R Williams 8-9 .... R Sidebottom 3 5
4 1332 EVERSEAL G Hunter 8-8 .... A Mackay 3 4
9 00-03 STATE BALL W Elsey 7-10 .... L Charnock 6
11 00- FALA KALIMA T Craig 7-7 .... S Griffiths 7 1
12 000 TABASCO STAR D Chapman 7-7 2

Evens Everseal, 2 Rhythmic Pastimes, 9-2 State Ball, Latin Fort, 10 others.

Edinburgh selections

2.0 Tradesman. 2.30 French Touch. 3.0 Miss Plasi. 3.30 Hasty Goddess. 4.0 Violino Fandango. 4.30 Hollowell. 5.0 State Ball.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 Miss Plasi. 4.0 Irene's Plate. 4.30 Cash Or Cassy. 5.0 Rhythmic Pastimes

Windsor

Draw advantage: high numbers best

6.45 ENCOUNTER BAY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £690: 6f) (16 runners)

1 01 MARUTHAYOOR (D) P Cole 9-4 .... W Carson 5
5 AFFAIR Thomson Jones 8-8 .... P Cook 7
7 BARN PIECE N Gaselee 8-8 .... W Swinburn 11
12 2 COLOSSAL B Hanbury 8-8 .... DOUBTFUL 9
13 0 COUNTESS CONCORDE B Hanbury 8-8 .... L Piggott 1
16 03 EURYCLEIA C Brittain 8-8 .... P Robinson 3
19 GHANAYEM G Huffer 8-8 .... – 10
20 00 HETTY GREEN C Benstead 8-8 .... B Rouse 4
21 0 IOKASTI J Dunlop 8-8 .... N Dawe 5 15
23 0041 MONDOODLE (C) N Mitchell 8-8 .... – 12
29 0050 MRS FEATHERS R Hannon 8-8 .... – 6
30 00 NATIVE CHANT R Thompson 8-8 .... P Bradwell 5 14
34 PORTHAND R Holder 8-8 .... – 2
35 RARE SONG F Durr 8-8 .... G Starkey 16
37 0 SINACRE M Tompkins 8-8 .... R Curant 8
42 WATER MARGIN W O'Gorman 8-8 .... T Ives 13

9-4 Countess Concorde, 3 Maruthayoor, 4 Iokasti, 6 Water Margin,

7.10 DISCOVERY BAY HANDICAP (selling: £1,056: 1m 70yd) (16)

3 00-00 PINK MEX R Thompson 4-9-9 .... D McKeown 3 7
4 0/0-03 JAZZ PORTESCUE A Davison 4-9-9 .... – 1
5 4001 ALLURED (CB) J Jenkins 4-9-9 (5 ex) .... – 12
6 0000- SCOUTMISTAKE B McMahon 4-9-7 .... G Baxter 3
9 000-0 SABI STAR R Hannon 3-9-5 .... – 5
10 -0000 FACING (B) D Dale 4-9-5 .... – 10
11 0-000 SECOND FLOWER D Gandolfo 4-9-5 .... A McGlone 5 13
17 0100 THE BYSTANDER J Holt 4-9-0 .... J Matthias 9
20 00-00 LADY EN DOUCE (B) J Bridger 4-8-13 .... R Lines 5 6
21 0-003 ARDVERIKIE (B) D Morley 3-8-11 .... B Rouse 14
22 00/00 MARGO'S STAR J O'Donoghue 4-8-11 .... G Ramshaw 4
24 00-04 SINGING SOPRANO P Bailey 3-8-9 .... W Swinburn 15
25 -3400 STATELY MAIDEN D Weeden 3-8-8 .... – 8
27 0-400 BRISBANE ROAD (B) C Williams 3-8-5 .... G Yeo 7 2
30 -0030 PROMISE OF SPRING P Burgoyne 3-8-0 .... J McLean 7 11
31 0-00 FAIRBEN D Jermy 3-7-13 .... I Jenkinson 16

5-2 Allured, 3 Facing, 7-2 Sabi Star, 5 Stately Maiden, 8 Singing Soprano, 10 The Bystander, 14 others.

7.35 OVERSEAS CONTAINERS HANDICAP (£4,103: 1m 3f 150yd) (11)

1 -0302 GOUMI M Stoute 4-9-12 .... W Swinburn 1
3 0-021 TAI FU KWAI (B) C Williams 4-8-9 (5 ex) .... L Piggott 10
4 20-00 PONTIN BOY Thomson Jones 4-8-7 .... P Cook 8
6 0233 DECORATIVE C Mackenzie 6-8-4 .... W Carson 3
7 0011 NO-U-TURN S Mellor 5-8-3 (5 ex) .... M Wigham 5
8 0312 LADY ARPEGE W Musson 5-7-13 .... D Fowler-Wright 7 11
10 124/2 JULESIAN (C) D Elsworth 6-7-12 .... B Rouse 4
11 2-423 SIR BLESSED R Williams 4-7-11 .... M Hills 5 7
13 0030 LIGHT AND SHADE (B) K Brassey 4-7-9 .... R Street 9
16 0/430 TUDOR BOB R Atkins 5-7-7 .... I Jenkinson 6
19 0334 MORICE R Hannon 5-7-7 .... A McGlone 5 2

2 No-U-Turn, 100-30 Goumi, 4 Tai Fu Kwai, 5 Pontin Boy,

8.5 FALMOUTH BAY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,362: 5f) (6)

1 2113 MINGASH (CD) P Cole 9-5 .... W Carson 6
2 2124 TIME MACHINE (D) J Winter 9-3 .... W Swinburn 1
8 413 VALKYRIE (D) H Cecil 9-0 .... L Piggott 3
10 00 CROSBY HILL K Brassey 8-11 .... B Rouse 4
11 EASTERN LEGEND D Whelan 8-11 .... P Cook 2
18 b SHENYOUP J Chiechanowski 8-11 .... A Barclay 5

13-8 Valkyrie, 9-4 Time Machine, 3 Mingash, 12 Crosby Hill, 25 Shenyoup, 33 Eastern Legend.

8.35 KOWLOON BAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,684: 5f) (10)

2 410-0 PRINCELY FIGHTER M Stoute 9-7 .... W Swinburn 4
5 1030 DEPUTY HEAD (CD) J Holt 9-5 .... J Matthias 3
6 1301 SYLVAN NAVARRO (CB) P Mitchell 9-4 (10 ex) .... A McGlone 5 8
7 0430 CHAPLIN'S CLUB (D) I Walker 9-0 .... W Carson 6
8 4221 REGGAE R Hannon 8-13 .... – 9
9 412-0 AL TRUI (CD) W Musson 8-11 .... T Ives 1
10 02-10 RUMZ (B) N Callaghan 8-9 .... – 10
11 2142 LUCK PENNY (D) I Balding 8-5 .... J Brown 5 2
16 00-00 LUCKY JENNIE M Haynes 7-7 .... I Jenkinson 5
17 0014 BRIAVAN (D) M McCourt 7-7 (7 ex) .... – 7

5-2 Reggae, 7-2 Sylvan Navarro, 9-2 Luck Penny, 6 Princely Fighter, 8 Rumz, 10 Al Trui, 12 Briavan, 16 others.

9.5 LIVERPOOL BAY STAKES (3-y-o: £690: 1m 2f 22yd) (19)

1 3-1 PONTCHARTRAIN H Cecil 9-6 .... L Piggott 5
2 001 HOLKHAM R Houghton 9-6 .... P Cook 6
4 001 VEN MATRERO G Harwood 9-6 .... G Starkey 1
5 0-001 DIAMOND HILL J Winter 9-3 .... T Ives 2
7 000-0 BAJAN BOY J Jenkins 9-0 .... – 13
11 0- NASSIPOUR M Stoute 9-0 .... W Swinburn 10
13 000-0 RAGUSTAR D Oughton 9-0 .... – 17
14 0000 RANT AND RAVE J Sutcliffe 9-0 .... J Mercer 3
15 04-00 SONIC METEOR J Ciechanowski 9-0 .... A Barclay 16
19 CHARMED LADY A Ingham 8-11 .... G Ramshaw 18
21 00- FEARLESS MOVER D Wintle 8-11 .... – 8
23 000- HAPPY WONDER D Elsworth 8-11 .... B Rouse 15
24 00 KNEBWORTH N Callaghan 8-11 .... – 14
27 00-30 MAJICA B Hobbs 8-11 .... G Baxter 19
29 0-000 MR ROSE L Lightbrown 8-11 .... R Fox 4
31 0 PICATAC M Bolton 8-11 .... D Gibson 7
32 POLYNESIAN BEAUTY J Dunlop 8-11 .... N Dawe 5 9
36 0 SPANISH CAVALIER W Hern 8-11 .... W Carson 11
38 00-0 TROPINGAY D Elsworth 8-11 .... – 12

7-4 Pontchartrain, 11-4 Ven Matrero, 9-2 Spanish Cavalier, 8 Holkham, Nassipur, 12 Diamond Hill, 16 others.

Windsor selections

6.45 Lokasti. 7.10 Allured. 7.35 No-U-Turn. 8.5 Valkyrie. 8.35 Princely Fighter. 9.5 Pontchastrain.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Colossal. 7.10 Facing. 7.35 Decorative. 8.5 Time Machine. 8.35 Al Trui. 9.5 Pontchastrain.

Wolverhampton

Draw: no advantage

6.45 DR ABERNETHY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £828: 7f) (16 runners)

1 ASSOLVE M Prescott 8-11 .... C Nutter 16
4 BOXBERGER NANCY M Ryan 8-11 .... N Day 10
5 BOXBERGER STER M Ryan 8-11 .... B Clements 8
7 0 COURT GOSSIP G P-Gordon 8-11 .... R Cochrane 15
8 0 CRI DE COEUR G P-Gordon 8-11 .... P Madden 7
9 CRIMSON QUEEN P Cole 8-11 .... T Quinn 5 9
10 00 FILLE DE BOURBON D Laing 8-11 .... W Newnes 3
11 4 FIRST CRY N Vigors 8-11 .... B Taylor 14
12 FOLKLAND B Hills 8-11 .... S Cauthen 1
15 0003 GONE BANANAS B McMahon 8-11 .... A Proud 4
16 HERMES BELLE R Akehurst 8-11 .... – 2
19 02 NEPULA G Huffer 8-11 .... M Miller 5
20 02 OUR LADY M Jarvis 8-11 .... B Raymond 6
21 0004 POUSDALE-TACHYTEES Mrs C Reavey 8-11 .... T Rogers 12
22 ROYAL AGENDA M Ryan 8-11 .... A Bond 11
23 0 SAINT BERNADINE S Norton 8-11 .... R Weaver 13

3 Our Lady, 7-2 First Cry, 4 Folkland, 9-2 Nepula, 6 Fille De Bourbon, 12 Cri De Coeur, 14 Crimson Queen, 20 others.

7.10 HOPEFUL STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £686: 5f) (11)

2 ATTWOOD XEN R Akehurst 8-11 .... – 7
3 000 CULLEN'S EAGLE K Bridgwater 8-11 .... P Nolan 7 10
4 4004 ZAHAV (B) K Ivory 8-11 .... S Cauthen 11
5 00 ABLE DAN P Brookshaw 8-8 .... M Miller 1
6 2400 APRIL FOR EVER D Leslie 8-8 .... M Rimmer 3 3
7 0 BARN POD W Whiston 8-8 .... S Keightley 7 2
9 000043 DRAGONARA'S PET (B) K Ivory 8-8 .... P Howard 6
10 0 LITTLE-FAWN W Clay 8-8 .... S Perks 9
12 00 RED TARA D Hanley 8-8 .... D McKay 5
13 2 SPILL THE BEANS R Hannon 8-8 .... – 8
14 00 NOVEMBER EVENING Mrs C Reavey 8-1 .... – 4

4-5 Spill The Beans, 4 Dragonara's Pet, 6 November Evening, 8 April For Ever, 10 Red Tara, 16 others.

7.35 JOSEPH SUNLIGHT HANDICAP (£1,676: 2m 1f) (14)

1 1101 FLYING OFFICER M Pipe 6-9-12 (3 ex) .... S Cauthen 3
2 000-0 COWDENBEATH (CD) R Hollinshead 6-9-10 .... S Perks 12
3 322-0 LEODOGRANCE C Nelson 7-9-7 .... R Weaver 8
7 2340 SHADEY DOVE G H Price 9-8-13 .... S Keightley 7 10
10 00-41 PARADISE STRAITS S Woodman 3-8-9 .... W Newnes 9
11 10-00 LADY MURFAX J Howell 4-8-6 .... P D'Arcy 4
12 0-002 THE PAWN (B) M Ryan 4-8-5 .... Paul Eddery 3 1
13 00-30 BRUMBENDELLE D Wintle 4-8-5 .... N Howe 5 7
14 00/34 BALLACOREY M Usher 7-8-2 .... D McKay 11
16 0/00 CAMBRIDGE GOLD M Tate 9-7-13 .... – 14
17 4400/ KUNSWALK (B) J Bradley 6-7-13 .... – 6
18 0000/ CITY CHALLENGE (B) K Bridgwater 5-7-11 .... J Lowe 5
20 0000/ FUEGO DIABLO P Bevan 6-7-11 .... A Proud 2
21 0032 SABATASH F Durr 9-7-9 .... M Thomas 13

9-4 Flying Officer, 7-2 Paradise Straights, 9-2 The Pawn, 6 Sabatash, 8 Ballacorey, 10 Shadey Dove, 12 Leodegrance, 20 others.

8.5 SPRINGFIELD BREWERY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,617: 1m) (14)

1 0312- RAZOR SHARP (B) C Nelson 9-7 .... S Cauthen 12
8 00-00 VERBARIUM P Cole 8-8 .... T Quinn 5 14
9 0013 TENDER SOVEREIGN (CD) G Lewis 8-8 (5 ex) .... G Sexton 5
10 1-230 HAWK LADY Mrs R Lomax 8-7 .... A Murray 13
12 3-12 VATICAN WAY M Stoute 8-6 .... B Raymond 7
14 3-421 THE HOUSE BUILDER (D) M Jarvis 8-5 (5 ex) .... Paul Eddery 3 2
15 000-0 SAXHAM BRECK F Durr 8-3 .... B Clements 3
16 0483 UNDER THE HAMMER D Arbuthnot 8-1 .... D McKay 1
18 0140 LADY DONARO (D) J Berry 8-1 .... K Darley 4
24 -0420 DRUM MAKER N Vigors 7-10 .... S Dawson 5 8
27 4-140 FLIGHT OF TIME (D) B Hills 7-7 .... – 6
29 0-302 MOUNT RULE R Hollinshead 7-7 .... W Ryan 5 9
30 0004 FIGURE DE DANSE (DB) R Sheather 7-7 .... M Thomas 11
31 4000 JARS D Wintle 7-7 .... A Proud 10

7-4 Vatican Way, 100-30 The House Builder, 9-2 Tender Sovereign, 6 Under The Hammer, 8 Flight Of Time, 12 Mount Rule, Hawk Lady.

8.35 KINGSWOOD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,035: 1m 4f) (6)

2 3031 ABSAROKE G P-Gordon 9-6 .... B Taylor 5
4 221 HOORAH HENRY L Cumani 9-6 .... B Raymond 2
7 1 OPALE A Stewart 9-3 .... M Birch 1
13 0020 TUGAWAY D Whelan 9-0 .... S Cauthen 3
16 0 BYRON LANE B McMahon 8-11 .... A Proud 6
20 300-0 SHERCOL R Hollinshead 8-11 .... S Perks 4

11-8 Opale, 9-4 Hoorah Henry, 7-2 Absabroke, 6 Tugaway.

9.5 HIGHGATE HANDICAP (£1,305: 5f) (12)

1 00-00 NO CONTEST M Ryan 4-9-10 .... A Weiss 7 3
2 0011 SAINT CRESPIN BAY (CD) R Hannon 4-9-0 (7 ex) .... – 7
3 0004 BERNARD SUNLEY (B) G Hunter 4-8-12 .... S Cauthen 1
4 0003 BRENTEX (D) N Vigors 5-8-9 .... B Raymond 6
5 0-000 COURAGEOUS BUZBY (D) B McMahon 7-8-6 .... S Perks 11
6 000-0 HAVERHILL LASS (CD) G Huffer 4-8-2 .... M Miller 5
7 00-020 SPINNER (D) S Norton 4-7-13 .... J Lowe 8
8 0-004 MARTIAL FITZGERALD W Guest 3-7-13 .... M Thomas 2
9 0-002 TELEGRAPH BOY (CD) S Woodman 5-7-7 .... R Hills 3 9
10 0000 BAYFORD (B) Mrs B Waring 4-7-7 .... D Griffin 7 4
11 000-0 EASTERN TREASURE J Smith 4-7-7 .... W Ryan 5 10
12 00-04 RICH VIRGINIA J Tierney 7-7-7 .... A Proud 12

5-2 Saint Crespin Bay, 4 Spinner, 9-2 Telegraph Boy, 6 Martial FitzGerald, 8 Bernard Sunley, 10 Haverhill Lass, 12 No Contest, Rich

Wolverhampton selections

6.45 First Cry. 7.10 Spill The Beans. 7.35 Shadey Dove. 8.5 The House Builder. 8.35 Opale. 9.5 Saint Crispin Bay.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Our Lady. 7.35 Sabatash. 8.5 Vatican Way. 8.35 Opale. 9.5 Haverhill Lass.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER of OXLEY PRINTING GROUP LIMITED and IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntary wound up, are required, on or before the 21 day of JULY, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned JOHN F POWELL FCA, of CORK GULLY, SHELLEY HOUSE, 3 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, EC2V 7DQ, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts of claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

DATED this 30th day of JUNE 1983.

JOHN FREDERICK POWELL, F.C.A. Liquidator

Re Hatton Photographic Organisation Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named company are required on or before 2[illegible] day of July 1983 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips FCA of Bernard Phillips & Co., P O Box 55, 1 Surrey Street London WC2R 2NT the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 23 day of June 1983.

Bernard Phillips FCA Liquidator

RE: UPPERBEECH LIMITED and The Companies Act 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 1, Surrey Street, London, WC2R 2NT, on Tuesday 12 July 1983 at 11.30 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 28th day of June 1983.

X. CACOURL Director

هكذا من الاصل

Educational, Careers and Re-training

HORIZONS
The Times Guide to careers training

Some are more equal than others

Beryl Dixon with a cautionary tale for pupils planning to take their A levels

Did you know that if you take A levels in computer studies, accounting and technical drawing you cannot become a chartered surveyor?

Fifth year pupils choosing A levels and unaware of the implications of certain combinations tend to assume that all subjects carry equal weight. Unfortunately, this is not so. There are over 40 different A level subjects and professional bodies and universities have very different views on their acceptability. Subjects can be put into groups: the traditional academic ones which are universally well regarded, the "practical" which may be flatly refused or allowed only in particular combinations, and the newer ones which several bodies still regard with suspicion.

Traditional academic subjects are known and understood by everyone. Others like music and arts which, in fact, contain a considerable amount of written work are often classed as "practical". Many schools now offer A levels in new subjects such as accounting, theatre studies, psychology and computing, and in some cases only one of these is permitted in a two-A level entry requirement. The picture regarding the last group is slowly changing, as more students offer them and their content therefore becomes more widely known.

The strictest professional bodies are the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Royal Town Planning Institute, neither of which will accept woodwork, needlework or home economics. The R.I.C.S. does, however, accept music if offered with an approved subject: the R.T.P.I. does not. Computer studies and environmental studies, which are regarded by the R.I.C.S. in the same light as music *are* accepted by the R.T.P.I.

To confuse the picture even more, the Chartered Insurance Institute and the R.T.P.I. approve religious education, while the R.I.C.S. requires that, too, to be accompanied by one of its recognized subjects. The Royal Institute of British Architects states that "two A levels should be drawn from the academic field of study", and the Institute of Housing "would prefer academic subjects". A spokeswoman for the Institute of Chartered Accountants states that it does not give guidance to its members, but would expect firms to look for academic subjects.

The situation is even more complex when it comes to university entrance. In order to obtain a place a candidate must first satisfy a general entrance requirement, the most usual way being to offer a *minimum* of five G.C.E. passes, including two at A level. Then comes a departmental requirement, which varies according to the course chosen. Every university has its own list of subjects approved for general entry, and departments have their preferences for course entry. Computer studies now becomes thoroughly respectable for general entry, but the acceptability of accounting fluctuates and communication studies is not approved by any Scottish university.

Law, too, is a tricky subject with the universities. It is not approved for general entrance purposes by any in Scotland and although it is accepted for this purpose by those in England and Wales, it can be an unwise choice for someone proposing to read the subject at degree level. Admissions' tutors are sharply divided. The majority state no preference for any A level (provided that they are academic), but whereas one or two feel that the study of A level law gives a good prediction of degree level performance, at least eight would quite firmly discourage it, preferring that candidates should not specialize too early.

To make matters worse, there are eight different G.C.E. examining boards awarding A levels and a subject may be approved if offered by one board rather than another. The Civil Service states that not all syllabuses in some economics and design are acceptable, and the universities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, the constituent members of the Joint Matriculation Board, accept home economics only if offered in that board's examination, and law if awarded by the Joint Matriculation, Oxford Local, Welsh and Associated Examining board.

It is not all plain sailing, even when it comes to choosing three traditionally respectable A levels. Correct combination of these is just as important for higher education courses and ultimately for careers. Entry to higher diplomas in agriculture for example, depends on one A level being chosen from a list of around twelve subjects, most of them "traditional". Students with their sights set on medical school often plump for biology, physics and chemistry, but in fact 75 per cent of schools are equally happy with mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Biology often appeals to fifth formers who do not like other sciences and, if their schools permit, they choose to combine it at A level with two arts or social sciences. This is acceptable for entry to careers which do not have a specific subject requirement, and is very useful for some of the professions related to medicine. But for someone wishing to make a career in scientific research it can spell disaster. In such a case, biology should be taken with chemistry and maths or physics.

It would be a shame if sixth formers studied only traditional subjects as that would hinder the growing recognition of the others, but they would do well to consult the appropriate authority in advance and then play safe by combining a "suspect" subject with two approved ones, not neglecting, however, to check the suitability of *any* combination of subjects.

Skills for all occasions

There are a number of skills which we should all try to master because they will be valuable in almost any career.

Good communication skills are vital. Although we all talk and write from an early age, few of us can express ourselves clearly and succinctly. We must be able to question people clearly and in a logical sequence if we are to get the information, guidance and instructions we need. We must be able to given instructions and pass on information without ambiguity. Because most of us will be dealing with people with a wide variety of intellectual abilities we must ensure that our vocabulary and grammatical structure is appropriate.

Our written communications will range from brief personal notes, through business letters (including job applications) to report writing. Each has its own style and needs to be laid out on the page in an appropriate manner. The ability to precis a conversation and to minute a meeting is also valuable. In industry and commerce in particular, brevity is essential.

Few people have a good telephone technique. The telephone does not accurately transmit all the frequencies used in human speech, and our diction needs to be much clearer than usual.

Basic typing skills are helpful, accuracy generally being far more important that speed. Two-finger typing is often adequate. familiarity with the typewriter keyboard is also valuable in using computers and word-processors. Computers, the micro-computer in particular is entering almost every sphere of working life, as well as many homes. The ability to use computers will soon be considered as basic a skill as using a pocket calculator. Fortunately, it is a skill which we can increasingly expect to develop at school.

All employees value numeracy. Basic arithmetic skills are most important the emphasis being on accuracy and speed in basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and percentages both with and without a calculator. The ability to interpret statistics is also valuable.

Finally, in almost every occupation, except manual work, we have to handle a lot of information. This involves a lot of reading. to develop a high reading speed without sacrificing comprehension, enables us to make better use of our time. A course of speed reading will commonly lead to a reading speed of 500 words a minute, about double the average.

Philip Schofield

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM ..£3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:
THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ
or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page. £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

(O LORD) thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me. Psalm 139: (4),5.

BIRTHS

APPLEBY, on June 29th to Charlotte (nee Tatton-Brown) and Patrick, a son.

BRUTTON. – On June 28th to Elizabeth (née Phillimore) and Tim a daughter. Victoria, a sister for Emma.

CLARKE – on June 16th Ancilla & family – a darling baby girl, & sister for Caraline, James & Tim.

JUDD – on June 30th, at Queen Charlottes Hospital, London, to Kasia (née Sliwinska) & Michael – twin daughters, Annabelle & Victoria.

MASKEY – On June 30th, at St Thomas' Hospital, to Rachel (nee Norwood) and Michael – a son, James Leo, a brother for Lucy.

MATHER. – On June 25th, to Rebecca (née Thornhill) and Robert, a son (Jonathan Francis), a brother for James.

MONTGOMERY. – On June 24 to Helen and John a daughter (Katharine Helen), a sister for Peter.

MORGAN-EVANS. – On July 1st at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Susan and Richard a daughter, a sister for Rosanna.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

World Leaders in Cancer Research

Helping cancer patients at our hospital units today the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is seeking a cure for cancer in our laboratories. Please support our work through a donation, in memoriam gift or a legacy.

With one of the lowest charity expense-to-income ratios we will use your money wisely.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160YY, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX

15 YEAR OLD French boy seeks friendly home for 3 weeks 20.8-10.9.83 with family as paying guest or exchange. Write Mme Y Glanddier, 8 Impasse Des Moines, 63400 Chamalieres. Tel: 010 33 73 371174.

WATERWAY holidays – still a few luxury cruisers available school holiday period, England, Scotland and Continent. Phone Edward Cannon at Blakes Holidays, Wroxham. Tel (06053) 2145.

KEANE, William former of 32 Chandos Avenue, Whetstone, N20. Contact urgently – Derrick Bridges & Co., Solicitors of 12 Wood Street, Barnet, Herts. 01-449-7326.

SYBIL, Have a super holiday, stay dry and keep smiling. Thinking of you love Ian.

ART HISTORY ABROAD. Student courses in Italy – see Educational

R LOVES R and all the naughty bits. Happy Anniversary

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

PILGRIM-AIR

ITALIAN FLIGHT SPECIALISTS
RETURN PRICES FROM:

MILAN	£99
PISA	£116
ROME	£119
NAPLES	£134
VENICE	£111
NICE	£85
MALAGA	£91

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE

With 12 years of experience we are the market leaders in low cost flights.
London-Sydney £346 o/w £615 return.
London-Auckland £399 o/w. £691 return.
London-Bangkok £363 return.
Around the World from £699.
TRAILFINDERS
46 Earls Court Road, London W8 6EJ
European Flights: 01-937 5400.
Long haul flights: 01-937 9631.
Government licenced/bonded.
ABTA ATOL 1458

FRANCE MID WEST COAST MASSIVE REDUCTIONS ON OUR REMAINING JULY VACANCIES

Also a good selection still available for August and September. Villas and apartments from simple to luxury in and around Royan. Phone today for brochure. We guarantee you will not be disappointed with our prices.
THE FRENCH SELECTION
(0273) 552454

ROME – NAPLES

From £115 return
NO EXTRAS
Agent or direct
Phone 01-930 2012
Open Saturday
SAXENAIR ATOL 1005B

FLIGHTS TO GREECE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL

From £86 return, inclusive.
SUNCLUB
01-870 5868
ABTA ATOL 1214

STERLING TRAVEL (IATA)

3 Trebeck St, W1 01-499 8317
SYDNEY–AUCKLAND
TORONTO–VANCOUVER
USA–JO'BURG–NAIROBI
SALISBURY–HONK KONG

FLOTILLA Sailing bargains: Greek Islands – dep 11 July 2 wk hols only £275 pp incl. flights.Singles (21-40+) special cruise. 48 hour standbys £200 pp F.S.C. 01-969 5423.

CORFU, NISSAKI. – Villa on super site, water's edge. Sips 8. Eng cook, maid. Canc now free Aug 1st-15th £1,500 and Sept £90 pp pw. Tel. 01-222 0247 or 061-834 8070 (24 hrs).

"PROVENCE. Rural hillside cottage 40 kms. n.w. St. Tropez: sleeps 4/6: £115 weekly mid-July to mid-September: thereafter £95. 0367/52466 evenings"

FLIGHT BARGAINS from your local airport: Canaries, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Malta, Italy. - Faldor, 01-471 0047, ATOL 1640. Access/B card.

SOUTH OF FRANCE

Superb historic villa, Cap d'ail. *owing to cancellation free now till 14th July.* 4 double, 3 single bedrooms, spacious reception rooms, huge garden with pool, directo access to sea. Housekeeper provided, cook available.
Tel. Leatherhead Z(0372) 372532

Money-saving flights

EARLY JULY BARGAINS

Ex Gatwick: Palma, £49, 7 July. Malaga, £79, 7 July. Athens, £85, 8 July, Tenerife, £99, 5 & 12 July. Ibiza, £74, 10 July.
Ex Luton: Corfu, £99, 12 July.
Guaranteed no surcharges
Call us now on:
01-402 4262
VALEXANDER TOURS LTD
24 Crawford Place, London W1H 1TE ATOL 278 BD

WANTED

AMERICAN COLLEGE ACADEMIC and family, require furnished flat in London, minimum 3 beds, nr. good schools & public transport. August 15 -December 19. Tel: 01-352 3148.

GENTLEMAN starting a library wishes to pruchase interesting old books and large bookcase. Apply London agents. Box 0031H The Times.

AUSTRALIAN PAINTINGS. Cash buyer. Please phone or write, George Grunhut, Room 108, Hotel Europa, Grosvenor Sq., W1. 493 1232.

HOUSE CONTENTS Antiques, large bookcases, old desks, pictures, clocks, books silver. Fentons 01-637 7870.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

Is your company seeking to recruit young graduates? we can help you, just telephone
01-278 9162
9 - 5.30 and we will explain how.
If you are a recent graduate be sure to read The Times on July 14th for some helpful advice.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CORFU/ZAKINTHOS

July 6/11/18 August, September, delightful studio, villa & hotel holidays, overlooking glorious sandy beaches. Sunshine, good food & wine in the *friendliest atmosphere remarkably low prices. Super sea area for children.*

ILIOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS

Hatchetts, newdigate, Surrey RH5 8DR.
0306 77 647/634
ITS THE COMPANY THAT MAKES IT A HOLIDAY
AITO ATOL 1452

LAST MINUTE BARGAINS

	return flights prices from	Inclusive holidays (flight & accom) 1 wk	2 wks
Rhodes, Athens, Greek Islands	6, 8 July £119	£139	£179
Mykonos, Greek Islands, Crete	9, 10 July £119	£149	£189
Algarve, Corfu 9, 11 July	£129	£169	£109
Rhodes, Athens, Greek Islands	13, 15 July £129	£149	£189
Mykonos, Greek Islands, Crete	16, 17 July £129	£159	£199
Sicily, Algarve, Corfu Spain, France £139	£179	16, 17, 18 July £119	

Holidays inclusive of accommodation in villas, apartments, hotels and tavernas and flights from various airports subject to supplements and availability.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

279 South Road, Sheffield, S6 3TA
Tel: (0742) 331 100 or London 01-250 1355

FOR SALE

THE TIMES (1841-1975). Excellent original issues. Your choice of date for that special anniversary, birthday gift. £14 85 pp (0492) 31195.

4 TICKETS available for Henley, Maxim's ball Saturday 9th July £130. Tel 01-352 7435.

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl. Cats, Glyndebourne, Last night at Proms and Barry Manilow 01-828 0778.

OLD YORK PAVING STONE all rec...

RENTALS

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB NW11 Large semi-det family residence, fully furnished, 4 bedrms, 2 bathrms, ... CH, gdn, TV avail 1 year plus. £250 pw.

ST JOHNS WOOD NW8 Superbly furnished & decorated house 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 recep rooms ... avail 1 year plus. £1,000 pw ono.

CROUGH & LEES require quality furn/unfurn flats – houses. Kensington, Holland Park. £400 p.w. 493 9941.

SLOANE SQ. – few mins, light & bright dble bed flat, recep, k & b all new matching decor. £110 pw. L R S. 584 3837.

PUTNEY. Delightful 3 bedroomed, dble recep hse. With Gge & gdn. Well fitted kit. Very reasonable. £120 Lipfriend 499 5334.

CHELSEA. Sun-filled, 2 dble bed flat 2 recep, 2 bath, ultra modern kit mach, creamey decor and lots of plants. LRS 584 3837.

KENSINGTON. Magnificent 5 bedroomed, 2 recep, 2 bathroom flat unfurn or furn £400 Lipfriend. 499 5334.

SWISSJET. Low fares daily to Switzerland. – Zurich, Geneva, Basle, Berne. 01-930 1138.

MENORCA. 8 July from £140 1 wk, £185 2 wks incl accom. C.L.T 0634 575531. ATOL 1772.

LATIN AMERICA. Low cost flights holiday journeys. JLA. 10 Barley Mow Passage, W4. 01-747 3108.

HAWAIIAN TRAVEL CENTRE. Consult the specialists. 01-486 9176. ABTA.

LATIN AMERICA. Low cost flights *holiday journeys. JLA. 10 Barley* Mow Passage, W4. 01-747 3108.

CORFU VILLA close sea, tavernas, with car available Tel. 01-821 6905 eves.

FOR SALE

VIP TICKETS FOR OVAL TEST

Saturday 16 July including lunch with wine, afternoon tea etc. 01-520 3744.

PLATINUM RING – 3 carat diamond mounted solitaire £4,500. Authentic Etruscan Head, Terra Cotta £2,200. 01-373 6386.

FINEST Quality wool carpets. At trade prices and under, also available 100's extra. Large room size remnants, under half normal price. Chancery Carpets 01-405 0453.

FOR SALE

RESISTA CARPETS SUMMER SALE NOW ON

Meraklon foamback £2.99 sq yd.
Wool Mix Berbers £4.75 sq yd.
100% Wool Wiltons £9.95 sq yd.
All prices exclusive of VAT
Plus many other greatly reduced qualities from our vast stocks.
584 Fulham Rd, Parsons Green, SW6. 736 7551
182 Upper Richmond Rd West SW14 876 2089
207 Haverstock Hill, NW3 794 0139

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Falcon BARGAIN SUN FLIGHTS

Departures from GATWICK, LUTON, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER

Destination	Date	Prices from
PALMA	6, 9, 13 July	£89
ALICANTE	9, 10 July	£95
MAHON	8, 11 July	£89
IBIZA	6, 13 July	£79
CRETE	5, 12 July	£129
CORFU	18 July	£109
KOS	6, 13 July	£144
MYKONOS	7, 14, 21 July	£119
ATHENS	15 July	£119
SAN FRANCISCO	18 July	£319
LOS ANGELES	Thro' July	£399

FOR FURTHER DETAILS TELEPHONE RESERVATIONS
01-221 6298
FALCON HOLIDAYS, 190 CAMPDEN HILL ROAD, LONDON, W8.
ATOL 1337B
Falcon NO1 FOR FLIGHTS

WANDSWORTH COMMON – sunny attractively furnished 4 bed maisonette, superbly decorated, kit/brk & living room, fitted carpets, CH etc., £140pw 223 7913.

W14 attractive sunny flat, C.H., dble bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, recep, 4 mins tube, suit prof, couple or single. £75 pw. Tel: 381 9684 between 9.00 – 6.00pm.

WANDSWORTH 3 bedrm house on quiet road, fully furn, fit kit, gdn. Would suit sharers, owner posted to foreign part for indefinite period. £100 pw. excl. Tel 01 874 2984.

HAMPSTEAD AND ALL N/NW London furnished flats and houses. £75-£600 p.w. Hart Residential Lettings, 01-482 2222.

HAMPSTEAD. Superb mod house, furn/unfurn, 4 beds, 2 bath, 2 receps, gdn, gge, Co let £185 pw. 435 8616.

***RUCK & RUCK** 581 1741. Quality* furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £150–£850pw.

CHARMING MEWS COTTAGE, W1. 1/2 people. Co let only, or to Co on B to B basis. Only £25 per day. 01-935 9219.

QUALITY FLATS & HOUSES In W London. Avail long/short lets. Also personal management service for landlords. Charles Russell 994 1664.

SW1 beautifully furnished modern flat, sitting room, double bed, k and b, patio, and *colour tv. £85 pw. Ring* 828 3486 (9.30-5.30)

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required – Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

Super Secretaries

SUMMER TEMPORARY WORK AVAILABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF TEMPS

AUDIOS (legal or otherwise), SHORTHAND SECRETARIES, COPY TYPISTS, W.P. OPERATORS OR SECRETARIES WITH W.P. EXPERIENCE, TELEX OPERATORS AND TELEPHONISTS.

If you haven't temped with us before then call us now and find out about the QUALITY and QUANTITY of our temporary assignments.

Call Jan Sanderson on 01-439 8311

ST PAULS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

RENTALS

BELGRAVIA Flat in modern block overlooking gardens well furnished 2 bedrooms, reception room, modern kitchen & bathroom, porter & lift £250 p w 235 4885

SW3. Large 3-bed flat in central location. 2 recepts. lge kit, all machines, lux bath £220 p.w. nr. Coutts 01-...

FLAT SHARING

HOLLAND PARK 2 pretty, single bedrooms, 1 bathroom, sh., large family flat. £40 p.w each. Tel. 727 8210

SW11. Second person required to share well equipped house. Own room, garden. £180 p.c.m. excl. Tel.: 581 5402 (day-time).

CLAPHAM. 2 to share lge dble room. en suite bath, lux hse, £125 pcm each & bills. 01-839 3143 day, 01-223 0712

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE LEAVERS

Our clients, a charitable trust based in Piccadilly, have 2 exciting vacancies. One, to organize and assist the personnel officer in her very varied and interesting duties, the other to assist a team of two dealing with student casework.
Both jobs involve a lot of contact with people and a wide variety of duties. Training on W.P. will be given.
Please don't hesitate to telephone for more details:–
Telcom Personnel Consultants 01-734 8517.

SECRETARY/P.A.

required for small public property company to work for two directors in new offices in Mayfair. The successful applicant must be smartly dressed, well-spoken and have good shorthand and typing, an outgoing personality is essential as this person is seen as an important member of the company.

Applicants in writing enclosing full c.v. to: Janet Buston, ALFRED WALKER PLC, 69 Grosvenor St, London, W1.

WANTED

Top notch Audio Secretary, preferrably with experience in travel or tour operating for demanding, responsible position. Location: Near Hanger Lane Station. Send C.V. to X, Chelsea House, Westgate, W5 1DR
(No Agencies)

FINE ARTS £6,500

A prestigious W1 auctioneers can offer an attractive, well spoken secretary a fascinating job in cultured surroundings. You will work mainly for one of their experts and give some assistance to a small team. A good education and secretarial skills are important. Age preferred: *early 20s.*

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

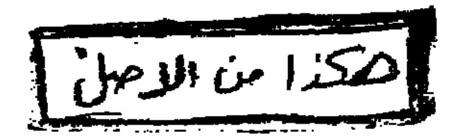
CITY £8,000

Director level post with top City Merchant Bank for Senior Shorthand Secretaries 26/35, well educated & with a flair for administration. Superb benefits include mortgage, BUPA, £5 LV's etc. Mrs Hayes, Acme Appts, 158 Bishopsgate EC2 01-247 9701
CVs Welcomed

STAINES

SECRETARY/PA

With initiative for interesting job small Co



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; holiday information between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; gossip column between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.15.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Noreen Bray. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. **1.27** Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). **1.30 Chock-a-Block.** A See-Saw programme for the very young.

1.45 Film: Tiara Tahiti (1962) starring James Mason and John Mills. Drama with undertones of comedy when two former Army officers who were at daggers drawn when in the services cross paths again in Tahiti. Directed by William T. Kotcheff. **3.25 Bird's Eye View.** An aerial exploration of Britain in the company of Sir John Betjeman (r). **4.18** Regional News.

4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. **4.45 Cartoons:** Two starring Scooby and Scrappy Doo (r). **5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter Flies the World: Canada.**

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. **6.00 South East at Six.**

6.25 Nationwide.

6.50 World of Wildlife: Sharks. The first programme in a new series features what is perhaps the most misunderstood creature of the deep. Dr Eugenie Clark, a zoologist at the University of Maryland, does an excellent job as the sharks' apologist, at the same time underlining her bravery. The narrator is Robert Powell.

7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire detective's assistant is the target of a pair of would-be killers. Mr Houston's inquiries lead him to the Comedy Classics Club where everybody dresses as stars of the silent comedy films.

8.10 Panorama. Tonight's edition includes a major interview with the former Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym. The United States' role in Klaus Barbie's post-war life is examined.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Film: Lady in Cement (1968) starring Frank Sinatra and Raquel Welch. Private detective, Tony Rome, skin-diving off the Florida coast, finds the body of a blonde whose feet are encased in a cement block. The discovery of the body leads to his being hired by a gangster, Gronsky, to find the killers of the girl. Directed by Gordon Douglas.

10.55 Plague of Hearts. Continuing his series into the causes of heart disease Dr O'Donnell examines the amount of fat that is consumed in our dairy intake and comes out with some harsh words for the newly arrived cheese, Lymeswold.

11.23 News headlines.

11.25 Roy Clark Travelling Music Show. The first of two programmes featuring the American vocalist and instrumentalist. His guest is singer, Dana (r).

12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; guest celebrity Maria Charles at 6.33; cartoon at 6.45; Martin Wainwright reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Going for a Laugh with Arthur English at 8.05; today's television previewed by Jimmy Greaves at 8.33; A guest looks back at Henley Regatta twenty years ago at 9.05; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by **Sesame Street.** Learning made fun with The Muppets **10.25 International Sciences.** Michael Bentine examines the world of scientific research **10.35 Wild, Wild World of Animals.** The life style of the orangutan is investigated **11.00 Little House on the Prairie: As Long As We Are Together** – part one (r). **11.50 Cartoon Time.** Wattoo Wattoo.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell in W for Woodpecker **12.10 Let's Pretend** to the story of the Boat That Had No Paddle (r) **12.30 Collectors' Corner.** Jenny Hanley with news and advice for those who collect comics and magazines.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin **1.20 Thames news** from Robin Houston **1.30 City Priest** The final programme in the series brings four priests together to discuss what they have learnt from each other and their hopes for the future (r).

2.00 The Chisholms. The wagon train has brushes with Red Indians and a prairie fire **3.50 Cartoon.**

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon **4.15 Cartoon:** Porky Pig (r) **4.20 The New Fantastic Four 4.45 Play: School For Clowns.** Starring Jonathan Pryce. **5.15 P.S. It's Paul Squire.**

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Community action news.

6.35 Crossroads. Percy Dobson and Kevin Banks have a showdown.

7.00 The Krypton Factor: Heat two and three men and a woman test their brains and brawn in five mental and physical trials for a place in the semi-finals.

7.30 Coronation Street. Beattie arrives to take her father, Albert Tatlock, back to her house, while trouble looms for Mike Baldwin at his factory.

8.00 The Happy Apple. Comedy series about the fluctuating fortunes of an advertising agency.

8.30 World in Action: A Law Unto Themselves. An examination of the police complaints procedure and the work of the Police Complaints Board.

9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist tracks down botulism to a stadium where 90,000 spectators are to watch a cup-final.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues: Life in the Minors. A black suspect is murdered, whereupon there is a public outcry led by the man's mother.

11.30 Film: The Partner* (1963) starring Guy Doleman. Wayne Douglas, a film producer, wants Eastern actress Lin Siyan to star in his next film. His accountant suggests a tax fiddle that could help towards her fee. Directed by Gerard Glaister.

12.30 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn: BBC2 10.15pm

CHOICE

● Three examples of how the police protect their own are examined in **A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES** (ITV 8.30pm) World in Action's revealing and disturbing documentary about the role of the Police Complaints Board, a body set up six years ago to check on police investigations into themselves. Since then, it has used its powers only once to over-rule the leniency of a deputy chief constable and force him to take action. Cases where it took no action included the one in which two young men were wrongfully arrested and detained, abused physically and verbally. Formal complaints were filed but no disciplinary action was taken. Angry, the complainants resorted to legal action and won their case with costs. The guilty policemen were then given only "words of advice". Other, equally disturbing, cases are shown with the deputy chief constables concerned being extremely evasive – one resorts to semantics – with the Department of Public Prosecutions being equally equivocal. The programme ends on a low note with the chairman of the Police Complaints Board agreeing that it plays no worthwhile role

● It is nine years since Alexander Solzhenitsyn came to live in the West but it is only now that one of his fervent admirers, Malcolm Muggeridge, has had the opportunity to interview him. In **SOLZHENITSYN** (BBC2 10.15pm) topics ranging from the Gulag Archipelago and Christianity, to the prescience of Dostoevsky, are discussed in an entertaining conversation via the well modulated tones of interpreter, Irina Karlova

● Anita Bronson departs from the comic situations she has used for her previous plays for radio and dips into the cosmetic world of **A MODERN RELATIONSHIP** (Radio 4 8.00pm). Miss Bronson is partly successful but the traditional morality which shines through, outweighs the "liberated" life-style of the supposedly sophisticated characters. Carol lives with Edward in what seem to be essentially celibate circumstances, both free to find satisfaction elsewhere. Carol does indeed find satisfaction and, in consequence, becomes pregnant. What should she do? Undergo an abortion or not? The resulting anguish over the decision points to Carol not being the Modern miss she pretends to be

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Religious Education **6.30** Housing in Birmingham, 2 **6.55** Maths: Relations **7.20** The Combine Harvester **7.45** The Noble Savage. Closedown at 8.10.

10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closedown.

5.10 Curriculum in Action: What Did I Do? An Open University production that follows two groups of teachers who use different methods to identify class achievement.

5.35 SOS Coast Guard* Part one of a new, 12-part adventure story about Coast Guard hero Terry Kent and his fight to stop the fiendish Boroff supplying a foreign power with his newly-invented disintegrating gas. Starring Ralph Byrd as the hero and Bela Lugosi as the villain.

6.05 I Can Jump Puddles. The penultimate episode in the Australia drama series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a man crippled in childhood by polio. Tonight he is working as an accountant at a boot factory where he meets his first love, Biddy.

6.55 Six Fifty-five. The first of new seven week series with a distinctly outdoor flavour. Sally James and Bob Langley are joined by a newcomer to the programme, and the BBC, Paul Cola. Music and conversation are the backbone of the programme and appearing this evening are flautist James Galway and two young comedians, Emma Thompson and Christopher Barrie.

7.35 News summary with subtitles.

7.40 The Good Old Way. The last in the series of programmes featuring artists who are in the forefront of the current folk singing revival. Ewan MacColl and Peggy Seeger sing at the Singer's Club in London.

8.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir leads Victoria Glendinning and Timothy West in a duel of wits with Arthur Marshall's team of Sue Cook and Michael Jayston.

8.30 Cliff Richard. Highlights of a concert recorded at the Royal Albert Hall in which the evergreen singer is accompanied by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.25 Dancing Girls. The last programme in the series of repeats that takes a look at the dancing world from the point-of-view of the dancers. The programme follows two girls from auditions at London YWCA to the glamorous world of The Desert Inn, Las Vegas.

10.15 Solzhenitsyn. The Russian writer and Nobel Prize winner in conversation with Malcolm Muggeridge.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.45 Open University: The Athabasca Glacier **12.10** Rathbone Street Change. Ends at approximately 12.40.

CHANNEL 4

5.3 A Kind of Living. The seventh programme in the series devoted to self-sufficiency, presented by actress Susan Penhaligon. Home Produce is the subject this week, beginning with small scale fish farming. There are also items on how to joint a whole lamb for the freezer and the art of bee-keeping in which Edward Gough takes us through the different stages of the honey harvest.

6.00 Numbers at Work. In the seventh of his ten-programme series for those whose mind goes blank at the thought of figure-work Fred Harris discusses proportions and examines a variety of manufacturing processes where success lies in the correct mixture of ingredients.

6.30 I Love Lucy* Bob Hope makes a guest appearance in this episode that finds Lucy trying to redeem her reputation for turning everything into a disaster.

7.00 Channel Four News includes headlines at 7.30 followed by Foreign Perspective, the item that examines how foreign television networks report the world's news. Financial news is at 7.40.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box tonight is novelist Michael Moorcock.

8.00 Archie Bunker's Place. The first of a new American comedy series based on the Alf Garnett character. Archie, co-owner of a bar, wants to expand by acquiring the next-door restaurant. His partner doesn't agree and sells his half of the business to the one man Archie cannot abide, Murray Klein. Starring Martin Balsam and Carroll O'Connor.

8.30 Amateur Boxing: The ABA Junior Championships from the Wembley Conference Centre.

9.30 Ear to the Ground. A lively magazine programme for young adults. Among the items this week is the future of the environment which features representatives of the Friends of the Earth, Campaign for Lead-Free Air and the Ecology Party.

10.30 St Elsewhere. Another visit to the run-down Boston hospital, St Eligius, for another dose of black comedy. This week a young Chinese boy is suffering from meningitis; the amorous Dr Samuels is spurned by a new addition to the staff; Dr Paxton becomes involved in some emergency surgery; and the patient who thinks he is a bird decides he is human after all.

11.30 The Best of C. L. R. James. The first in a series of lectures by the celebrated West Indian Marxist. His subject is, appropriately for Independence Day, American Society.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week from the Royal Show, Stoneleigh in Warwickshire. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Glyn Worsnip investigates the BBC sound Archives 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
10.00 News.
10.02 A Small Country Living (new series). A second chance to hear the first programme (of 13) in a series in which Jeanine McMullen meets countryside folk.
10.30 Morning Story: "Champagne Flight" by Jill Norris. The reader is Elizabeth Proud.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Down Your Way visits Newbury in Berkshire.
11.48 Poetry Please! The readers are Fulton Mackay and Bonnie Hurren. We hear some listeners' requests.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 The Price of Fear. "Is There Anybody There? by William Ingram. A visit to a medium's house. The presenter is Vincent Price.†12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.02 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes an item on early love stories and part 8 of Close Quarters.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. "The Killing" by John Ashe. The story of a plan to kill a crooked businessman (played by David Warner). With Carol Drinkwater and John Abiner.†
4.30 Piano Portrait (new series). Patricia Carroll introduces and plays music from her Victorian pieces composed by pianists of the day. Today' composer is Julius Schulhoff.
4.40 Story Time: 'Judgement Day' by Penelope Lively, abridged for radio in ten parts (1). The reader is Joan Hart.
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz. With Simon Hoggart, Alan Coren, Gillian Reynolds and John the day. Today's composer is Julius Schulhoff.†
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play "A Modern Relationship" by Anita Bronson. Drama about a couple who are living together with no strings attached.†
9.15 A Strolling Player. Cyril Luckham recalls his early days in acting.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Includes an exclusive interview with American architect and philosopher, Buckminster Fuller who died at the weekend.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "A Square of Sky" – an autobiography by Janina David (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News, weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast. England VHF with 1f above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Thomas Hardy's Poetry 11.50 How To Survive.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Rimsky-Korsakov, Dvorak (Andante con. moto, from String Quartet in F minor, Op 9), Chopin, Janacek (Rhapsody: Taras Bulba). †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Bach, Cimarosa Motet, Boccherini, Respighi; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composers, Haydn: The Last Years; records. Includes the Mass No8 in B flat (Heiligmesse) and Trumpet Concerto in E flat. †
10.00 Janis Vakarelis, Piano recital: Beethoven. (Variations on Salieri's La stessa, la stessissima) and Prokofiev's Sonata No 6. †
10.40 Orchestra of the National Centre for Orchestra Studies. Dvorak (Cello Concerto, played by Alexander Baillie). †
11.25 Nash Ensemble, Debussy (Sonata for flute, viola and harp) (Introduction for flute, clarinet, string quartet and harp). †
12.00 Mahler (Symphony No4 4 the BBC Philharmonic under Downes). †
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert direct from St. John's, Smith Square: Ravel, (Quartet in F) and Haydn's Quartet in D, Op 76 No 5. †
2.05 Matinee Musicale. UlsterOrchestra: Bizet, Faure, Bryan Kelly, Honegger, Milhaud. Includes Kelly's Left Bank Suite and Honegger's Pastorale d'ete. †
3.05 New Records Bizet, Mozart, Barber, Shostakovich (Symphony No 12). The Barber is the String Quartet in B minor, Op II. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure. A special programme for American Independance Day including Bernstein's Symphonic Dances from West Side Story.
6.30 Music For Organ. A tribute to Flor Peeters on his 80th birthday. With James Griffett (tenor), Keith Swallow (piano) and Simon Lindley (organ). †
7.00 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Wagner, Malcolm Lipkin (Symphony No 2) Prokofiev (Suite: Lieutenant Kiji). †
8.00 1983 Cheltenham International Festival of Music direct from the Town Hall. Part 1: Gluck, Lully, Marcello, Lennox Berkeley, Finzi. With Janet Baker and Geoffrey Parsons (piano). Includes Berkeley's Five Poems, Op 53. †
8.50 Believing in Unicorns. Writings about unicorns through the ages. Presented by Jeremy Kingston. The readers: William Squire, Meg Ritchie, Peter Tiddenham.
9.10 Cheltenham Festival. Part 2: Vaughan Williams, Lea arr. Britten. †
10.00 Fear, Again and Again. A reconstruction of the final years of Franz Kafka. By Michael Foss. Kenneth Cranham plays Kafka. †
10.45 Jazz in Britain featuring Ken Hyder's Talisker. †
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15 a.m. Duino Elegies 6.35 – 6.55 Skinheads 11.20 p.m. Rudolf Otto's Approach to the Holy 11.40 After the Harvest

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 pm Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sports and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era† 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz† 9.30 Star Sound† 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 Pop Score. Quiz of pop and popular music 10.30 Racing Desk 10.30 Stuart Hall (Stereo from midnight) 1.00 am Ray Moore with Two's Best† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt† presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show 7.00 Mike Smith 9.00 Richard Skinner 11.00 Simon Bates with the Radio 1 Roadshow from Donard Car Park, Newcastle, County Down 12.30 Newsbeat 12.45 Andy Peebles 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Platform 9 with Janice Long 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00 am With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Summer Excursions. 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Summer Excursions. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Thirty Minute Theatre. 2.15 Against the Trend. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Music in the Family. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Record Review. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Words and Music. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1 WALES 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.10am The Sky at Night: Pioneering the Heliosphere. 12.30 News and weather. SCOTLAND 9.15am Hey Look ... That's Me. 9.40 Jackanory with Nerys Hughes. 9.55 The Wombles. 10.00-10.30 Mag is Mog. 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 9.15am Hey Look ... That's Me. 9.40 Jackanory with Nerys Hughes. 9.55 The Wombles. 10.00-10.20 Take Hart. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.10am News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazine. 12.15am Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Yr Eliffant Glas. 2.35 Interval. 3.35 Irish Angle. 4.00 Face the Press. 4.25 Back to the Roots. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Disgyn i'r Haul. 5.30 Everybody Here. 6.00 Square Pegs. 6.30 Get Smart. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sêr. 8.00 Pawb yn ei Fro. 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.00 Another Bouquet. 10.00 Film: Room at the Top (Laurence Harvey). Based on John Braine's best seller. 11.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25 Space 1999. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Target the Impossible. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00-4.00 Film: Violent Playground (Stanley Baker). Detective's hunt for an arsonist. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Hobby Horse. 10.30 Minder. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead 10.30 Cartoon 10.40 Soccer skills 11.05 Flying Kiwi 11.30-12.00 3.2.1 1.20pm Lunchtime 1.30 Fit for living 2.00-4.00 Film: Ill Met By Moonlight (Dirk Bogarde) British officer helps to engineer the kidnapping of a German general. 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Star Class 9.00-10.00 Minder 11.25 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street 10.25 Alphabet 10.50 Father Murphy 11.40-12.00 Sport Billy 1.20pm News 1.30 Venture 2.00-4.00 Film: Godspell. 1973 musical 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Scotland Today 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 About Gaelic 11.00 Late Call 11.05 Lou Grant 12.00 Closedown

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Alphabet Zoo. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Entertainers. 2.00-4.00 Film: Father, Dear Father (Patrick Cargill) TV comedy spin-off. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Definition. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Curtain Raiser. 10.40 Film: City of the Dead. As TSW. 12.05am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street 10.25 Cartoon 10.40 Wild Canada 11.30-12.00 Laurel and Hardy* 1.20pm News 1.30 Allan Stewart Show 2.00-4.00 Film: Our Man in Havana* (Alec Guinness) Graham Greene's spy thriller. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Survival 10.30 Anglia Reports 11.00 Hill Street Blues 12.00 Helen 12.30am Personal View, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Documentary. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Magic Bow (Stewart Granger). Life of violinist Paganini. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Star Class. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25 Cartoon. 10.50 Wild Canada. 11.40-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20pm News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Father Dear Father (Patrick Cargill). TV comedy spin-off. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00-7.00 Today South West. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Film: City of the Dead* (Christopher Lee). Witchcraft in New England. 12.05am Private View. 12.26 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.30 Stingray. 10.50 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Poseidon Files. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 The Audition. 2.00 Film: Greengage Summer (Kenneth More). English children alone in France. 3.50-4.00 Animal Camouflage. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 At Ease. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Film: Colour Him Dead. Husband and wife hired to protect a millionaire. 12.25am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 9.25am Sesame Street 10.25 Great Thinkers 10.55-12.00 Cricket: Yorks v Leics. 1.20pm News 1.30-4.00 Cricket 5.15-5.45 Cricket 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life 9.00-10.00 Minder 10.30 Calendar Commentary 11.00 Hill Street Blues 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 Music at the Castles and Chateaux. 11.10-12.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 1.20pm News. 1.30 Come Close. 1.45 Film: Sink or Swim. Frenchman torn between an heiress and his wife. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-7.00 Central News at the Royal Show. 10.30 Monday Night Sport Show: Showjumping from the Royal Show. 11.30 News. 11.35 Come Close. 11.50 Two of Us. 12.20am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 am News. 10.25-12.00 Film: Bless this House (Sidney James). TV comedy. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00-4.00 Film: Stolen Hours (Susan Hayward). Terminally ill divorcee falls in love with her surgeon. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Over the Garden Wall. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Village Earth. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Company; Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 9.25 am Sesame Street. 10.25 Mr Mickelburgh's Magical Musical Museum. 10.50 Abigail. 11.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Film: Abbott and Costello in Hollywood*. Comedy. 3.00-4.00 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Film: Mercenaries (Rod Taylor). Soldiers of fortune face rebels in the Congo. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz: Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TGWU leaders defend 'no ballot' decision

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent
Douglas, Isle of Man

Leaders of the union with the biggest block vote in the Labour Party yesterday mounted a strong defence against charges that it was undemocratic for conference delegates to decide this week whether the union should back Mr Neil Kinnock in the party leadership battle.

Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union said its 1,250,000 block vote would be decided on the "widest possible franchise" in the circumstances. An individual postal ballot would cost the union £800,000. "Those who want armchair democracy are going to have to pay for it", he said.

He was replying to the findings of an opinion poll which indicated that 67 per cent of the union's members would be in favour of a postal ballot on the Labour leadership. The TGWU executive has tabled an emergency motion for the conference in the Isle of Man debate tomorrow calling for support for Mr Kinnock.

TGWU support for Mr Kinnock would almost certainly guarantee him victory over Mr Roy Hattersley in the leadership election. Mr Hattersley's supporters have been lobbying within the union for the decision to be taken on a wider basis than just the conference.

It is understood that an emergency motion has been sent to the conference from TGWU members working at Labour party headquarters in London which presses the argument for the membership to be consulted before a final decision is taken.

A ruling on whether that and other emergency motions should be debated will be taken today by the conference standing orders committee. Any opposition during tomorrow's debate by the 1,200 delegates is likely to centre on a motion from Tyneside calling fora ballot of all members who pay the political levy.

Mr Evans emphasized yesterday that reports of a revolt against the executive committee's line by some of the union's 11 full-time regional secretaries were "a complete load of rubbish".

Mr Michael Meacher, the Left's candidate for deputy leader is due to hold a fringe meeting at the conference tomorrow night, supported by Mr Wedgwood Benn, in the hope of winning support from the traditionally Left-wing TGWU delegates.

But it was not clear last night whether the deputy leadership would be raised at the conference. If there is no decison this week the TGWU delegation to the Labour conference will have the final word.

Mr Evans, explaining the practical difficulties of a ballot, said: "I don't think anyone complains about the desire of every member to participate in every decision of the union, but the ultimate in democracy is continuous referendum, and that is a very difficult thing to conduct."

Labour voters 'want Kinnock'

Mr Kinnock, the favourite contender for the leadership, has the backing of 50 per cent of Labour voters, according to an opinion poll published last night (Anthony Bevins writes).

A Marplan poll, conducted for tomorrow's BBC television programme *People and Power*, showed that Mr Hattersley was considered the best possible leader for Labour among the electorate at large, with the support of 29 per cent of those interviewed, while Mr Kinnock drew the support of 25 per cent. Mr Peter Shore attracted 13 per cent and Mr Eric Heffer, the fourth man in the contest, received only 2 per cent.

But of those who said they voted Labour, Mr Kinnock won 50 per cent support, compared with only 21 per cent for Mr Hattersley, 9 per cent for Mr Shore and 3 per cent for Mr Heffer.



Royal birthday: Photographed by Norman Parkinson at their Gloucestershire home are Prince Michael of Kent, who is 41 today, Lady Gabriella, aged two, Princess Michael and Lord Frederick Windsor, aged four.

Telecom resignation

By Our Electonics Correspondent

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and Managers Association (EMA) and one of three non-executive directors on the 12-man British Telecom board, has resigned over the Government's intention to sell control of the corporation to private interests.

According to Mr Lyons, who was first appointed to the board three years ago and had a further term of 12 months renewed in May, he could no longer serve on the board and comply with government policy.

He said: "Now that the issue of principle as to the privatization of British Telecom has been decided by the result of the general election, the board clearly must comply with government policy when its now privatization Bill becomes law early next year.

"I have resigned because I cannot be party to implementing this policy on the BT board. I believe BT should have been retained in the public sector, even if partly financed by private capital, where it could, in my view, have achieved the same results as the Government wishes to see, but in a way that would have involved less additional upheaval for the organization and been more acceptable to its staff."

Scargill strike threat

Continued from page 1

be looking for 65-70 per cent support (for industrial action) and I believe we would get that. I get that indication from speaking to branch meetings."

Yorkshire failed in March to produce the required 55 per cent majority for a strike for the first time in a decade.

Other union leaders, not exclusively drawn from the moderate camp, believe that the present mood of the men is not favourable and that the executive will be defeated when it asks the miners for support for a battle against the MacGregor pay and jobs strategy.

The conference will also reject Government plans for a third round of labour law reform, and will do so in a way calculated to embarrass moderates on the TUC general council sho want to open up a new dialogue with the Government.

The motion, expected to be approved overwhelmingly later this week, will be sent as the union's resolution to the TUC annual congress in September and it calls on all inions to refuse to cooperate with the Government on industrial law and not to comply with any legislation produced by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary State for Employment.

Letter from Lilongwe

The capital that Banda built

The notion of moving Malawi's capital away from its traditional site at Zomba in the Shire Highlands, at the southern end of Lake Malawi, is said to have first come to Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda between 1959 and 1960, as he languished for 13 months in a British jail in what was then Southern Rhodesia, the present-day Zimbabwe.

He first spelt out his ideas in detail at the end of 1964, a few months after Malawi's independence. As Nyasaland, the country had previously constituted the poorest part of the British-inspired Central African Federation, whose other two components were Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).

The site chosen by Dr Banda for his new capital was Lilongwe. This was a small town of some 20,000 inhabitants in the flat, bush country of the central region about 200 miles north of Blantyre. This long-established and still much better-known commercial centre was named after the birthplace of Dr David Livingstone, who first reached what is now Malawi in the late 1800s.

His main argument for Lilongwe was that it would move the capital to the physical centre of the country, and help to redress the economic imbalance between the populous south, where development was concentrated during the colonial period, and the neglected and more thinly-settled north.

The topography was also suitable for an international airport, while further expansion of Blantyre's Chileka, which cannot handle big jets, was limited by the hilly terrain. It was also noted, uncharitably, that the old Lilongwe was the capital of the dominant Chewa tribe, to which Dr Banda belongs.

It soon became clear that neither Britain nor any of Malawi's other regular Western donors was prepared to stump up the necessary funds for what bore all the signs of a classic Third World prestige white elephant in the making. "No doubt", Dr Banda is said to have observed sourly at the time, "Noah's contemporaries also considered the Ark uneconomic".

Help was to hand, however, in the shape of Mr John Vorster, then the South African Prime Minister, who was anxious to demonstrate the success of his new "outward-looking" policy towards black Africa. Pretoria provided the initial loan for the first phase of the project, and has been heavily involved financially ever since.

Construction began in 1968. Soon afterwards ambassadors were exchanged between the two countries. In 1970 Dr Banda made his famous visit to South Africa, a country he

Election result, page 5

had last seen as a penniless teenager working in the gold mines. In 1971 Dr Vorster came to Malawi. Lilongwe remains the only black African capital with a resident South African Ambassador.

The government buildings on Capitol Hill and housing for government staff were the first parts of the project to be completed, and the new capital was officially inaugurated on January 1, 1975. The present population is put at slightly more than 130,000, and the aim is to expand this to 500,000 by the turn of the century.

Although it still has the slightly unfinished and unlived-in air of most created capitals, Lilongwe is undeniably attractive to look at.

It will be some years, however, before it will be possible to say whether Lilongwe has truly vindicated Dr Banda, or whether it will be remembered more as a monument to the extraordinary persistence and political power which enabled him to translate the prison cell musings of 20 years ago into bricks and mortar.

Michael Hornsby

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the first United Kingdom factory of Nippon Electric Company at Livingston, 11; and attends a concert by the Scottish National Orchestra in Edinburgh, 7.25.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, attends a reception at Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, EC2, 6.30.

The Duke of Gloucester visits the Royal Corps of Transport, 3 Transport Group, at Marchwood, Southampton, 11.

Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, presides at congregations for the conferment of degrees at Lancaster University, 3.

New exhibitions

Work of Dame Elisabeth Frink, Sir Hugh Casson, members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; engraved glass by Peter Pullan; and children's paintings; St Thomas's Church, Salisbury, from 10am each day of festival (until July 10).

Recent works of David Heale, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until August 4).

Exhibitions in progress

Prospect of Portsmouth: a Victorian Townscape – photographs, prints and Victorian street furniture, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30 (until July 24).

Tolly Cobbold Eastern Arts Exhibition, Christchurch Mansion, Christchurch Park, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (until July 24).

Sculpture in the Garden: Work by sculptors from the Oxfordshire Sculpture Project, Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher House, Park Street, Woodstock; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Sept 30).

Music

Organ recital by Mark Buxton, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Concert by Bristol Choral Society and Cathedral Social Choir, Bristol Cathedral, 7.30

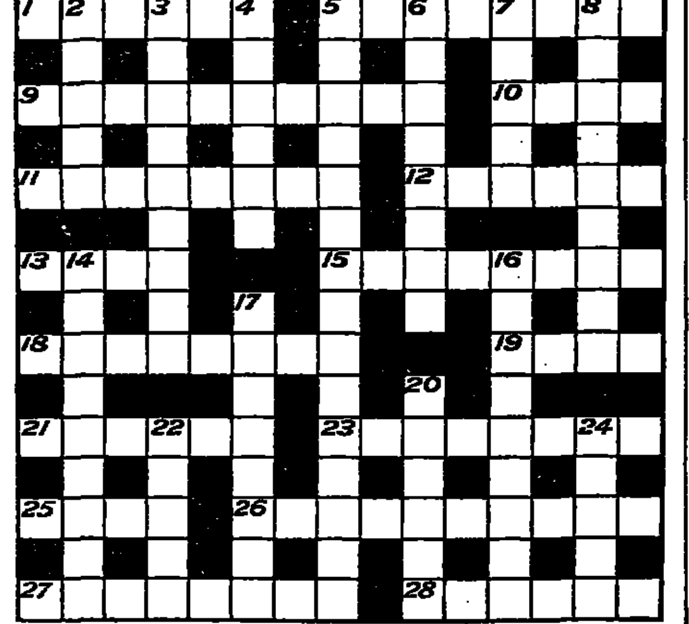
Recital by Allegri String Quartet, St Thomas's Church, Salisbury, 7.30.

Concert by Royal Philhmarmonic Orchestra with Bernard D'Ascoli (piano), Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

General

Royal Argricultural Show, National Agriculture Centre, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwickshire; today and tomorrow 8am to 7.30pm, Wed and Thurs 8am to 9pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,172



ACROSS

1 Edgy striker in this case? (6).
5 Tom leads a search in the burial place (8).
9 In the tropics it grows ostentatious (10).
10 Fiery mount? (4).
11 Jack West enters a kind of plant (8).
12 Alliance has some way to go (6).
13 Restrain poor dog beginning to bark (4).
15 Economize about Tommy's shelter (8).
18 Shorten piano pieces by an Arcadian shepherd (8).
19 To bet gives us a kick (4).
21 Where doors are secured by screws? (6).
23 He makes entertaining use of cords (8).
25 Colourful part of Manila (4).
26 Embarrassing any girl, it's disastrous for a 23 (10).
27 Concerning food supplied in resort (8).
28 Barber perhaps is a 23? (6).

DOWN

2 Composer associated with worldly neighbours (5).
3 Excellent meal Braid ordered (9).
4 Bird we see circle round point (6).
5 Exact reference found in works of Hardy – or Scott (7, 3, 5).
6 The whole drink agreement is about settled (8).
7 Chesterton's cad and coward (in contrast with tea) (5).
8 Snail-like A50 columns dispersed (9).
14 What the speaker gives (9).
16 Description of Flashman's finishing school? (9).
17 Dealer appears to manage to be in credit (8).
20 Unseemly rows involving players? (6).
22 How unsuccessful was the shopkeeper, getting an old Italian coin (5).
24 Hit out at singularly bad beer (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,171 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Births: **Jean-Pierre Blanchard**, balloonist, Les Andelys, France, 1753; **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, Nice, France, 1807; **Louis Armstrong** ("Satchmo"), New Orleans, 1900. **Marie Curie** died in *Haute-Savoie*, France, 1934.

In Philadelphia, the Declaration of *Independence* was approved, announcing the separation of the 13 colonies from Britain, 1776. The day has since been celebrated as Independence Day in the United States. On this **John Calvin Coolidge**, thirtieth President (1923-29), was born at Plymouth, Vermont, 1872. Three presidents died on the 4th: **John Adams** (second, 1797-1801), Quincy, Massachusetts, 1826; **Thomas Jefferson** (third, 1801-09), Charlottesville, Virginia, 1826; **James Monroe**, (fifth, 1817-25), New York, 1831.

Parking fines

Motorists who leave their cars on parking meters beyond the time they have paid for in the Mayfair, Soho, Whitehall and Victoria areas of London will have to pay double the excess charge from today. The charge for the first hour after the time paid for is now £8 for parking meters that charge 40p and 60p an hour. The charge remains £4 for 20p-an-hour meters. Beyond the hour excess, drivers incur an extra £10 penalty and are liable to be towed away.

Nature notes

Young swallows are out on the telephone wires, instantly recognizable because they lack their parents' long tail-feathers. Unlike most fledglings, they go back to their nest to roost for a week or so. Mistle-thrush families feed together in parks and playing fields; when they fly up, spreading their tails for a moment, they look more like small doves than thrushes. Skylarks are still singing over the silvery-blue of the young wheat and the jade-green of the young barley.

White, fragrant clouds of meadow-sweet line the edges of streams. Figwort opens in the woods: its flower are like little green faces with brown, bald heads. All the campions are in flower: red campion, the commonest and most brilliant; white campion with its rather battered-looking petals; and bladder campion, with its curious gourd behind the white flowehead. Thistleheads are opening: the pale lilac one is the creeping or field thistle, which will sprout again from any broken bit of root; the deep purple one that resembles it is the welted thistle. Small, red leaves are still opening on the boles of oak trees. Red deer fawns are growing bigger and joining up in herds; their mothers are guick to attack passing men and dogs. DJM

National Day

Fireworks, flag-waving and parades typify the patriotic outburst with which Americans traditionally mark their Independence Day each July 4. Though the colony severed its ties with Britain on July 2, 1776, it is the adoption two days later of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia that is celebrated as the national day holiday in the 50 states.

Pollen count

For today's pollen recording call, British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

The pound

	Bank Buys.	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.55	27.00
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.50	13.80
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.40
France Fr	12.02	11.52
Germany DM	4.03	3.83
Greece Dr	141.00	131.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2390.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	386.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	4.52	4.30
Norway Kr	11.59	11.04
Portugal Esc	180.00	168.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.98
Spain Pta	223.00	212.00
Sweden Kr	12.16	11.56
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	137.50	129.50

Retail Price Index: 333.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 10.9 on Friday at 709.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.3 on Friday at 1225.26.

Roads

London and South-east: A200: Roadworks on Evelyn Street, junction of Bestwood Street, Deptford: minor diversion. A3: Roadworks at Compton, junction of the B3000, Surrey. A120: Coggeshall bypass, Essex, opens at 11.30am; temporary lights at western end.

Midlands: Royal Agricultural Show, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwickshire: heavier traffic on A46, A45 and A444. A429: Roadworks south of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire. M1: Lane closures both ways at junction 19 (M69).

Wales and West: M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Ashchurch) and between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury). A429: Temporary lights at Foss Way, North of Northleach, Gloucestershire.

North: M6 Resurfacing northbound between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turnoff to Lancaster South): diversion possible. A1 (M): One carriageway shared north of Durham between A690 and A167. A1068: Roadworks on Alnwick bypass.

Scotland: A82: Great Western Road, Glasgow: Resurfacing between Leicester Avenue and Anniesland Bridge. A77: Single lane only at junction of A719 at Whitletts, Near Ayr. M9: One carriageway shared between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge).

The papers

The Sunday Times suggested yesterday that MP's pay could be linked to a senior civil service grade to end the "perennial display of agonized manoeuvring by successive governments". The ideal grade might be under-secretary, which would give MP's £22,000, rising under Plowden to £26,000.

The Observer supported the idea of MP's pay linked to civil service grades.

The Sunday Telegraph asked whether the Lords, once seen by the left as the last bastion of reaction, might now become an object of hate for the right as the last bastion of liberalism. A situation might arise, for example where legislation for bringing back capital punishment could be blocked by the Lords.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Petroleum Royalties (Reliefs) Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Debate on report of Science and Technology Committee on engineering and research.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 1HL 278312 (the winner lives in Gwynned); £50,000: 16KW 634508 (Essex); £25,000: 7SB 810536 (Northamptonshire).

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Monday July 4 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

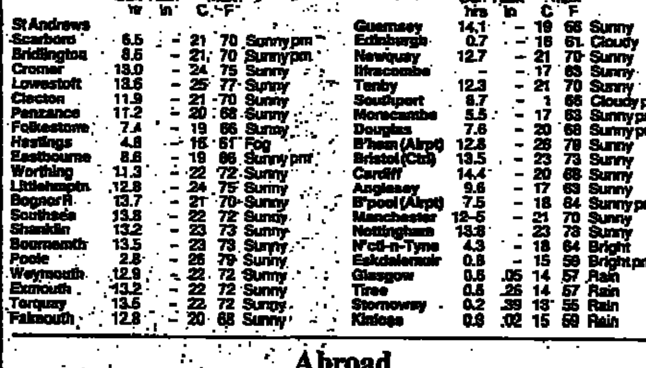
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorms; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.33	6.0	8.34	5.8
Aberdeen	8.09	3.5	9.11	3.3
Avonmouth	1.17	10.4	1.41	10.2
Belfast	5.51	3.0	6.39	2.8
Cardiff	1.01	9.6	1.25	9.5
Devonport			12.21	4.3
Dover	6.02	5.3	6.22	5.6
Falmouth	11.51	4.1		
Glasgow	7.18	4.1	7.44	4.0
Harwich	6.32	3.5	6.41	3.5
Holyhead	5.09	4.6	5.58	4.4
Hull	1.00	5.8	1.14	6.0
Ilfracombe	12.23	7.2	12.50	7.0
Leith	9.27	4.6	10.14	4.5
Liverpool	5.54	7.7	6.30	7.4
Lowestoft	4.52	2.0	4.07	2.1
Margate	6.49	4.0	7.03	4.0
Milford Haven	12.42	5.5	1.10	5.3
Newquay			12.10	5.4
Oban	12.52	3.1	12.51	2.9
Penzance	11.38	4.3	11.59	4.5
Portland	12.45	1.5	1.32	1.4
Portsmouth	5.59	3.7	6.45	4.0
Shoreham	5.44	4.7	6.26	4.9
Southampton	5.45	3.7	6.34	3.8
Swansea	12.49	7.5	1.15	7.3
Tees	10.36	4.5	11.34	4.2
Walton-on-Naze	6.30	3.5	6.37	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews						Guernsey	14.1	–	19	66	Sunny
Scarboro	6.5	–	21	70	Sunny pm	Edinburgh	0.7	–	16	61	Cloudy
Bridlington	8.5	–	21	70	Sunny pm	Newquay	12.7	–	21	70	Sunny
Cromer	13.0	–	24	75	Sunny	Ilfracombe	–	–	17	63	Sunny
Lowestoft	13.6	–	25	77	Sunny	Tenby	12.3	–	21	70	Sunny
Clacton	11.9	–	21	70	Sunny	Southport	8.7	–	1	66	Cloudy pm
Penzance	11.2	–	20	68	Sunny	Morecambe	5.5	–	17	63	Sunny pm
Folkestone	7.4	–	19	66	Sunny	Douglas	7.6	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Hastings	4.8	–	16	61	Fog	B'ham (Airpt)	12.8	–	26	79	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.6	–	19	66	Sunny pm	Bristol (Ctl)	13.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Worthing	11.3	–	22	72	Sunny	Cardiff	14.4	–	20	68	Sunny
Littlehmptn	12.8	–	24	75	Sunny	Anglesey	9.6	–	17	63	Sunny
BognorR	13.7	–	21	70	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	7.5	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Southsea	13.8	–	22	72	Sunny	Manchester	12.5	–	21	70	Sunny
Shanklin	13.2	–	23	73	Sunny	Nottingham	13.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Bournemth	13.5	–	23	73	Sunny	N'cstl-n-Tyne	4.3	–	18	64	Bright
Poole	2.8	–	26	79	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	0.8	–	15	59	Bright pm
Weymouth	12.9	–	22	72	Sunny	Glasgow	0.6	.05	14	57	Rain
Exmouth	13.2	–	22	72	Sunny	Tiree	0.5	.26	14	57	Rain
Torquay	13.5	–	22	72	Sunny	Stornoway	0.2	.39	13	55	Rain
Falmouth	12.8	–	20	68	Sunny	Kinloss	0.9	.02	15	59	Rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; d, drizzle.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Copenhgn	f	18	64	Majorca	s	27	81	Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	28	82	Malaga	s	29	84	Rome	s	27	81
Alexandria	c	27	81	Dallas*	f	33	91	Malta	s	29	84	Salzburg	s	23	73
Algiers	s	28	82	Dublin	s	20	68	Melbourne	c	10	50	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Mexico C*	f	22	72	S Francisco*	c	18	64
Athens	r	20	68	Faro	c	20	68	Miami*	f	32	90	Santiago*	s	14	57
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	s	31	88	Milan	s	28	82	Seoul*	f	24	75
Barbados*	f	31	88	Frankfurt	f	24	75	Montreal*	r	27	81	Singapore*	f	32	90
Barcelona	f	23	73	Funchal	c	20	68	Moscow	f	27	81	Stockholm	f	19	66
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	s	23	73	Munich	f	22	72	Strasbourg	c	25	77
Belgrade	c	24	75	Gibraltar	c	23	73	Nairobi	f	22	72	Sydney	c	14	57
Berlin	c	23	73	Helsinki	f	18	64	Naples	s	29	84	Tangier	c	22	72
Bermuda*	s	29	84	Hongkong*	f	31	88	New Delhi	c	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Biarritz	r	18	64	Innsbruck	s	24	75	New York*	c	26	79	Tenerife	s	24	75
Bologna	f	16	61	Istanbul	f	25	77	Nice	s	26	79	Tokyo	c	22	72
Bordeaux	c	26	79	Jeddah	s	34	93	Oslo	r	12	54	Toronto*	s	29	84
Brussels	s	22	72	Jo'burg	f	16	61	Ottawa				Tunis	s	28	82
Budapest	f	26	79	Karachi	f	30	86	Paris	f	23	73	Valencia	f	25	77
Buen Aires*	s	15	59	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Peking	f	30	86	Vancouver*	c	17	63
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	c	21	70	Perth	c	18	64	Venice	s	28	82
Cape Tn	s	24	75	Locarno	s	25	77	Prague	f	23	73	Vienna	s	24	75
C'blanca	f	23	73	L Angeles*	f	22	72	Reykjavik	r	10	50	Warsaw	f	23	73
Chicago*	f	26	79	Luxembrg	s	23	73	Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington*	c	28	82
Cologne	f	23	73	Madrid	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	43	109	Zurich	s	22	72

* denotes figures are latest available

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will persist over England and Wales

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, E and Central England: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max 26C (79F).

SE and Central S England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods, fog patches on coasts; wind variable, light; max 26C (79).

SW England, S Wales: Dry sunny periods; wind variable, light; max 24 (75).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mainly dry, bright or sunny periods becoming cloudier, rain in evening; wind W, moderate or fresh; max 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

Isle of Man, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, N Ireland: showers in evening; wind W, fresh or strong; max 16C (61F).

NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain, becoming brighter, scattered showers; wind W strong; max 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Scattered showers and normal temperatures in N. Very warm in S, thundery rain later.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea; Straits of Dover; English Channel: Wind variable, mainly NE, light; sea smooth. St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, mainly SW, light to moderate; sea smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 4.49am Sun sets: 9.20pm
Moon rises: 1.15am Moon sets: 2.14pm
New Moon July 10.

Lighting-up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.20 am
Bristol 9.59 pm to 4.30 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 4.05 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.17 am
Penzance 10.04 pm to 4.49 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	18	64	Guernsey	s	19	66
Birmingham	s	23	73	Inverness	c	14	57
Blackpool	f	16	61	Jersey	f	20	68
Bristol	s	21	70	London	s	24	75
Cardiff	s	21	70	Manchester	f	19	66
Edinburgh	d	13	55	Newcastle	c	17	63
Glasgow	d	13	55	Ronaldsway	f	15	59

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 27C (81F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 34 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 12.8 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1021.1 millibars, falling.

Saturday Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 53 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun 24 hr to 6 pm, 3.8 hr. Bar mean sea level, 6 pm, (1020.9) rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: London 27C (81F); lowest day max: Beaufort Park, Berks 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Stornoway 0.39in; highest sunshine: Gorleston 14.7hrs.

Saturday: Highest day temp: Northolt, 26C (79F); lowest day max: Lerwick 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Aspatria, 0.87in; highest sunshine: St Andrews, 12.1hr.

هكذا من الاصل